MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AS-001439
CSL

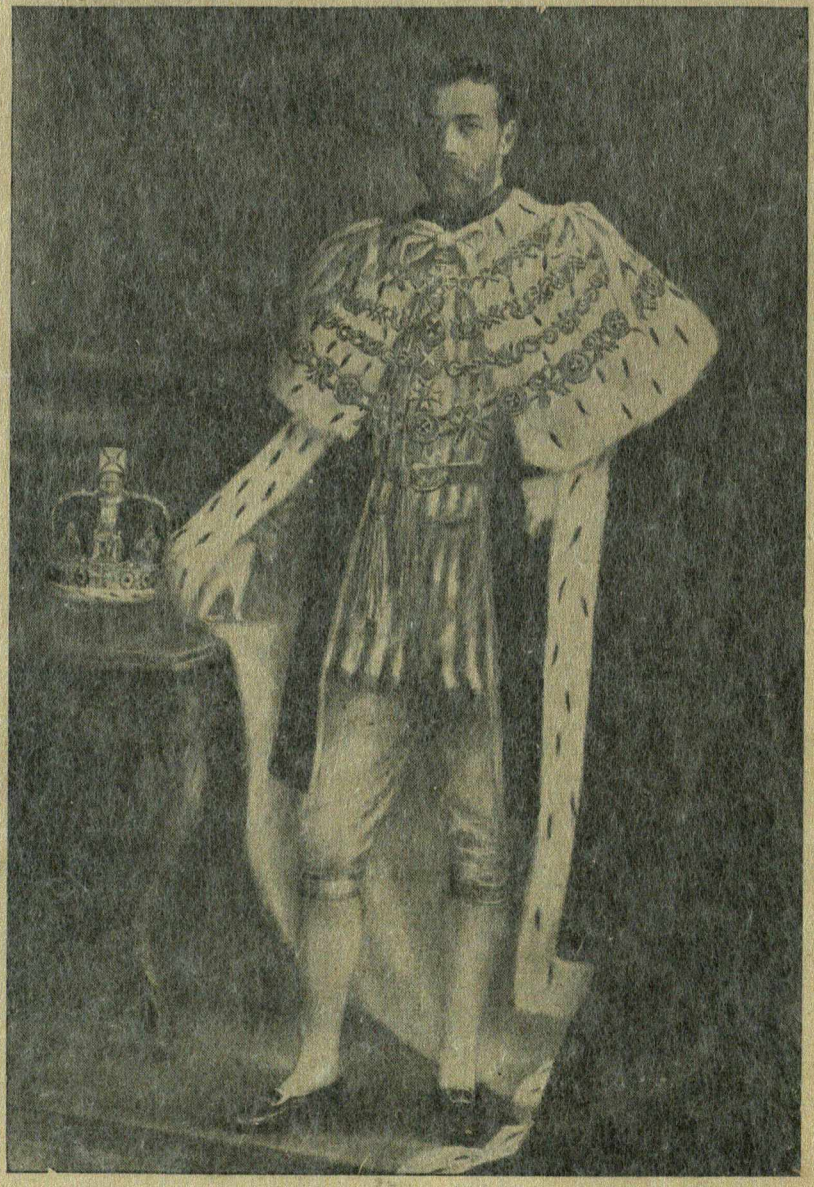


Photo by HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR. *Lafayette*

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

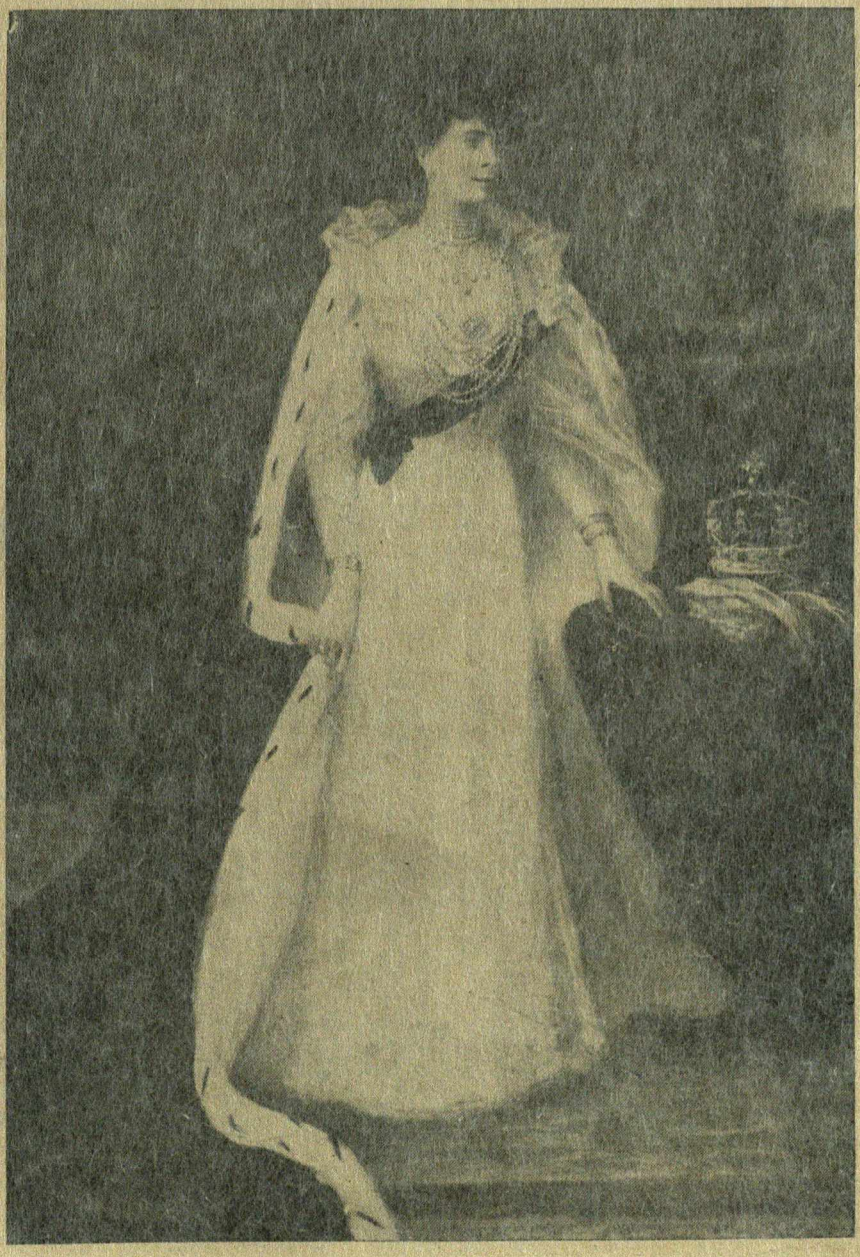


Photo by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. *Lafayette*

AS-001439 CSL
5

CORONATION DURBAR, 1911

19

BEING A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND TELEGRAMS
PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED IN THE *PIONEER*

WITH 28 ILLUSTRATIONS AND A MAP

PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD

1912

-54
394.4B954
P00 AH2C

ALL THE ILLUSTRATIONS

IN THIS BOOK ARE FROM BLOCKS SPECIALLY PREPARED IN THE

Pioneer PROCESS DEPARTMENT.

9723

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

6 GSL

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Introduction	i—ii
The Coming of the King	1—5
The Capital of India	6—10

PART I.

THE CAMPS AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Camps of Indian Chiefs	13—24
The Royal and Government Camps	25—30
Fires in the Camps	31—35
Arrivals and Rehearsals	36—44
Successful Organisation	45—51
Posts and Telegraphs	52—55
Dairy and Fodder Supply	56—59
The Light Railway	60—63
The St. John Ambulance Contingent	64—67

PART II.

THE DURBAR FUNCTIONS.

THE STATE ENTRY	71—99
SECOND DAY—	
King Edward Memorial	100—109
THIRD DAY	110—114
FOURTH DAY—	
Church Service in Military Camp	115—120
FIFTH DAY—	
Presentation of Colours	121—132

PAGE.

SIXTH DAY—

The Great Durbar .. .. 133—158

SEVENTH DAY—

Garden Party and People's Fête .. .. .. 159—171

EIGHT DAY—

The Review and Investiture .. .. .. 172—193

NINTH DAY—

The New Capital, Foundation-stones laid, Review of Police 194—204

THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE .. 205—213

PART III.

SPORT.

The Polo Tournament .. .. 217—238
Point-to-Point Races .. .. 239—241
The Military Tournament .. .. .. 242—243
The Football Tournament .. .. .. 244—247
The Hockey Tournament .. .. .. 248—249
The Boxing Tournament .. .. .. 250—251

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.—Royal Proclamation iii
Do. II.—Court Circulars .. .. .. iv—xxvii
Do. III.—Durbar Honours List .. .. .. xxviii—liv
Do. IV.—The Administrative Changes (official correspondence) .. .. lv—lxxii

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CSL

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress ..	*Frontispiece*
	facing page.
View from the Circuit House	13
H. H. the Nizam's Camp	15
The Eastern Bengal and Assam Camp	20
The King-Emperor's tents	25
The Government of India Camp	27
The Punjab Camp (before the fire)	28
Do. (during the fire)	31
Delighted to be in Delhi: H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's happy smile	36
Arrival of H. H. the Begum of Bhopal	
The Central Post Office	52
Procession from the Station into the Fort	74
The Heralds	76
The Procession to the Ridge	80
H. M. the Queen-Empress passing the Jamma Masjid ..	83
H. M. the King-Emperor replying to the address of the Representatives of British India	88
Foundation-stone laying of King Edward Memorial	102
The Foundation-stone (of King Edward Memorial)	107
Miniature of King Edward Memorial Statue	
The Church Service	115
The Presentation of Colours	121
Scene at the Durbar Amphitheatre	136
Arrival of Their Majesties at the Durbar	139
The Review	176
H. M. the King-Emperor at the Police Review ..	200
The Polo Final	233
The winners: The Inniskillings	
H. M. the King-Emperor among his soldiers	246
The Football Final	
Map	at end

INTRODUCTION.

In the last 35 years Delhi has been the scene of three great Imperial Assemblages. The first was convoked by Lord Lytton on the 1st January 1877 to announce the assumption of Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India; the second was the Coronation Durbar of 1902-03, held in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty to proclaim the accession of King Edward VII; and the last—the greatest of the three, because the Sovereign and his Consort were present at it in person to revive the old splendours of India's imperial capital—was that which has just concluded, and which, to those fortunate enough to witness it, provided a series of spectacles such as they are never likely to see again. On the termination of the Durbar of 1902-03, the events of which as they occurred were fully reported in the columns of the Indian and Anglo-Indian papers, the Proprietors of the *Pioneer* decided to publish in book-form the articles and telegrams which had appeared in that journal in connection with the Durbar. A similar book seems called for on the present occasion; hence this volume, which the publishers trust will meet with a reception no less favourable than that of its predecessor nine years ago. The new book has this advantage over the old one that it contains a number of illustrations, which, it is hoped, may add to the interest of the text.

The form of the publication is very simple, the object of the publishers being to reproduce, as far as possible, the story as it unfolded itself from day to day in the messages of the *Pioneer's* special correspondents at Delhi. The articles "The Coming of the King" and "The Capital of India," which immediately follow this introduction, have been reprinted to serve as an additional preface. The

second of these two articles, which was published a few days before Their Majesties reached Delhi, will be found perhaps of some interest in view of the announcement made by the King-Emperor on the 12th December regarding the decision to remove the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi. After perusing these two articles the reader may expect to take up the narrative in the correspondents' own words, though it has been found necessary to resort to condensation towards the end of the volume in order not to allow sport to figure too largely in the record.

It was no easy task set newspaper correspondents to endeavour to convey in words, of necessity hastily written, an adequate idea of the scenes of impressive grandeur that they were witnessing daily on this historic stage, but the story as told in these pages may help even those not present at Delhi to realise something of the anxieties that a great Durbar such as this involves in the way of preparation, as well as something also of the magnificence of the great Imperial Pageants which unkind Fate, a small purse, or may be, their own lack of enterprise prevented them from seeing.

Accounts of the Durbar functions occupy Part II of the book, Part I being devoted to descriptions of the camps, the general arrangements, rehearsals and the fires that occurred before Their Majesties reached Delhi.

The Appendices at the end of the volume will be found to contain the Court Circulars issued from day to day, the main portions of the comprehensive Honours List published on the 12th December and the important correspondence that passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the administrative changes announced by the King-Emperor on Durbar day.

THE COMING OF THE KING.

Pioneer, December 3, 1911.

The event on which for a full year past the expectations of this great country have been concentrated will, before this paper reaches its readers, have become an accomplished fact. If any doubt could have existed as to the feeling with which the King's coming would be received, it must have been dissipated at once by the general cry of delight which greeted the announcement of an Indian Coronation ceremony. The recollection of the first Coronation Durbar is still vivid in the land. It is felt everywhere that, thanks to the magnificence and meaning with which the elevated spirit of Lord Curzon invested that ceremony, the public celebration of the succession of a new Monarch was a real, and even an indispensable observance, even though the occupant of the Throne might be absent and the culmination of the ceremony consist in the reading of a proclamation. The omission of the last Delhi Durbar would have left the public spirit of India sensibly the poorer. But needless would it be to insist how vastly the significance of the ceremony is raised when it becomes an actual rite of coronation. The news that the King-Emperor and his Consort were actually coming out to assume their crowns in the midst of the Princes and People of India, sent a deep thrill of excitement through the land, which was revived when the accounts of the ceremony at Westminster and all its accompaniments came to hand. Then fears came following upon hopes, as the

continued holding off of the rains made it probable that the Delhi celebration, if it could be at all, would have to be on a greatly contracted scale. The deliverance from these dismal doubts by the sudden and providential change in the character of the season was succeeded by reports of complications and hostilities in Europe that might threaten fresh interruption. All this has only heightened the general anticipation. It is a deep and long pent-up excitement that comes to the moment of expression when Their Majesties land at Bombay.

The reasons which will make the King and Queen the centre of the thoughts of all their subjects here during the next month deserve a little dwelling upon. It has been said so often, that it is taken for granted, that Orientals take a peculiar delight in shows and splendours for their own sake. It may occur to some of us in view of the late accounts of the Coronation in London that it would be difficult to find a people more eager in this respect than the English. In fact when one remembers the crowd of five or six hundred persons assembling every day of the year, to view the mounting of guard at St. James' Palace, it becomes difficult to impeach other races of any singular taste for spectacular effects. Besides which there is the fact that any royal ceremony means much more to an Indian than to an Englishman, as the feelings with which the person of the Sovereign is regarded differ in the two countries. English loyalty has become in these days a reasoned sentiment. The English people are for the Monarchy because it is their ancient form of Government, and they believe it to be still very much the best they can have. Yet the most loyal subject would think it no treason to discuss the theoretical advantages of a Republic. Moreover, it is always of a "constitutional King" that he is thinking, and the constitutional monarchy is a remote influence for the vast mass of the nation. It

touches no direct personal interest, it lays no command on any man. If new taxes are imposed, if grievances arise, if laws work badly, if compulsory insurance is introduced, or if compulsory military service were to be ordered, the last thing the sufferers would do is to lay the blame of these inconveniences on the King or to think of petitioning him for redress. He is recognised as standing entirely apart from all such things, though as a matter of procedure his assent may be necessary to them. On the other hand those who are in any way affected by the doings of the Court, including all who attend the levées and drawing-rooms, are a small circle, socially important but in numbers insignificant. For 99 out of every 100 persons the King is a benevolent onlooker, whom he has come to regard from experience as always being forward in good causes, but whose private influence on public affairs he only hears of in the shape of vague, and often, palpably impossible rumours. Entirely different is the atmosphere in India. The Indian mind may or may not be particularly impressionable in the matter of spectacle, but there is no question of its attachment to the principle of monarchic rule. In the multitudinous revolutions, dynastic changes and vicissitudes which are on the historical record, and in as many more of which the record has disappeared, no idea of Government ever emerges beyond the simple absolutism of a single ruler. When for a moment the British power seemed to be in eclipse in 1857, Hindus as well as Mahomedans ranged themselves instinctively under the only monarch that was available, the decrepit Emperor at Delhi. Kingship is still the conception of the masses, and even to the educated the idea that plenary power does not ultimately reside in some one personage in the background is almost beyond grasp. The collegian reads constitutional history with his lips, but in his heart there remains the image of a supreme figure at whose

will and pleasure all these ministers and administrators carry on the State's business. The feeling in India is not the pale deliberate loyalty of English folk, but a sentiment capable of rising to the regions of mysticism, such as has led mankind at different times actually to deify its rulers. There are many gallant Indian chieftains who would shed their blood in the King's cause to-day as cheerfully as the Cavaliers did for Charles I, and without a second thought as to whether he was wrong or right. The question is really superfluous since the cause is just because it is the King's.

After all who can wonder at the persistence of the Oriental view in presence of the situation before us. Some time ago the King, it would seem, rose one morning and sent for his Minister and said to him, "Behold now it is our will and pleasure that there be a coronation next year in Delhi. Write, therefore, a message and prepare my people." And this being an instruction unquestionably within the royal competence, Mr. Asquith could only reply, "Oh King, live for ever." The word straightway comes out to India, and the extent of its practical bearings is soon made manifest. The whole of the Indian nobility, for instance, from the Nizam to the feudal lord of a few thousand acres, are personally and directly affected. Almost as universally are the British in India touched by the decision. The public services here, instead of being a mere drop in the bucket, stand for the entire British community both in numbers and position. From the Viceroy, on whom the inevitable burden of the arrangements falls so heavily, to the youngest Police Assistant, almost every civil official will have something to do in connection with the Durbar. Scores of military officers must have had their plans for the year recast by its exigencies. The British private has had to alter his modest schemes for the future on finding his regiment in orders for the camp. Over the entire country the army of native offi-

cialdom will all more or less be brought into action on the 12th December. The leaders of the political party will be prominently engaged at Delhi itself in virtue of their positions on the Legislative Councils. Through the length and breadth of the country few private individuals will remain unaffected by the event, whether their part takes the form of joining in the local subscription or of drawing from it some simple benefaction in honour of the day. When in addition we think of what has been done at Delhi itself, the labour of the thousands that have worked there for the past year, the care, the thought, the money that have been so ungrudgingly expended on every detail to make that plain, for a fortnight, like the hill of Zion "a fair place and a joy of the whole earth," when we recognise besides the tense feeling that is set up by the consciousness that multitudes of people are thinking of the same thing, and remember that all this is the outcome of the Sovereign's individual, unprompted decision, we must allow that the constitutional King of England can, as King-Emperor, put more forces into operation by a word than any of the imperial autocrats who have ruled in India before him.

THE CAPITAL OF INDIA.

Pioneer, 4th December.

The forthcoming Imperial Durbar at Delhi serves to accentuate the many-sided incongruity of the arrangement which has placed the headquarters of the Indian Government to one flank of the great continent, at a sea port inhabited by a peculiar people—the victims rather than the makers of history, to use Mr. Chirol's lucid expression—at a spot where the moisture of rivers and ocean mingle. It was not because Lord Curzon was able to throw the glamour of his eloquence over the seat of former Empires that Delhi was chosen for the last Durbar held by the Viceroy, and is now to be the scene of the coronation of the King-Emperor. Lord Curzon is eloquent beyond most other men, but in this matter his words found ready acceptance, because all knew that he was right in following the precedent of Lord Lytton's Imperial Assemblage, and selecting the spot that is not only hallowed by the associations of the past, but is also the most central place of renown within the Peninsula. Accessibility, as much as a famous name, has been responsible for the selection of Delhi as the site where the Princes of India should gather to do homage to their Suzerain.

These considerations, brought into so much prominence to-day, naturally draw attention to the claims of Delhi to become once more the Imperial capital, not only for a week of pomp and splendour, but on a footing of more permanence. It was not for nothing that capital after capital was planted from the earliest days in the vicinity of Delhi.

It is not only a rich, fertile, and well watered region in itself, able to provision large masses of humanity, but it lies in a strategic position between the two great systems of rivers that drain out on either side of India. And, above all, it is central, and if a little too much to the north to be absolutely in the centre, it is the north which is the important, virile part of India.

In hardly any important collection of States do we find that the headquarters of the central Government coincides with the headquarters of one of the Provincial Governments. The seat of legislation in Canada is at Ottawa, in the United States at Washington, and in Australia they have fixed upon an obscure place with an outlandish name which it is difficult to remember. It is, therefore, rather surprising to find that the Government of India has its winter quarters to this day with the Bengal Government in the town on the deltaic mud flats, chosen for his home by Job Charnock in the dim past. The explanation is of course historical. We entered India by sea, and establishing ourselves at Bombay in the west, and Madras on the south, crept into Bengal from Calcutta on the east. British arms spread from the Ganges and the Jumna across the five rivers to the borders of Afghanistan. Now all India is one, united under one centralising Government, but it is not governed from the centre but from the old port on a far off flank.

One of the gravest objections to placing the site of the central Government at the headquarters of any Provincial administration is that that Province is likely to attain a predominance over the others by virtue of being on the spot; and in the case of Bengal this objection is abundantly increased, because Bengal is not, and never can be, by the very nature of its climate and position, typical of India as a whole. Bengal is of importance—to the Government of Bengal, and it should have its status as one of the Provinces in the eyes

of the Government of India, but it is in no way desirable that Bengal being what it is, and what it always must be, should retain an importance above its due. The centre of gravity of the manhood of India is further to the west than our eastern Metropolis. A capital that has regularly to yield precedence to another city on occasions of national importance, holds its title on a precarious tenure, unless its position is sustained by strong advantages in the matter of every-day administrative convenience. It is the consciousness of this that makes Calcutta so sensitive on the matter of the "exodus." It is not to be supposed that the people of Calcutta feel the absence of the members of the Government of India more keenly than the flitting of the heads of business houses to England. But there is behind the uneasy feeling that unless the migration to the hills is stopped, the question of whether the Government should return to the banks of the Hooghly at all must sooner or later become prominent. As it is, it is obvious that Delhi offers to a central Government the immense advantage of being really central, and also that it could be easily de-provincialised. Lying at the junction of three Provinces it does not really belong more to the Punjab than to the United Provinces and Rajputana. There would be no difficulty whatever if the move were decided on in making the city and environs an Imperial enclave under the direct administration of the Government of India.

Mr. Chirol in his illuminating work on "Indian Unrest" has pointed out that it now takes a month for the great public departments to transport themselves and their archives from Calcutta to Simla at the beginning of the hot weather, and another month in the autumn for the pilgrimage back from the hills to Calcutta. Were Delhi to be the headquarters, the move would take but a fraction of the time, and high officials would be able to set out on tour from the central

spot in any direction required. This would lead on to another reform, to the reduction of the population of Simla. The main offices might easily be worked from Delhi throughout the year, and only the Europeans and a limited number of camp clerks sent up above. The hills are of great value to Europeans, but not so to the inhabitants of the Indian plains, and many would be much relieved by the opportunity to work below. Moreover, the argument from public convenience has been immensely reinforced since the conversion of the Legislative Council from a large Committee into a small Parliament. The new system had scarcely come into existence before it was discovered that attendance at Calcutta would be an intolerable tax on the time of non-official members from Western India and the more distant Provinces. The method of sittings has been modified accordingly, but the best arrangements can only alleviate disadvantages inherent in the situation of Calcutta.

Then again a change of capitals would bring great relief to the congestion of the European quarters in and about Calcutta; and, while those connected with the Government of India will be relieved of the burden of expensive moves and extortionate rents, the resident population would have room to turn round for a time. On the other hand abundant ground is available not necessarily in Delhi itself, but in its neighbourhood on the Umballa side for the creation of a fine new capital on inexpensive ground, and with plenty of space in all directions to allow of further expansion. Of course, an objection would be at once raised to the waste involved in the abandoned offices, but there would be none. Educational requirements alone would swallow up a great many of these buildings, with abundant advantage to the colleges and schools now existing under such squalid conditions. The sites thrown on the market could be relied on to fetch great prices. The expense, there-

fore, lies in the new creation, against which is to be placed the relief to both Calcutta and Simla. If the long view be taken, it will readily be seen that the expenditure will be justified over and over again. New buildings are always being required and the cost of land becomes more and more prohibitive. To take an instance of the moment, Lord Hardinge has himself mooted the urgent need of a habitation for the Legislative Council, which would have been commenced by now had a place for it been discoverable in overcrowded Calcutta. To Simla the Government *is* bound by its offices which if evacuated would fetch nothing. It is not on this score that the abandonment of Calcutta is impossible; and if this is not the impediment, is there any other more valid ?

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PART I.

THE CAMPS AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

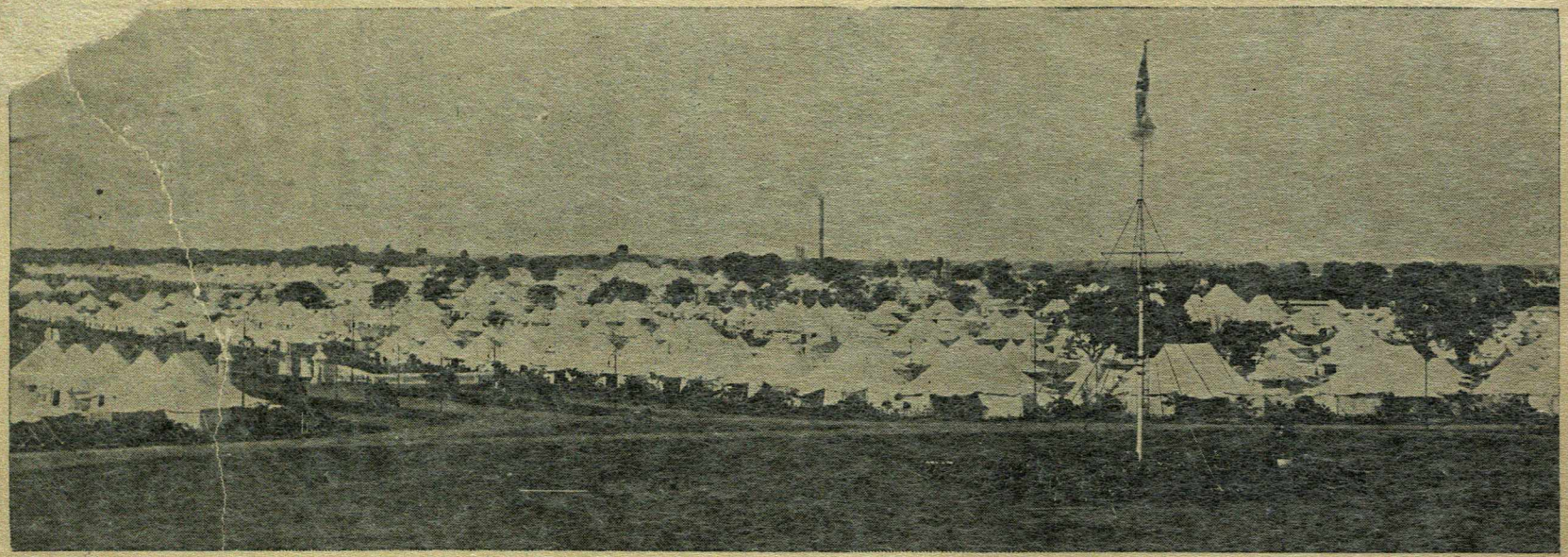


Photo by VIEW FROM CIRCUIT HOUSE. *J. & H. King.*

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

THE CAMPS OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

23rd November.

When I wrote to you in August I described the Coronation Durbar area as a skeleton which would in time be made beautiful with flesh and blood. There was then a great bare plain with dried grass and much dust, scratched with camp boundary lines, and spotted with half-finished erections of brick. The two semi-circular mounds of the Amphitheatre were bare heaps of earth. Since then a transformation has taken place. Everything is altered and most things are ready for the great event. Having seen the early preparations, I was in some sort ready for the sight which the camp area would present, yet I must confess that as my carriage topped the Ridge, on my way from Delhi Main Station, on a cool bracing morning, my breath was almost taken away by the sight of the panorama of canvas. Where all had been brown, now everything is green and white. Certainly all the tents are not pitched yet. Several regiments have yet to arrive. And yet, as one sees the miles of beautiful white canvas, interspersed with trees, stretching away to the military camps almost on the horizon, one feels amazed that there should be so many tents in the world. The white shows up what was not noticeable before, namely, the number of trees there are upon the plain; and the alteration of green and white is very agreeable to the eye.

"Out of the strong came forth sweetness," said the long-haired champion of Israel, when he found a swarm of

wild bees making honey in the rotting carcase of the lion which he had slain. A similar proverb might be applied to the Durbar camps. By day there is one blot upon the landscape, and that is the chimney of the electric power house. It is of metal, but has been painted to resemble red brick. Surely any other colour would have been less offensive. It is hideous. There is no getting away from that fact; and it mars the view by day. But at night it justifies its existence, and more so. It is a delightful experience to stroll along the Ridge when the sun is sinking. The colour in the west gains in richness from the smoke ascending from factory chimneys in Sabzi Mandi. Then as the light fades and dies the electric lamps begin to show up all over the camp area. It is a sight not soon to be forgotten when the greatest overhead electric lighting system in the world comes into play. The main roads can be followed by the double lines of lights, while the various camps are marked by clustered groups. The electrical engineers are to be congratulated on their work. But to return to impressions on arrival. As soon as one touched level ground after descending from the Ridge one is in the midst of tent-land.

The first thing that strikes one is the uniform whiteness and cleanliness of the tents. No soiled canvas is permitted at Delhi. The second impression is the fresh green of the grass in the camp gardens; and the third is the cheerful bright red *bajeri* of the neat camp roads. In the ordinary Indian station one has often seen the miracle effected by a shower of rain upon a parched compound. But the change in general appearance wrought by the growth of grass at Delhi is particularly striking. Palms and flowers in all directions add to the general brightness. Chrysanthemums are much in evidence, and good use has been made of the blue convolvulus and other pretty creepers to cover boundary palings.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

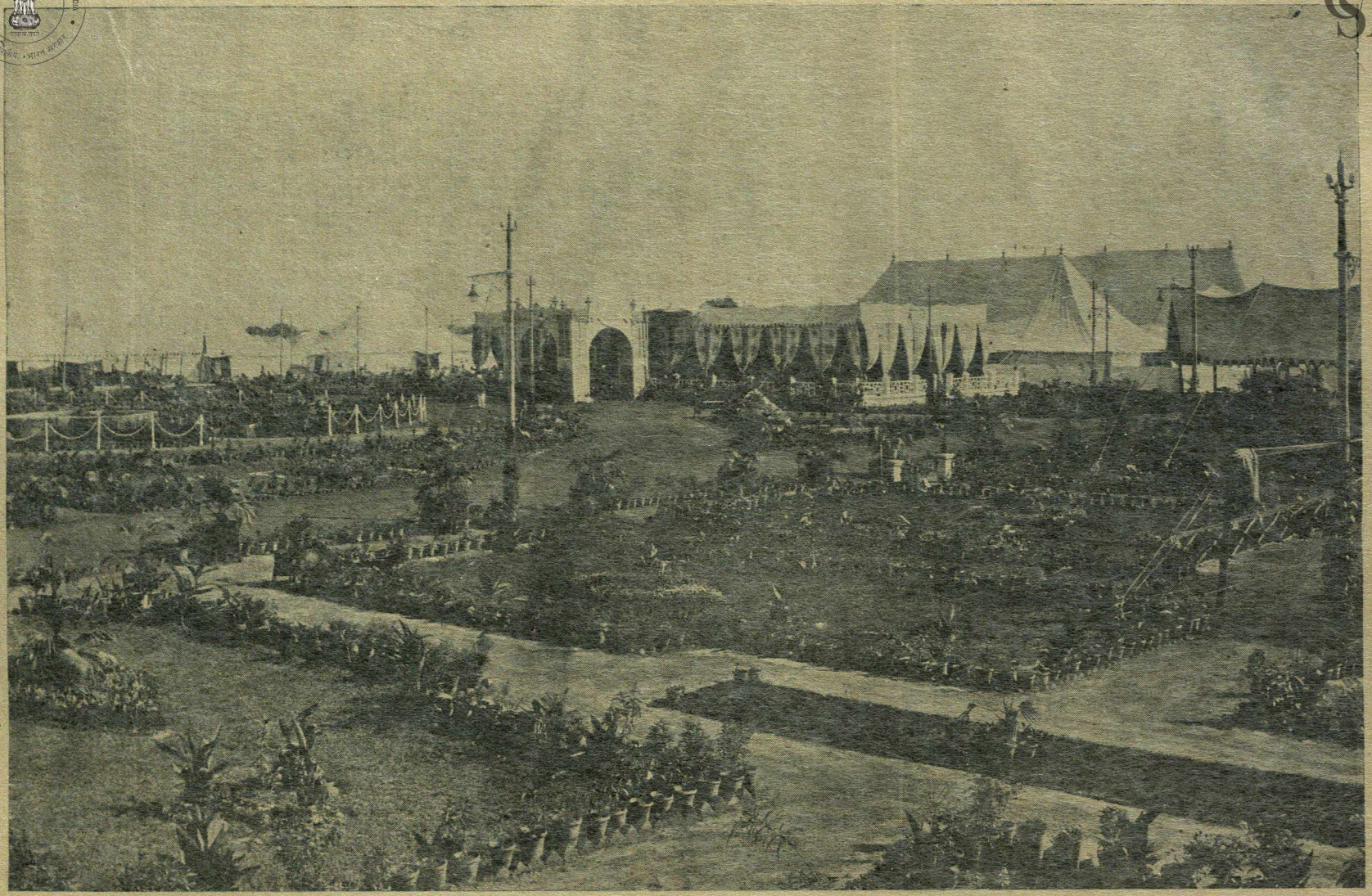


Photo by H. H. THE NIZAM'S CAMP. *J. & H. King.*

Hyderabad, Baroda and Kashmir Camps.

The most interesting roads in the camp area are Kingsway and Coronation Road where the Ruling Princes mostly congregate. The States have vied with each other in seeking splendid and quaint designs to decorate their camps. Arches at the gateway are much affected, and some of them, it must be confessed, are more quaint than beautiful. But the majority of the camp officers have shown excellent taste, and there are some fine examples of how Indian style can be made to blend happily with European comfort and convenience. H. H. the Nizam's camp has a luxurious open lounge *shamiana* in front, with the drawing room or Durbar tent behind it. The prevailing colour in the decoration scheme of the latter is old gold. The carpets are fine specimens of Kashmir work; there are some silk embroidered cushions which would make the most righteous break the tenth commandment, and some large panther skins on the floor set off the upholstering and remind the spectator that His Highness, like his lamented father, is a crack rifle shot. The Maharaja of Mysore is to live at Maiden's Hotel, which he has rented for the occasion. Consequently his camp is less covered by tents than those of the neighbouring Princes. It has a fine open stretch of grass lawn which looks very well in a rather crowded area.

The Baroda Camp is elaborate and exquisitely finished. The entrance arch is characteristic of Gujrati architecture, and is neither crude nor over-elaborate. But the most striking feature of this camp is the good taste with which a colour scheme has been worked out in the decoration of each tent. The roofs and walls are draped with most exquisite silk, and the favourite colours are a soft pink and an artistic grey. The furniture is all in European style to suit the habits of the Gaekwar family, but all the work has been done in Baroda State, and both furniture-makers and upholsterers

deserve the highest commendation. The whole arrangements of this camp have been carried out under the personal supervision of a brother of His Highness, Shrimat Sampatrao Gaekwar.

But the finest camp of all is that of the Maharaja of Kashmir. As one approaches it the eye is caught by a dark colour in striking contrast to the brightness on all sides. For a moment one thinks that it is gloomy, but on stopping to examine it one soon bursts into raptures of admiration. The whole frontage of the camp is palisaded with the most lovely carved Kashmiri wood work. Each panel is a fretted floral design, grapes on one, pomegranates on another, irises on a third, and so on; each panel is a perfect gem. Nowhere have I seen more superb wood carving and fretting. At night rows of electric lamps (which are drawn back and concealed by day) light up this wonderful palisade. The gateway in the centre is of the same dark-stained, carved wood, but the pattern is only in relief and not fretted through. The gateway roofs are of copper, each point being surmounted by a gilt ball. The camp inside is worthy of its magnificent front. The ceilings of the tents are of quiet toned but very rich silk embroidery and the tent poles are all covered with roughly hammered solid silver, very massive and weighty. The camp is not all pitched yet, and stacks of these silver poles are lying about ready for use. His Highness's drawing room tent is the most richly decorated apartment it has ever been my lot to see. It would be impossible to attempt a description of it. It must suffice to say that everything in that camp is Kashmiri work at its best.

In this wonderful canvas city one passes by, with a mere remark "ordinary" or "not much," camps that anywhere else would be considered the last word in elegance and luxury.

Along Coronation Road.

24th November.

It is very interesting and fascinating to stroll down Coronation Road slowly and examine the various camps. The pleasure is not marred by the very heavy traffic there, for it is perfectly regulated by the police, civil and military, English and Indian, who are doing their work in Delhi in a manner which would not disgrace London bobbies. While keeping a very firm hand over motor-cars and *bail-garis* alike, they have realised the secret of police efficiency and are guides, protectors and friends to one and all. One feels inclined to sing the old popular song. "If you want to know the time ask a policeman." As one enters the road from the Mall one finds Hyderabad on the right and Mysore on the left. I have already said a few words about each of these camps, but may add that they are daily growing more imposing as things get ship-shape. Next to Hyderabad comes Patiala. The white and gold gate posts of this camp are surmounted by gilt models of cannon which are quite a good idea and catch the eye at once. The Durbar tent is richly furnished. It is lined with red, the carpets are luxurious and artistic, the state arm-chairs are of an elaborate pattern, richly guilt and very handsome; and there are numerous glass chandeliers which will make a fine show when the electric bulbs are lit up. Some very fine vases took my fancy much. In front of the tent is a red *shamiana* covering the way to a pavilion in the garden of which all the frame-work is heavily coated with solid silver.

Opposite lies the Gwalior camp, which bids fair to be equally gorgeous, but it is not yet sufficiently in order to admit of description. The most striking features at present are the life-sized lions of painted plaster which support each of the gate posts, first cousins doubtless of the British lions,

and reminiscent of the fact that Scindia has already borne arms in the quarrels of the British Empire. Next on the right comes Bhawalpur. This camp is arranged round three sides of a quadrangle, each side fronted with patterned red *farash* which looks very gay. Next to Gwalior, on the left, is Indore, a semi-circle with a lawn in front. The central point is a white wooden pavilion with doors and windows, the roof covered with white canvas so as to make the whole resemble a marquee.

Beyond that comes Bhopal, a deep narrow quadrangle, the Durbar tent of which is lined with broad vertical bands of blue and yellow. Opposite come the camps of two more Phulkian States, Jind and Nabha, each of which has a gateway consisting of a lofty arch. At present they do not look very substantial, but no doubt the finishing touches will work wonders. Kapurthala comes next on the right, and here again the quadrangle plan has been adopted, but a new colour scheme is introduced by facing the sides with canvas striped with vertical bands of black and white. It is very effective. Sirmur marches with Kapurthala, and has rendered his camp distinctive by numerous low pillars in the boundary wall, each of which is surmounted by a female statuette in ancient Greek robes, all painted silver. It is pretty in its way, but might not be considered altogether appropriate to an Indian camp.

On the left for some distance the camps of the Central India Princes are not very advanced, though they promise to look well in time. Next on the right the Mandi camp looks very brilliant with patterned red *farash* in front of the Durbar tent, a yellow curtain shading the doorway, while silver poles support the awning.

The Faridkote camp is very distinctive and unique on account of a great arched gateway, coloured light-green with yellow domes. Personally I do not much care for it,

but it certainly arrests attention. Nor was I much entranced by the Rampur arch, which comes next to the exquisite Kashmir camp, and is of the colour of pink granite, relieved fortunately by pretty designs in black. The Benares camp is tastefully simple and resembles those in the European quarter. Travancore and Cochin would seem to have combined to work out one pattern for both their camps. A white latticed paling surrounds them both and looks very well. I believe that both these Princes have determined to live in houses which they have taken in the Civil Lines, for the South Indians are very much afraid of the cold of Delhi, of which they had more than they liked at the last Durbar. I think they are wise, for I must say that it is more than cold in a tent at nights now.

The Cooch Behar camp at present is studiously unpretentious. We have now got to the region of the eastern Himalayan States among which Cooch Behar should properly be ranked. Next to that camp lies Bhutan, the most recent addition to the list of Feudatory States, whose sagacious ruler lately exchanged precarious independence for an honoured position under the ægis of the British Raj. His camp does not seem to be finished, but one of the tents already pitched is very striking. In contrast to the Indian patterns in which minute patches of many colours throng close together, the pattern on the roof of the Bhutan tent has its colours in bold patches of black and red with subsidiary decoration in blue and yellow, both of charming tints. The design is that of a great bird, which might be a Himlayan eagle and might be a Mongolian conception of a peacock. Any way I admire it very much. The camp is surrounded by flags of Bhutia pattern. Sikkim comes next, with intricate circles and triangles of black on the white tent roofs, also very pleasing and striking in appearance.

Opposite the Eastern Himalayan camps are situated

those of Bijawar and Chhatarpur in each of which the walls of the main tent are decorated with figures of British soldiers in very old-fashioned red uniforms, giving a very quaint effect. I must apologise to those Princes whose camps I have not been able to mention or to which I have not done justice. All are gay and each contributes in its way to the brilliant varied appearance of Coronation Road. Above all, everybody gladly realises that the pains which each Prince has bestowed upon his camp are evidence of his desire to make the King-Emperor welcome to India, and are a slight pledge of his loyalty to the Suzerain power. This wonderful road brings home in some sort to the beholder the splendour of the Empire of India, in which the throne of the Emperor is supported by the love and fealty of Feudatory Princes.

Kingsway and Prince's Road.

On Durbar day the King-Emperor will proceed to the Amphitheatre by Kingsway and will return by Prince's Road. Loyal subjects not privileged to be at Delhi may therefore be interested to read some account of the spectacle which will greet the Royal eyes on that momentous occasion. South-west of the Mall the camps are official and though they are handsome and bright, the surroundings grow picturesque in an oriental sense only after that fine thoroughfare has been crossed. To the right at the corner lies the Baroda Camp, which has been mentioned in a previous letter, while on the left is the open space before Kingsway station, in itself no mean building and doing splendidly an amazing amount of work. Close by the station lie the Railway Camps and certainly no one will better deserve the privilege of seeing Their Imperial Majesties pass to their Coronation Durbar than the Railway

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
संस्कृति मंत्रालय · भारत सरकार

GSL

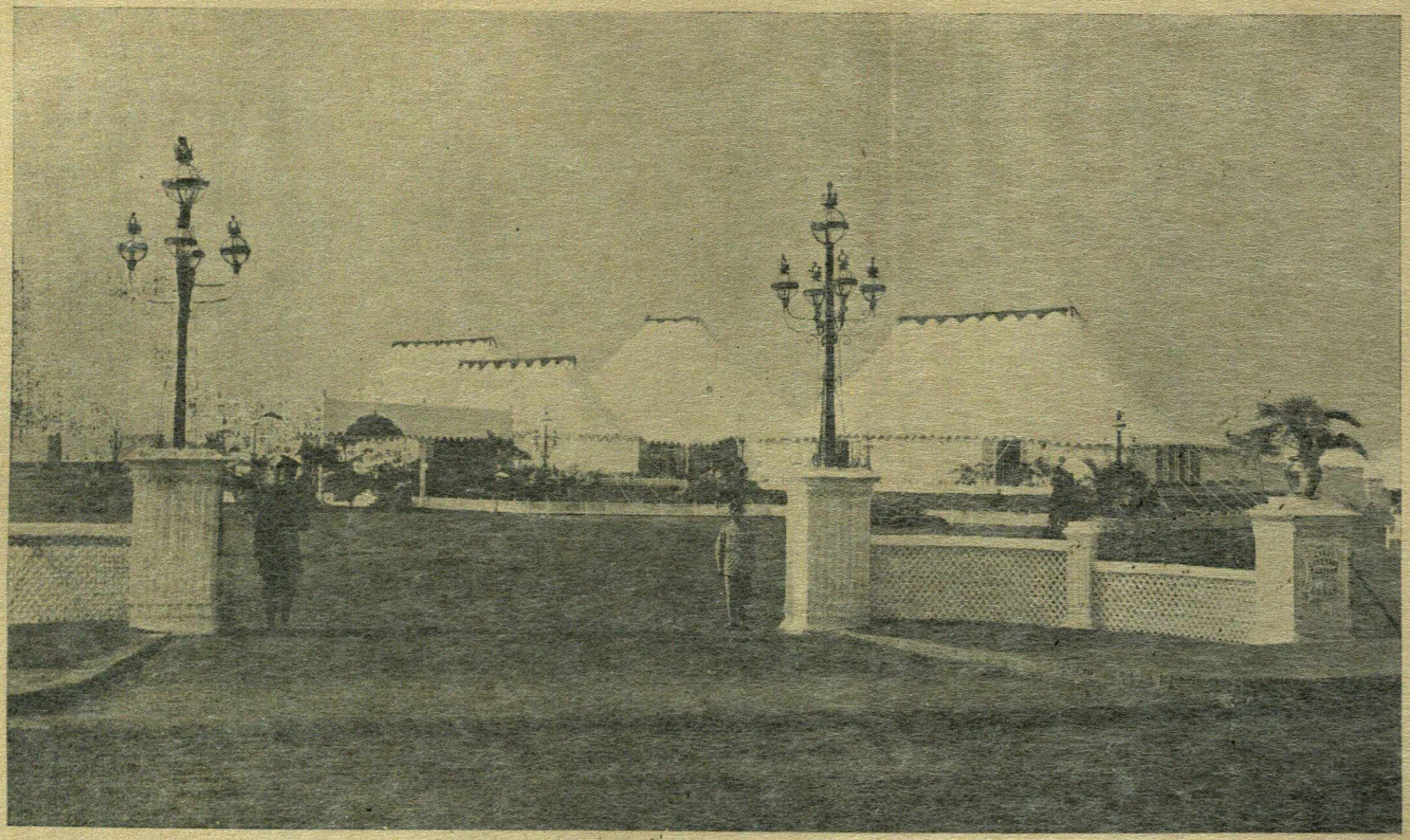


Photo by THE EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM GOVERNMENT CAMP. *J. & H. King.*

20(1)

officials, whose most efficient and useful work is recognised by all. A great white arch, capped with a dome and richly ornamented with gold spans the road at this point. Beyond it on the right lie the camps of the Rajutana Princes right up to another similar arch where Military Road crosses Kingsway. On the left are mostly Princes of the Bombay Presidency.

Besides the Gaekwar's Camp is that of Mewar or Udaipur, whose Maharana boasts the longest descent and most exalted position in Hindu India. The head of the descendants of the Sun has filled the centre of his camp with a block of tents coloured dull red of an unusual hue. There is a great square enclosure of this red canvas with a broad white pattern running round near the top, while in the centre can be seen the roof of a great marquee of the same colour. In front of the camp stands an arch of pale-blue with gilt decorations, and large pointed figures of Thakurs. I may remark that every camp in this road is well worth seeing, but it would be a long business to describe each one, and the general impression created by a drive along the road will best be conveyed by touching on features here and there.

The Idar Camp on the left is gay with much bunting, as are most of the Indian camps, and the *shamiana* is bordered round the top with a coloured band in which the monogram G. R. occurs frequently. The design, of course, is not Oriental, but the effect is pretty.

The Bikanir Camp on the right has a similar device, only portraits of Their Majesties, flanked by a Highlander and a Bluejacket, take the place of the monogram, and this pattern also occurs in the Sitamau Camp in Prince's Road.

The Kolhapur Camp is original in the elaborate paintings on the two arches which form the gates of the camp. On each arch there is a large figure of an Indian lady on each upright, and above come landscapes and views

of Indian temples, all worth looking at and some very pretty indeed. Bikanir has two gate arches and a third arch inside the camp. All are white, ornamented with gold, and the third is one of the most graceful erections on this road.

The camp of the Rao of Cutch is entered through yellow arches on which are paintings of fierce Indian warriors, while above them are designs of real weapons, spears, tulwars and targes, fastened to the arch—another example of how the instruments of war are the finest ornaments in times of peace. The soldier who beat his sword into a ploughshare and his spear into a pruning hook, would indeed be a gross materialist. The weapons would make splendid decorations, while I doubt much if they would ever become efficient implements of agriculture. The Sirohi arch is ornamented with figures of buxom (very buxom) ladies in what I at first took to be Elizabethan costume until I noticed that instead of ruffs they wore low cut evening dresses. But as they are offering royal orbs to the great Monarch who is to pass by on the 7th instant the excellence of the sentiment more than compensates for any anachronism in their attire.

Palanpur Camp, where an unfortunate fire recently destroyed a large tent and much valuable furniture, is fronted by a most effective arch, or rather wall, coloured white, in which there are two openings for egress and ingress. On the wall are large gilt-framed balconies in the style of the Jasmine Tower at Agra. The appearance of this is quite as striking as anything along this road and the wall prevents the passer-by from seeing clearly whether the fire damaged the splendour of the camp beyond repair.

When one comes to Nawanager one half expects to see a design of golden cricket bats, but His Highness the Jam Sahib has preferred to decorate his green arch with numerous portraits of Their Majesties, and one large one of the King-Emperor is an excellent likeness. Across the top of the

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

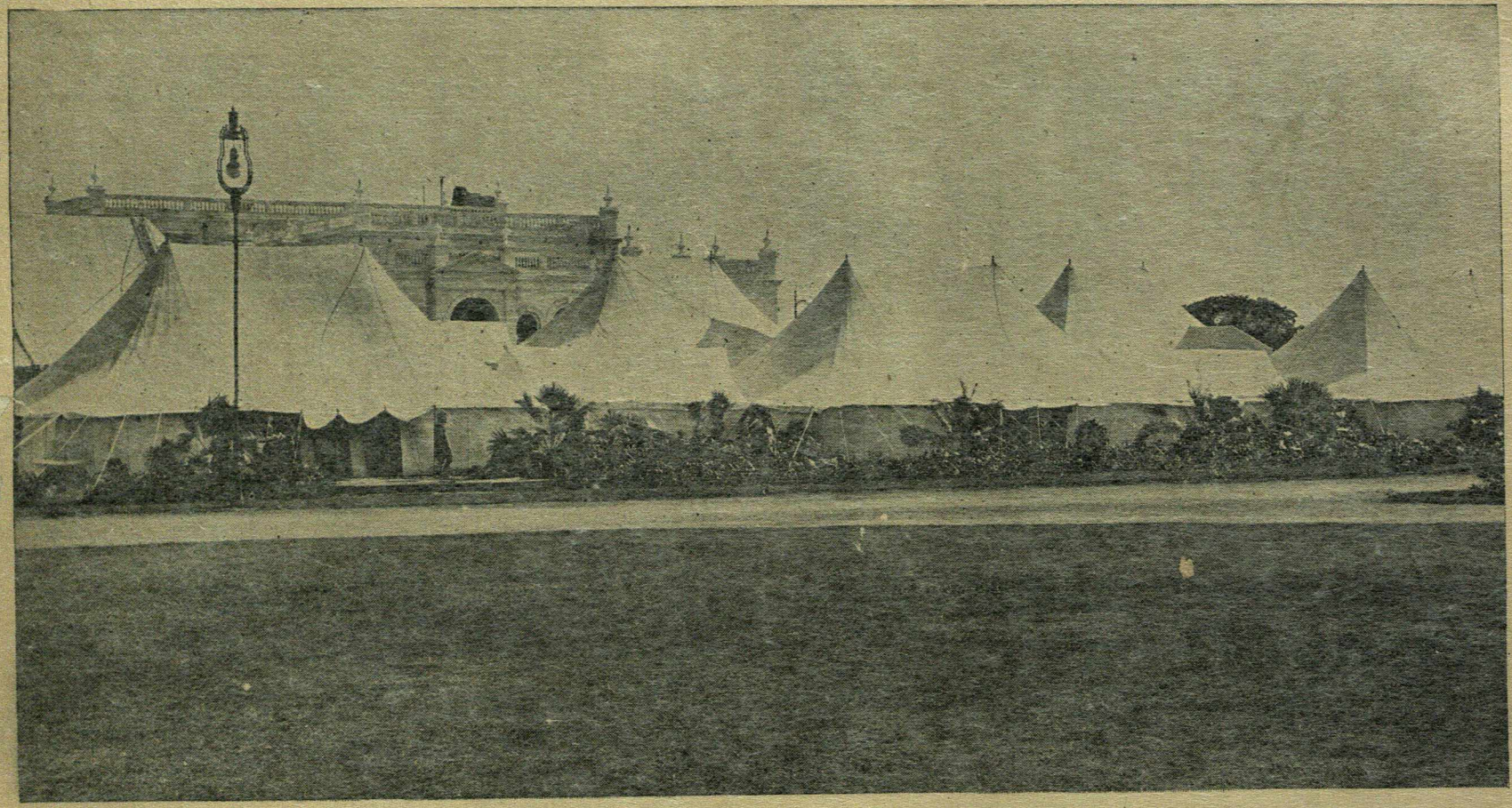


Photo by KING-EMPEROR'S TENTS. *J. & H. King.*

arch is a word of welcome in gilt Gujarati letters. The Maharaja of Jaipur is another scion of the Solar race of Rajputs, and appropriately, on each of his arches figures a large emblem of the Sun, a golden face surrounded by rays.

The Bhavanagar arch also contrives to be original in a pleasing way. It is red, and is thickly covered with real brass household implements, lotahs, spoons, *dekchis*, etc. It sounds quaint, but really looks very well.

The Morvi Camp is remarkable for many little flags of an unusual pennon shape, and in unusual colours. A curious pink and an equally curious blue occur in nearly all of them and give a distinctive tone to the camp. Kotah has no arch but white gate pillars with storeys and balconies in the Shah Jehan style of architecture. The central pavilion in the Rajpipla camp is pale-blue painted to resemble a Greek temple. The Jhalawar tents are not white but are coloured with vertical stripes of Turkey red and drab. Such a design would not look well in, say, a window blind, but a mass of it in contrast to other designs on all sides is far from unpleasing.

The Alwar Camp deserves more than a passing word of notice. In place of a central durbar *shamiana* with living tents behind it, a regular house, to all appearance built in *pucca* style, has been erected. It has a large pillared porch vestibule, and suites of rooms. All is white picked out with gold, and the walls are topped with imposing battlements and graceful minarettes. It may not be a camp in the true sense of the word, but it is undoubtedly splendid, and a passing glimpse through the front door showed the drawing-room to be richly and artistically furnished. From the arch across the road by Bharatpur Camp, a stretch of open country extends up to the Amphitheatre. Returning by Prince's Road one starts with a similar unoccupied space and then comes successively to groups of camps of Central India

Chiefs, Bengal Chiefs, and Central Provinces Chiefs. Most of these camps are simple and plain, but quite neat and bright. In fact simplicity comes as rather a relief to the eye after the multi-coloured splendour of Kingsway. The block of Bengal Chiefs' camps is bounded at each end by an arch across the road. One would be inclined by this time to imagine that all possible designs had been exhausted, and that originality in decoration of arches was no longer possible. But these arches are of Uriya design and are quite unlike anything else. The decorative scheme is a jungle view, and it is very boldly executed. Great tree trunks and broad leaves are painted on the sides, while the heads of tigers and elephants of generous size peer through the foliage. Somewhat curiously, at the summit the beasts give place to fishes, one of conventional shape, one a shellfish, and two rampant dolphins. The Uriya designers are to be congratulated on their work.

Day by day the camps make progress. In several the officers in charge politely said that they would rather not show me round as yet, but would be pleased to do so in a few days when everything was in order; though to my mind what had already been done was quite worthy of examination and description. I suppose that on Durbar day so much splendour will have been added that the present description will seem quite inadequate.

25

THE ROYAL AND GOVERNMENT CAMPS.

3rd December.

The position of the King-Emperor's Camp immediately to the west of the Flagstaff Tower on the Ridge is an admirable one. It is not in the centre of the vast area now covered with tents, but rather in the south-east angle. This, however, is not of much importance as Kingsway and Prince's Road give access to the Mall, and lead to the Durbar Amphitheatre and the Review ground. The polo ground is to the left of the first section of Prince's Road, and most of the camps of the Rulers of Provinces are near at hand. The Chiefs are resident to the north of the Mall, three long roads—none too broad—leading into the wonderland of arches, flags and ornate gateways. At the Durbar of 1902-3 this space was allotted to troops, and the Chiefs were scattered widely apart. Now, in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty, they are within easy reach of the Royal Camp, a great consideration when State visits have to be paid. (The Governor-General, it may here be remarked, will pay return visits, and, as there will be many of these, the shortening of distances was imperative.) The main entrance to the King's Camp is from the west, and the road which leads to it from "Central Avenue" is flanked by the camps of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief. One looks up a broad avenue, with rows of tents on either hand, thrown back in order to admit of lawns and flower-beds being laid out. The pavilions in which the State functions, such as the visits of

9723

the Ruling Chiefs, the Investiture and the Reception will take place, dominate the view towards the Ridge, and a glimpse is got of the snowy-white walls of the Circuit House.

The Royal tents in which Their Majesties will reside during the Durbar were thrown open on Saturday to the public who will also be allowed to visit them at certain hours for some days to come. Their tents adjoin the Circuit House and are to the right of the large State *shamianas* in which the Investiture and Reception will be held. They face on to the open circular space, within which is the lawn with the Imperial flagstaff, and the frontage is bright with flowers and plants. Two schemes of colour have been adopted in these tents, light and dark blue (the colour of the Star of India and the Indian Empire) being used for the King's study, bed-room, etc.; and vieux rose for Her Majesty's boudoir, drawing-room and other apartments. The carpets are mostly of a light shade, while chairs and couches match the prevailing colour and handsome cabinets filled with objets d'art are a feature of the tents, equally with the artistically designed writing tables. Old steel prints adorn the walls, together with some admirable paintings of scenes in the Manchurian war by the Russian artist Vladimirolf. Some eastern bronzes draw attention, and two screens from the Calcutta School of Art are beautiful specimens of work. One has figures of peacocks and another those of various brilliant plumaged birds that are found in India. The shades for the standard electric lamps were worked in Simla. The tents have well designed fire-places and also electric radiators.

Passages lead from the front tents to those immediately in the rear where the private dining-room and the King's and Queen's bed-rooms are placed. Here the scheme of colours already mentioned is followed and the effect is harmonious. The electric lighting is well arranged and

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S CAMP. *Jadu Kissen.*

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GSL

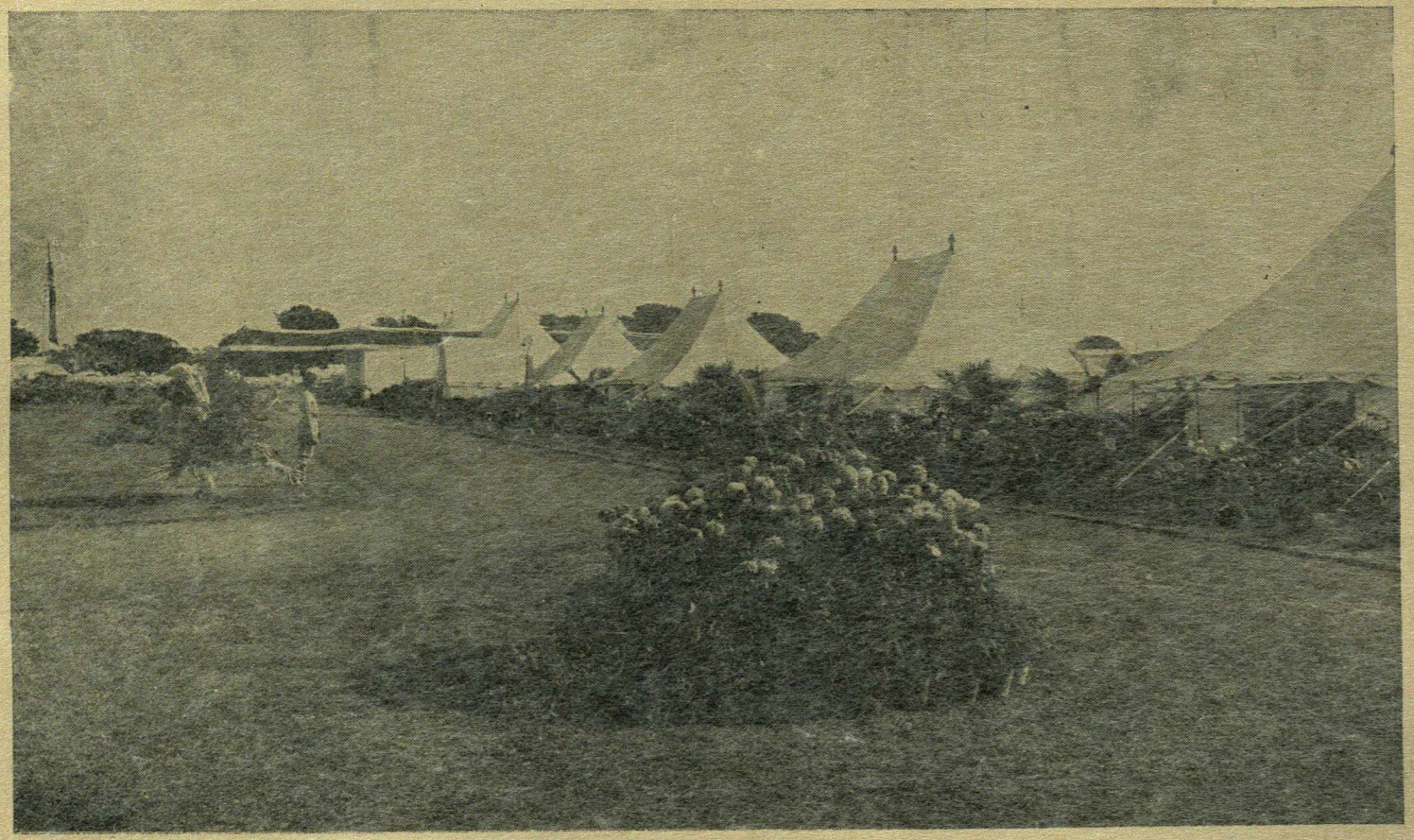


Photo by THE PUNJAB CAMP BEFORE THE FIRE. *J. & H. King.*

28

small shades over the lamps on the tent poles insure a soft light. The dressing tables, mirrors and wardrobes with cheval glasses are conveniently placed. The bath-rooms are of masonry, the walls being covered with tiles, and electric radiators are utilised to give warm temperature. In tents and passages alike flowers and plants give relief to the prevailing tones of colour. Soft carpets are underfoot, and these private apartments are the embodiment of comfort. The Circuit House will be available in case of bad weather and it has been handsomely furnished and decorated. The extreme cold at night should not be felt in the tents as the arrangements for securing warmth under all conditions seem perfect. In the daytime the tents will be bright with sunlight, glass windows being used to prevent any dark shadows from falling. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has personally interested herself in the making of everything complete, and the comfort of Their Majesties is fully assured.

To the left of Their Majesties' tents are those of the Governor-General; and towards the gateway which opens to the road below the Ridge Sir John Hewett, President of the Central Committee, is in residence. There are two rows of tents for the Staff, on either side of the broad road which gives on to the circular lawn where the Royal Standard will fly from a high flagstaff, at the base of which are four brass cannon. There is no cramping of space and beautiful gardening effects have been produced. The camp is worthy of Royalty, and all who have worked in it for months past see now that their labours have been good. In contrast with the Oriental magnificence of some of the great Chiefs' canvas habitations, it may be said that dignified simplicity marks the general arrangement.

As one passes from road to road and sees the symmetrically round lines of tents which mark the official camps—

all south of the Mall and reaching nearly to the Grand Trunk Road and the "General's Mound"—one is struck with the compactness of the central encampments. They are so grouped that access from one to the other is easy of accomplishment, and looking from Flagstaff Tower the plan can be once understood. The Government of India tents are immediately to the south of the Royal Camp, and one of the prettiest pieces of lawn-work and gardening faces to the east. The frontage is an Imperial Avenue, which joins the Chauburja Road just before the Reception Pavilion on the Ridge; and at night a Star of India device glows to show where the headquarters of the Civil Government are located. This camp, with its receiving and drawing-rooms, and its three dining tents, is luxurious and comfortable, and the various guests of Government should be more than content. Adjoining is the camp of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and close by are those of the General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Armies. Army Headquarters are just across the road, and there are busy men at work there, for orders have to be issued relating to all the military routine upon which so much depends.

Farther afield, westwards of the Royal Camp, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Foreign Office officials and Political Residents are neighbours. The Commander-in-Chief has a large camp facing that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and in each instance a sense of breezy open spaces is felt. It is the free laying-out of grass-plots that has done so much to make this pleasurable sensation possible.

To describe each camp in detail is out of the question, but the Punjab Camp is singularly attractive. The wealth of chrysanthemums in full bloom is remarkable; other flowers, palms and shrubs are in abundance; and a fountain plays in the sunlight. The reception tents are high and

roomy, a large *shamiana* hung with tapestries is equal to receiving hundreds of guests, and its proportions have been so designed that it can hereafter be used for durbars at Lahore. Dining, drawing and smoke-rooms, the last draped in warm red, show more tapestry, and the scheme of decoration is as unusual as it is artistic.

Trophies of old arms and shields figure on the walls, and the ceiling has the Punjab coat-of-arms embroidered upon it. A part of the floor-space in the large *shamiana* can be used for dancing, when the rich Indian carpets covering it have been removed. I may mention that in other camps wooden flooring, either plain or covered with tightly-stretched drugget, has been put down, so that informal dances can follow dinner-parties. The cost is trifling, and yet the pleasure given to guests will be great indeed, as for most evenings no State functions have been notified.

To take another camp: that of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It owes much to its site, which is at the junction of Kingsway and Prince's Road, where there is a broad sweep to right and left. Its outlook on one side is over the polo ground; and across Kingsway are the great lawns in front of the Madras Camp. It is an ideal position and Colonel Cole, the officer in charge, has made the most of it. By throwing up a mound he has secured a platform several feet high on which three large tents, with distinctive red scalloping, are placed. These are beautifully furnished, and the central reception-rooms is only equalled by the handsome drawing-room on the left. The furniture will eventually adorn the new Government House at Dacca, and its utilization here was a happy inspiration. The drawing-room is in keeping with the other two rooms, and the "service" arrangements for meals are especially to be commended. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma's Camp is clearly marked out by the figures of four dragons,

painted in red, blue and yellow, which keep guard at the gateways in pairs. The rulers of Bengal and the United Provinces face each other on Kingsway, their northern boundary being the narrow-gauge railway : and this line also runs north of the fine camp in which the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province lives. Perhaps enough has been said to give a general idea of the encampments in what is known as the central area :comfort under canvas has assuredly been gained and the knick-knacks, pictures and photographs, draperies, etc., which ladies have brought add to the cosiness of the interiors.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Photo by AN INTERESTED CROWD. *Willie Burke.*

Photo by GANGA DIN TO THE FORE. *Willie Burke.*

FIRES IN THE CAMPS.

23rd November.

Yesterday about midday, while workmen were finishing the interior decorations in the drawing-room tent of the Resident of Hyderabad, a fire broke out and the tent was gutted. The damage is estimated at fifteen hundred rupees.

A few days ago a more serious fire destroyed three tents in the camp of the Nawab of Palanpur. The loss of tents and furniture is estimated at forty thousand rupees.

PUNJAB CAMP BURNT DOWN.

3rd December.

This evening (at 5 o'clock) the bugles in Sir James Willcocks's Camp rang out the fire alarm. This was taken up and repeated in various directions; and our manual engine with its lengths of hose and buckets, the water ready for pumping, was manned and on the move without a minute's delay. Captain Langhorne, our camp-officer, had seen flames rising in the Punjab Camp, and hence the alarm. The first sight from a distance of a quarter of a mile was, indeed, a startling one. Dense columns of the blackest smoke were drifting towards the Government of India Camp, and beneath these were forks of flame shooting high in the air. A nearer view showed the Punjab *shamianas*, which I have described, to be one blazing mass. There was fortunately little or no breeze, but burning flakes began to fall on tents in the neighbourhood and there was the danger of an extension of the fire. In the Punjab Camp itself all hands had turned out as speedily as possible, and

the swords kept ready for cutting tent-ropes were soon in use. A supreme effort was made to localise the fire and it was successful, but the *shamianas* and their valuable contents were destroyed in less than a quarter of an hour. Water was played on the burning heaps which cumbered the ground—all that was left of the beautiful tents in which Sir Louis and Lady Dane had welcomed their guests this very morning. I cannot say what the loss is, but it must be very great: the value of silver, glass, crockery, etc., is alone put at several thousands, but these figures sink into insignificance besides those which represent the outlay upon the *shamianas*, furniture, upholstery and carpets. The fire was detected at about ten minutes to five, and it is said that it was due to a short circuit on the electric wires, but I give this statement with all reserve. Great as was the alarm it would have been even worse at night, though our fire-stations are well-manned and a keen watch is kept from the high look-out posts. The fire piquets were burned out, but the experience gained proved that with canvas structures a few minutes suffice to burn out everything. All that can really be done is to prevent the fire from spreading. The ordinary tent can be brought to the ground at once by the cutting of the ropes, but the larger ones are more difficult to handle. There is the danger also of drifting flakes of burning material alighting on other tents, even at a distance. At this season of the year the air is still as a rule, so, as was proved to-day, this particular danger is not a grave one. Another point which should be noticed is that during the daytime traffic along the main thoroughfare is heavy, and that the laying of the hose from the hydrants across the roadway is no easy matter. The efforts of firemen are impeded when motors and carriages drive over the hose as it is unrolled. The police cannot be everywhere in a moment, and what is required is the instant service of mounted men to direct

traffic, and close absolutely any section of a road where a hydrant is being used. This afternoon I saw one mounted police-officer stemming the traffic and keeping the hose from damage when the water had begun to flow, but he had a hard task to turn vehicles back on their tracks. The deepest sympathy, I need scarcely say, is felt for Sir Louis and Lady Dane, whose camp has thus been the scene of such a disaster.

Later.

It is stated that a wire fused in the roof of the tent used as a smoking room which was attached to the large reception *shamiana*.

It was impossible to check the flames, which spread upwards and soon reached the roof of the *shamiana* itself. A mistri is said to have been engaged in arranging wires, and it is possible that a short circuit may have been established.

The total amount of the damage cannot yet be estimated, but it will probably exceed half a lakh.

Further Outbreaks.

5th December.

To-day did not pass without its casualties for the splendid reception *shamiana* at the Fort took fire and was soon in ashes, while the fireworks stored in the Bela for the People's Fête exploded and were quickly destroyed. Spectators on the stands in Khas Road heard a faint explosion, and saw clouds of smoke rising east of the fort, but no one at the time knew that the fireworks' shed was in flames. It was about an hour afterwards that the *shamiana* lent by Bahawalpur State was burnt. Many of us who by that time were on the Ridge could see that a fire of some kind was in the Fort, but it was not until later that we

learned how serious was the loss. We are still awaiting particulars as to the origin of these fires.

Later.

Regarding the fires this morning, at 10-12 as the Governor-General in his motor was leaving Delhi Gate at the Fort sounds of explosions were heard by spectators on the Khas Road stands, and a volume of white smoke, which later became black, appeared on the far side of the Fort walls.

The spectators first took it for a salvo of a salute, but the programme showed no salute due at that moment. Afterwards it was discovered that a storehouse of fireworks, situated far away on the bank of the Jumna, had been blown up. No information is forthcoming as to the cause. The store contained a supply of fireworks for the Badshahi Mela. No injury to persons or more serious calamity happened.

An hour later the magnificent *shamiana* lent by the Nawab of Bahawalpur for the reception of the King-Emperor by the Princes was burnt down.

The *shamiana* had been erected inside the Fort near the entrance from Selimgarh. The front of the tent measured about 25 yards and the depth was more than double that. The interior was composed of rich fabric with red, green and yellow Indian patterns, and poles, some of great height, heavily coated with solid silver. The tent was in two parts and there was a dip between the two roofs.

As the last of the Princes was leaving the *shamiana* a private soldier of the Berkshire Regiment on fatigue duty climbed outside the roof to raise the central portion. He discovered the fire in the roof, and immediately slid down and gave the fire alarm. At the same moment Major Paterson of the Foreign Office inside the *shamia*[illegible] noticed the fire. The fire alarm was sounded, but noth[illegible] done. The whole tent quickly fell and the [illegible]

burnt. The silver poles were damaged, but not ruined. No person was injured. There was no electric installation. Straw was on the ground under the carpet, but as the fire seems to have started in the roof, the theory of a cigarette-end being the cause does not seem likely. The fireworks' store is too distant for a rocket to have been the cause.

Lately a tent in the Madras camp was burnt at night, but no one was inside as the Government had not then arrived.

To-night comes a rumour of another fire in the camp of some Prince, but it hitherto lacks confirmation.

6th December.

The destruction of the *shamiana* in the Fort will not interfere with to-morrow's ceremony. The Pioneers will be, I understand, employed to clear away the charred *débris*, and the visitors to-day to the scene of the fire could not find anything to gratify their curiosity. Another *shamiana* is said to have been provided by one of the Chiefs, and this will be ready in time. The theory that a spark from a passing railway engine fell on the roof of the *shamiana* and thus caused the fire is still finding acceptance. Certainly as flames first appeared from the roof this view seems a reasonable one.

A fire occurred last night in the Hyderabad camp where the tent of Shah Mirza Beg, the famous polo player, was burnt.

ARRIVALS AND REHEARSALS.

29th November.

The Delhi Durbar salutes continue to notify the arrivals of Chiefs daily, and the scene at Kingsway Station as special trains reach that terminus, is one full of life and activity. The detraining of a Prince and his retinue is an important matter, specially where a guard of honour has to be furnished on the platform. The strictest courses of etiquette must be followed, and the departure from a station for camp has to be made with fitting pomp. The special trains come from States far removed from each other, and many of them have travelled very long distances. Yesterday, for instance, the Khan of Kalat was quickly followed by the Maharaja of Kotah. Then came the Maharaja of Datia, the Raja of Nabha and the Maharaja of Sargujah. To-day the Raja of Suket, from the Simla hills, arrived quite early and presently came the Maharaja of Panna from Central India, then the Raja of Faridkote from the Punjab, the Maharaja of Charkhari also from Central India, and lastly the Feudatory Chiefs form Orissa. So it is that from hour to hour camp after camp fills up, and each day sees their retainers multiply in numbers, and their carriages and motor-cars speed along the roads. Their sowaries draw our attention, and sometimes our admiration, as we pass their sentries stolidly mounting guard over their canvas residences in Coronation Road, Kingsway or Prince's Road.

There are many more Chiefs still to come, Holkar, Dewas, Travancore, Scindia, Kashmir and Bharatpur, not

MINISTRY OF CULTURE • GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Photo by DELIGHTED TO BE IN DEHLI: H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S HAPPY SMILE. *Willie Burke.*

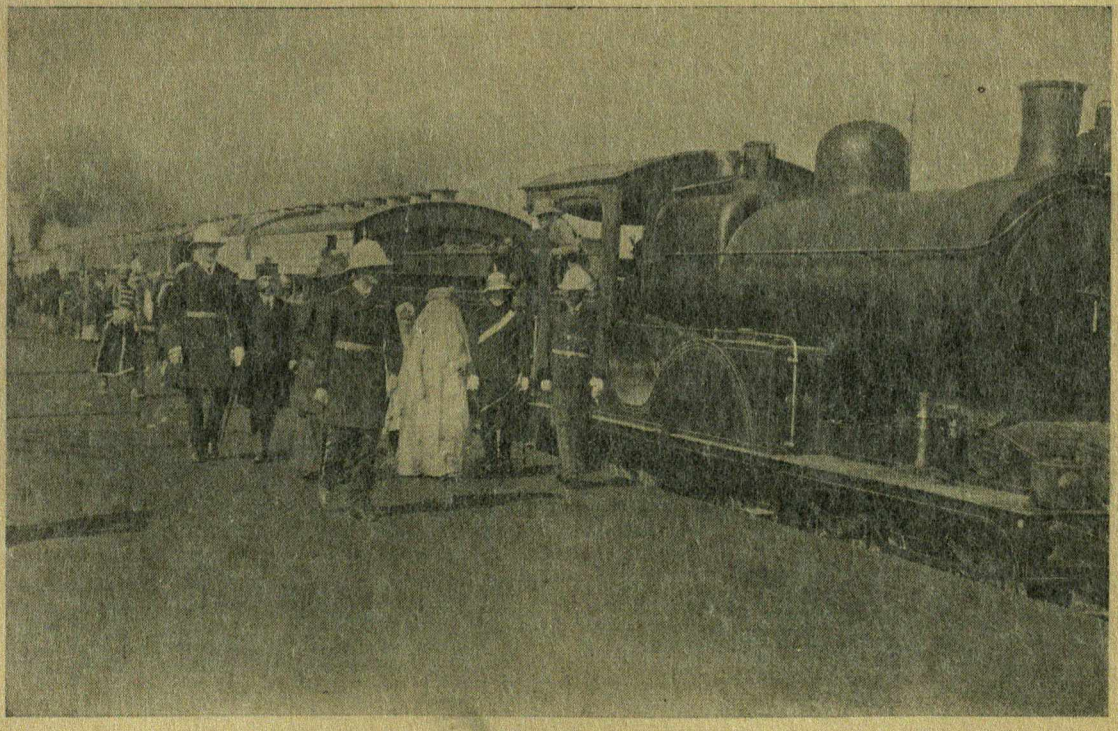


Photo by ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL. *Willie Burke.*

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

to mention those of lesser States. Durbaris from Dera Ismail Khan, State guests from Baluchistan and other distant parts are on their way, and the railways will be busy with special train work for days to come. All Chiefs and their suites will be here by Saturday evening, and there will follow yet more specials with provincial Governors and their guests. This traffic will last from the 2nd to the 4th December inclusive. Later will come the King-Emperor's guests and some of his retinue, while the body-guards from Madras and Bombay, the naval contingent and other units will swell the arrivals. By the evening of the 6th December everyone will be here, for on the following morning Their Majesties' State arrival will mark the beginning of the true Durbar period. Meanwhile the large official staff, upon whose shoulders rests such heavy responsibilities, have their time fully occupied.

There is much to be done and many final details to arrange. From the Viceroy downwards, all are full of energy, and Sir John Hewett and the Central Coronation Committee have still to scorn delights and live laborious days, while the mass of ceremonial details falls upon Sir Henry McMahon and his assistants. Rehearsals are the order of the day in respect of several important functions, and no point is being overlooked that might give rise to difficulties hereafter. At Army Headquarters everything is well advanced, in respect of the important part which the troops will have to play, and presently we shall have full rehearsals which in themselves will be full of interest.

To-morrow morning the Viceroy with a small staff will leave for Bombay and, on his return from receiving Their Majesties in Bombay, he will witness one of the most important rehearsals, that of the royal arrival at Sesenrarh Station, and the progress through Delhi to[illegible] are seen on the Ridge, and so to the King's Camp. T[illegible]or carriages and be

lined with troops and doubtless many thousands of spectators will gather. This will be on the morning of the 5th December.

Nine special trains ran into Kingsway to-day, apart from trains which reached Delhi Main or Provincial Camp stations, and this meant an addition of several thousand persons to the floating population. Retinues of Ruling Chiefs have been restricted to reasonable limits, but their suites and servants, their escorts and followers, mount up in the long run. The scene at Kingsway terminus grows more animated every day. This morning I saw two guards of honour drawn up outside the station at the same time, while hundreds of carriages or more were parked ready for hire. It is an excellent distributing centre and there is a business-like air about all the arrangements.

2nd December.

A full rehearsal of the grand parade took place this morning under the command of Sir O'Moore Creagh, who was attended by Sir Edmund Barrow, commanding the Southern Army, and Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Northern Army, and the Army Staff. Some fifty thousand troops were present and these were drawn up on the ground about half a mile from that on which the review will take place on the 14th December. Roughly, it may be said, the force comprised 13 regiments of Cavalry, 45 battalions of Infantry with 114 guns. In the first line were the 3rd, 7th and composite divisions and troops garrisoning Delhi, while in the 2nd line were the Cavalry Division, consisting of two brigades of Royal Horse Artillery, three brigades of Cavalry with a field troop of Sappers and Miners, and a wireless signal company, the Volunteer contingent and the In Service Troops. These made an imposing show ar ven to the rehearsal by the manner in which

all the details were carried out. The march past and final advance in review order were rehearsed, together with the cheers for the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. In the march past the fine bearing of the troops was remarkable, and the gallop past of the Royal Horse Artillery and the Cavalry was an effective spectacle, though the pace of the cavalry was not as fast as it will be on the 14th. The time occupied was longer than expected as some of the Imperial Service Troops, each contingent headed by its chief, were in small units which led to the distances not being properly kept and consequently to the lengthening of the proceedings. There will be a quickening up on the day of the review. The massed bands of regiments played an important part, the various marching tunes, including the final one of the British Grenadiers, being well rendered. A large number of spectators witnessed the rehearsal, which lasted between three and four hours.

3rd December.

Sunday has been a great day for Indian sightseers, who have trooped in thousands along the roads. It is a day of rest for the citizens of Delhi and they are making the most of the holiday. One cannot say how much the normal population of the city has been increased already, but certainly the villager and his family are here—men, women, and children in country dress, which is not put to shame even by the brilliant new coats of chaprasis and orderlies. These messengers of the State have their distinctive red, but from the Chiefs' camps come men in bright blue, or yellow, or green, a daring note of colour being struck which gives Oriental character to the ever-moving crowd. Representatives, too, of nearly all races in India and Burma are seen, some on foot, others riding or in motor-cars or carriages and

the variety of costume is amazing. More may be said on this subject later on when the true Durbar period is reached.

The Governor of Madras arrived by special train this morning and motored to his camp with his personal staff under an escort of a small detachment of his Bodyguard, who were well-mounted and smartly turned out. There were a number of other specials run into Kingsway, among which were those carrying guests of the Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces and the Punjab. The trains were quickly emptied and strings of transport-carts were in readiness to carry the luggage to the camps. There is quick despatch at this terminus in disposing of the traffic which seeks it from the various junctions. One sign of the increasing number of motors that will be in use was a train of trucks drawn up almost entirely laden with motor-cars, which have yet to be sent to their owners.

The following paragraph has just been published in Army Orders:—

"It is notified for general information that the Veterans attending the Durbar Concentration as the guests of Government wear a red ribbon with a small bronze V attached. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief feels sure that all ranks of the Army will treat with respect and assist in every way these distinguished old soldiers and honoured guests of Government whenever they meet them."

There can be no question that full response will be given to this kindly request, for the Veterans in our midst are worthy of all honour not only from the Army but also from every one of us present in camp.

4th December.

The rehearsal of the great Durbar ceremonial of the 12th took place to-day.

The troops which have been told off for this magnificent function, were out soon after breakfast, and took up their position from the entrance of the Royal Camp right up to Kingsway, to the Amphitheatre, and thence down Prince's Road to its junction with Kingsway. The whole length of the roadway was lined on each side, the men standing almost shoulder to shoulder.

An imposing military spectacle will also be afforded in the Amphitheatre itself with the guards of honour and other troops that will be on the scene. The rehearsal to-day was punctuated by the salvoes of artillery and by the *feux de joie*, which again and again ran from end to end of the line for miles. This realistic practice was watched by interested groups of spectators in vehicles and on foot. There had to be some interruption of traffic at various crossings, but this was unavoidable.

To-morrow morning the Viceroy returns from Bombay, and another important rehearsal will take place—that of the King's arrival and the procession through the city to the Pavilion on the Ridge, and thence to the Royal Camp.

5th December.

The Viceroy arrived at Selimgarh station this morning from Bombay, and the rehearsal of the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties was at once begun.

Troops were on duty from Selimgarh to the King's Camp. Guards of honour were in positions, salutes and *feux de joie* were fired, bands played the National Anthem at various points, and the processions as laid down of high officials and Ruling Chiefs proceeded along the route.

There was also a rehearsal of the presenting of the address at the Pavilion on the Ridge, where the Viceroy's executive and legislative councillors, together with Indian representatives, and a fair number of spectators, mostly ladies, were

assembled. But there was not that brilliant spectacle which will mark the 7th December as the troops were in khaki, and morning dress was worn by the officials and others. Some of the Chiefs, however, had on rich dresses, and the majority of their escorts passed along in their best uniforms, while gaily caparisoned led horses added to the picturesqueness of the scene. Flags and banners were also carried. Chobdars with silver maces marched by, and men with long spears or other weapons followed empty carriages. There was a variety of colouring in these escorts, and we shall expect a striking display as horse and foot file by two days hence. The procession will undoubtedly be effective and the royal progress through Delhi should be impressive in all its surroundings.

6th December.

All is now in readiness for the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, whose special train should steam into Selimgarh at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The rehearsals have ended unless opportunities should serve for repetitions later on in respect of the functions which are fixed for days in the next week.

The troops were out again to-day for several hours as the rehearsal of the Durbar had to be gone through and the camp area echoed to the salvoes of artillery, *feux de joie* and rounds of cheering, while the strains of the National Anthem could be heard with singular clearness in the still air.

At the Amphitheatre the scene was one full of life, for the massing of troops destined to attend the Durbar apart from those lining the roads was rehearsed. There was as much imitation as possible of the ceremonial which high officials, chiefs and others will play their parts in on the 12th December. But the proceedings necessarily lacked the

air of reality, as the vast Amphitheatre could not be filled, nor the mound for the people be covered with thousands of spectators. Still the rehearsal served a good purpose as indicating the details that demand attention in order to ensure complete smoothness of working.

A word should be said in praise of the troops, who for three days on end have had to be out marching to their assigned positions on the road at an early hour, and have then had to wait patiently until well in the afternoon before they could settle down again into their camps. It means but little leisure, and the distance covered by some of the units runs to a goodly number of miles in the course of the day. The long waits on the roadsides are the most trying, and yet they are unavoidable. The passing excitement of firing a *feu de joie* does not go far to ease the long hours. But officers and men alike are so keen to make everything in the shape of military display as near perfect as may be, that they go through their heavy duties cheerily, and the regiments swing back to their distant encampments at a pace that is good to see.

The Viceroy after leaving the Fort this morning visited various parts of the route and saw how matters had progressed: and eventually proceeded to the Chauburja Mosque which immediately overlooks the Ridge Pavilion. Here, accompanied by Sir John Hewett, President of the Durbar Committee, His Excellency saw a rehearsal of the ceremony of the presentation of the address to the King-Emperor, and Lady Hardinge was also an interested spectator of this. Their Excellencies watched the Chiefs' procession as it passed through the Pavilion and disappeared along Ridge Road beyond Flagstaff Tower.

The rehearsal was instructive as showing how the programme of the 7th can be carried out. Quite a number of residents in the camps attended at different points. The

traffic to and from Delhi was specially regulated and routes were used which saved any interference with the roads lined with troops. Large crowds gathered, too, in the vicinity of the Jamma Masjid, the Chandni Chowk, the Town Hall, etc., but these were small compared with those that will assemble on the 7th.

SUCCESSFUL ORGANISATION.

26th November.

A clear sky and a cool north wind show that, for the present at least, one need have no fear of another cold weather storm to swamp us with heavy rainfall. The conditions are apparently "set fair," and the late November sun gives us welcome warmth the whole day long. But the evenings are closing in, and after sunset there is a sudden chilliness in the air which warns new-comers that the climate is possibly a treacherous one. Then we betake ourselves to *shamianas* and tents, warmed and made cosy by stoves fed with a patent fuel, which burns slowly and gives off a steady heat for long hours together. There may be oil-stoves as well, though I have not seen any: their day has, perhaps, passed since the fuel, compressed into short handy pieces, has been invented. There is no risk of fire with these new stoves and none of the evil-smelling odours which made the oil-pattern so offensive at times. The cold during the night-hours is already severe, with a raw dampness about it, due no doubt to the rain which deluged parts of the camping area some ten days ago. A heavy dew is inseparable from present conditions; and in the morning our grass-plots show how rapidly moisture accumulates on the ground-surface. A few hours of sunshine serve to dissipate it, and it has no permanent effect on the dust which is beginning to assert itself on either side of the metalled roads. More oiling of the main thoroughfares is to be done, and in spite of all the traffic we should not be dust-ridden in the principal camps.

But away in the more remote parts of the vast tent-covered spaces, where the bye-roads are not fully metalled, the light breeze raises significant brown clouds. Given high winds, and the military camps will suffer from the dust.

There is abundant water from the canals, and the diligent *bhistie* takes a pride in the lawn and flower-beds which are such a beautiful feature of most of the camps. The wide expanse before the Madras Camp, the most open frontage of all, is carefully tended : and elsewhere on smaller plots the watering goes steadily on. A spell of dry weather has to be provided against, and hence all the present vivid greenness must be preserved as long as may be. The various gardeners who toiled anxiously before the rains came are fully rewarded now in the wealth of autumn flowers one sees on every side. As for the flower-pots they must be numbered by tens of thousands; and ornamental plants and shrubs are in profusion. The effect produced in many instances is most artistic, and the rows of snow-white tents stand out in perfect contrast with the green foregrounds.

One cannot but remark the great amount of traffic which throngs all the roads, every vehicle from the ekka to the motor-car being in evidence. Strings of transport carts, laden mules even and camels, lorries and other nondescript conveyances carrying tents, bricks and stores of every kind, are still permitted to use the main roads; but these will disappear by next week. In their place, however, will come more carriages and motors by the hundred, and the general traffic during the Durbar period will be enormous. As it is, in the afternoon, when everyone seems to be on the move, sight-seeing or visiting, the "slow traffic" impedes the rapidity of the motors, for several of the principal roads are none too wide. But the arrangements for regulating the traffic generally are admirable, the soldiers and police on duty having full control. The rule of the road is strictly enforced,

and at crossings all speed is kept down to a low rate. Some of the sharpest corners are being rounded off to give a wider sweep at the turn, an improvement which was much needed.

Hereafter at the great functions, such as the Durbar, the Review and the Garden Party, the railways will play an important part in respect of the traffic. It would obviously be impossible for many thousands of vehicles to be parked in such a manner as to secure their quick dispersal at the close of this or that ceremonial, as there would be delays of hours, blocks on the roads and general confusion. So, I believe, it is intended to run special services of trains on the Durbar Railways at short intervals, spectators having thus only to seek the stations nearest to their camps. This will mean a dispersal of pressure, the streams of traffic running in different channels. As the broad-gauge line circles about the Durbar Amphitheatre, skirts the parade-ground and runs to the Fort, its usefulness is likely to be strikingly demonstrated. The work it has already done in connexion with the movement of troops is worth notice.

If the original plan of holding manœuvres had been followed, some 80,000 men would now be engaged in mimic warfare to the east and south-east of Delhi. But when a serious fodder-famine seemed to threaten, it was decided to cancel the manœuvres, reduce the number of units to be concentrated for the Durbar, and to use the railways as much as possible for the conveyance of troops. The result has been that at this comparatively early date the military force of Regulars and Imperial Service contingents are in their camps, except a few regiments whose arrival has been postponed, or which have been struck off the list altogether, by reason of plague or cholera having occurred in their ranks.

The movements by rail have been made during the past week, and the broad-gauge Durbar Railway has given

rapid and smooth concentration. It was not originally designed for this purpose, but rather to ensure that no congestion of traffic should occur at Delhi main-station. The scores of special trains that are now running daily would inevitably have been blocked if they had all finished their journeys at the main station, and chaos would have ruled supreme on the platforms. By creating a railway system in the Durbar area itself, with junctions whence different camps could be served, the pressure of traffic was reduced, and the handling of special trains was simplified.

The Kingsway terminus with its long and roomy platforms was one of the most important features of the scheme; and the "long view" was wisely taken in the matter of the dimensions of this station and the number of tracks laid down. At the same time other stations were built to serve specified areas; and thus we have junctions and detraining platforms in abundance. To the north-east is "Army Camp" station; to the north-west "Cavalry Camp"; to the west "Imperial Service Troops." These are intended for military purposes; and there are besides two other stations named "Provincial Camps" and "Punjab Camp" respectively. At Kingsway the special trains of high officials and Indian Chiefs are received, and ample space is given for the guards-of-honour that have to attend. A regular train-service between Delhi and Kingsway has also been established, and passengers for certain camps are carried to the new terminus expeditiously enough. The "control" is exercised from Kingsway, where in a small building is the telephone switch-board at which something like miracles are performed by a staff of three. One hundred and fifty trains have been worked through Delhi in a day and no accidents have happened. Considering that the ordinary train-service has to be kept up, while specials are pouring in from all parts of India, it is a triumph of practical railway-craft.

The concentration of troops has been effected by the harmonious working together of the railway and military authorities. It may be taken, in a manner, as a test of mobilisation, and the results have been most satisfactory. A troop-train reaches a certain junction—Shakurpur, Wazirpur or one of the Delhi junctions—and it is turned off to "Army Camp," "Cavalry Camp" or "Imperial Service Troops." It runs without let or hindrance to its destination, and the detraining process is smoothness itself. The timing is well kept and the troops get to their quarters without undue delay. At "Army Camp" yesterday I saw a regiment of British Infantry and a battery of Field Artillery arrive and detrain within a few minutes of each other; and nothing could have been more smartly done. The battery was, I think, an hour before its scheduled time, but there was no keeping back of the train when it reached its junction. Sir Trevredyn Wynne, President of the Railway Board, was an interested spectator of this detraining, and he must have been well pleased to see the last troop-train on the broad-gauge arrive with more than punctuality.

1st December.

As the days pass one comes to see that in matters of organisation and direction this Coronation Durbar is far ahead of that of nine years ago. It is on a large scale also and yet such forethought has been expended that there is clockwork precision in all arrangements.

I have already mentioned how smoothly the concentration of the troops which moved by rail was effected, each unit reaching its camping ground without any of those delays which can throw out of gear even the most carefully planned mobilisation plans. Reference has also been made to the extensive service of special trains, which are so cleverly handled when they reach the various junctions.

The number of such trains increases apparently from day to day, for the original list has certainly expanded. To-day, for example, no less than sixteen came in, fourteen of these running to Kingsway and two to Cavalry Camp. The latter were the Madras Volunteers' and the North-West Railway Volunteers' specials. The G. I. P. Coronation Express and an up passenger were run into Kingsway, where work at high pressure was continuous. The following was the order of arrivals in the course of the day:—The Raja of Bilaspur, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Raja of Hill Tippera, the Raja of Tehri Garhwal, the Nawab of Maler Kotla, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Chhatarpur, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Raja of Manipur and the Raja of Mandi.

Now it will be at once seen that unless the organisation was excellent there would be confusion and troublesome complications, increasing as camp after camp receives its occupants; and yet one knows nothing of those drawbacks. The Central Committee and the various officers told off for duty long ago have performed wonders, and they are now in a position to watch with satisfaction the working of the machinery which they control. Supply, Conservancy, Police, Transport, Intelligence, Traffic and much besides are organised on clearly drawn lines which cannot be departed from. Our Posts, Telegraphs and Railways also show that men accustomed to organisation have brought their experience to bear. The allotment of camping spaces and the orderly marshalling of thousands of tents have been no mean feats, while the creation of channels of communication has been an arduous task. Between twenty and thirty square miles of ground have been utilised, much of it broken and some of it swampy after the rains, and the transformation that has taken place is indeed marvellous. One sees the triumph of organised effort

working to a common end visible on all sides, and when the Durbar is over the verdict will be that wonders were attempted and wonders done.

Those who settle down into comfortable camps in tents that are pictures of cosiness, with neat lawns, parterres and well kept paths to delight the eye should remember all the labour that has for months past been done in tropical heat or drenching rain, and they should appraise those whom I will collectively call camp officers at the highest value. The thousands of people who now stream by in motor-cars or sit at their ease in luxurious carriages—officials, visitors, chiefs and all the mixed population which throng our limits—may know in a vague kind of way what the term "organisation" means. They see the results at any rate. And then the daily life here is made one of pleasant interest and excitement, fresh and exhilarating because nothing has been forgotten, and no point of detail has been considered too small to be overlooked. When the shower of honours and rewards falls, let us hope that the band of workers will not be forgotten.

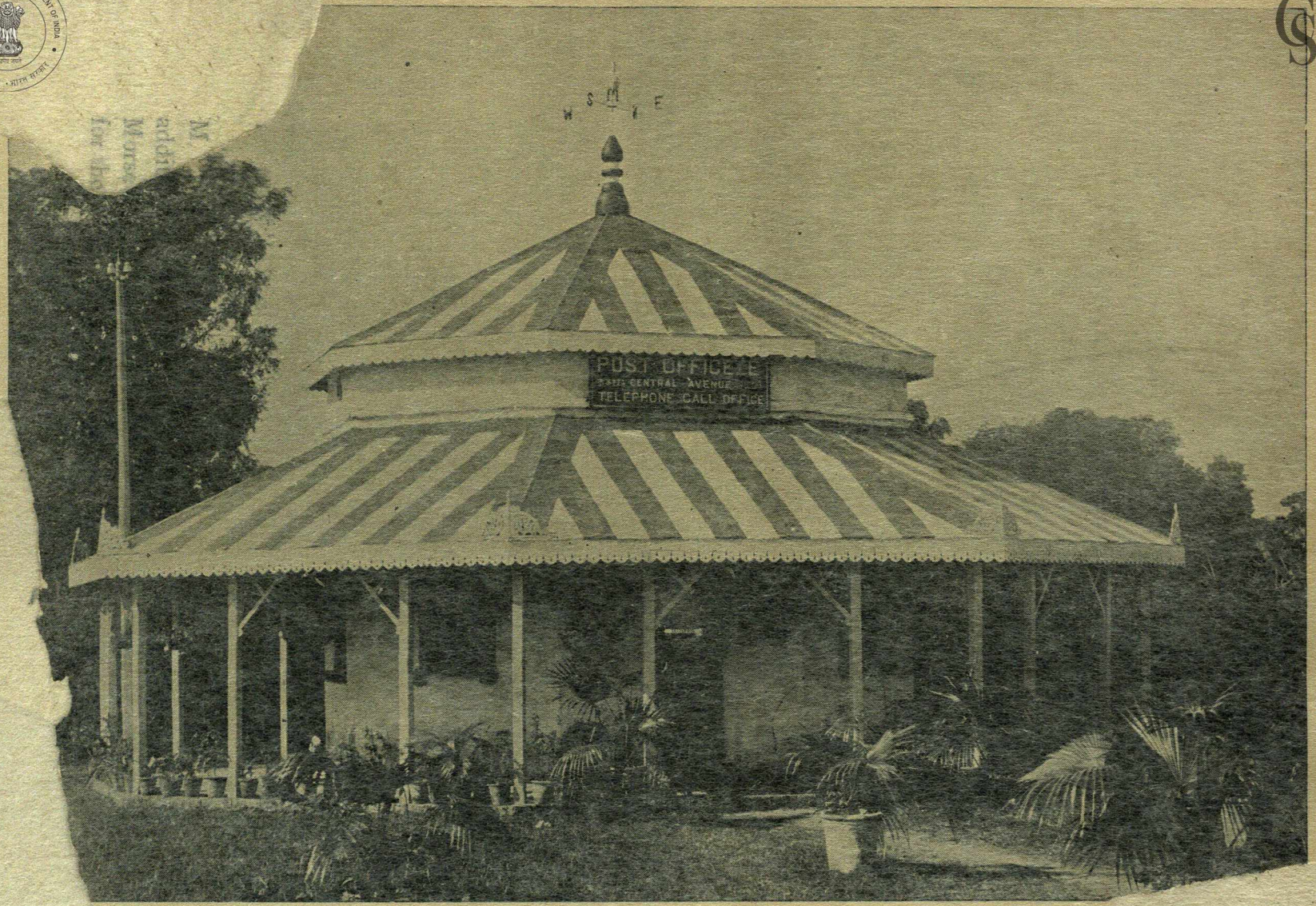
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

27th November.

The postal arrangements for the Coronation Durbar are controlled by the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the executive charge being in the hands of Mr. Murtrie, Chief Superintendent and Postmaster, who is assisted by six Superintendents, two Deputy and three Assistant Postmasters. The subordinate clerical staff number over 200, there are 16 Inspectors, 150 postmen to distribute the mails and 100 men are employed on the miscellaneous duties of stamping letters and clearing letter-boxes, etc. There are about 80 coachmen and syces employed in connection with the tonga services.

The main Post Office is situated right in the centre of the civil and military camps and close to the Kingsway Railway Station. There are 24 outlying sub-offices within a radius of five miles. Six of these are located in kiosks and the others in tents. There is a letter-box in each of the principal camps, the total number of such boxes being about 125.

At present the number of articles received for delivery is about 50,000, and among these are articles addressed in every vernacular of India. The staff of the offices includes specially selected clerks from every Province, so that there may be no difficulty in deciphering the addresses on articles, no matter in what characters they are written. All deliveries go out punctually at the hours fixed, and about 25,000 articles are despatched daily.



CENTRAL AVENUE POST OFFICE : ONE OF THE KIOSKS.

There is a special Enquiry Department in the Central Post Office, which deals with letters incorrectly or imperfectly addressed. The card index system is used in this branch, and so far the results have been most satisfactory, as the number of articles remaining in deposit is insignificant. The labours of the Postal Department may be said to have only just begun—a week or so hence they will have increased enormously, and from the 7th to the 16th December the receipt and despatch of letters and parcels will be on an unprecedented scale.

The work done by the Telegraph Department may be classed as a colossal undertaking, for arrangements have had to be made not only for the disposal of the large number of telegrams which will have to be dealt with during the Durbar, but also for the provision of a complete telephone exchange system with some 430 subscribers, not to mention separate telephone systems for the Durbar railways. In addition all the electric power transmission lines necessary for the lighting of camps and roads have been erected by the Department. The arrangements include a central telegraph office situated on the Imperial Avenue, and nine local offices scattered about the Durbar area to afford facilities to the residents in outlying camps. All the local telegraph offices work directly into the Central Office, which in turn is connected direct with important centres in India, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Karachi, etc. In order to interfere as little as possible with the general telegraph system in India, two new copper wires have been erected from Delhi to Agra, 120 miles, and Delhi to Bombay, 957 miles.

Six sets of Wheatstone automatic apparatus and two of M. Baudot's ingenious instruments have been installed in addition to eight sets of ordinary Morse duplex and four Morse simplex sets. Six Gell's perforators for punching slips for the Wheatstone instruments are also in use: these

in an increased speed in the preparation of slips for transmission. There is also a small power installation for charging the accumulator batteries in the Central Office.

The staff employed in the Durbar telegraph office consists of three Deputy Superintendents, 12 telegraph masters and 186 telegraphists (including 90 military) and 200 messengers for the delivery of telegrams, all drafted in from various offices in India.

The exchange telephone system provides for one telephone in the Enquiry Office of every camp in the Durbar, in addition to such telephones as officials and others desire. The total number of connections on the switch-board is about 430, which involved the laying of 18 miles of underground cables representing 2,020 miles of wire and the erection of 315 miles of aerial wires. The work on the telephone lines was very seriously impeded by the delay in the delivery of the cables in India as the result of the strikes in England. Six valuable weeks were lost; and only now, after strenuous efforts, have all the connections been fitted in and the task of installing the largest Government system in India in less than two months been finished.

The work done for the railways consists of establishing an administrative exchange for the Durbar railways with 41 connections; an exchange for the train-controller with 12 connections; and station-to-station telephones for the working of trains and a station-to-station system for the Light Railway. The wires erected for railways are 287 miles in length.

The heaviest, but to the uninitiated the least remarkable, work done by the Department was the erection of the lines and wires supplying all camps with electric light. 7,500 sts of all sizes, lent to the Durbar Committee, were used, 750 miles of copper wire were put up, of which 550 were of wire weighing one ton to the mile.

13th December.

The Post Office and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway officials deserve more than a passing word of praise for the manner in which they dealt with that portion of the last English mail addressed to the Coronation Durbar. The Royal party and residents in the camps received their letters before breakfast on Saturday morning. Mr. Stewart-Wilson, Director-General of the Post Office, made all the arrangements with the P. and O. Company and the Railway, and Major Shelley, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Company, must be proud of the speed with which the postal train was run. The mails were conveyed by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to Delhi from Bombay by a special train over their new Nagda-Muttra route. It was booked to leave Colaba at 6 A.M., but owing to late receipt of the mails a start was not made till 8 A.M. The special, however, arrived in Kingsway station at 5-50 A.M., on Saturday, or five minutes before time, having done the journey of 869 miles in 21 hours and 50 minutes. This constitutes a record and is by some hours the fastest time that has ever been made by a train between Bombay and Delhi.

DAIRY AND FODDER SUPPLY.

27th November.

The Durbar dairy is being worked for the Durbar Committee by the Military Farms Department. It was at first intended to establish a military dairy for the use of the troops only, but as no reliable contractor was willing to undertake the civil supply, it was decided to have one large dairy which would meet the demands for dairy produce for the entire community, both European and Indian, encamped within the Durbar area. The dairy has been organised by Colonel R. S. Ewart, D.S.O., Director of Farms, with Mr. Smith, Government Dairy Expert. A range of brick and galvanised iron buildings has been erected which includes separating and pasteurising rooms, a butter-making department and a large cold store besides the necessary offices, godowns and cattle-sheds. The plant, which is of the most modern description, consists of milk pasteurising and cooling machinery, separating and butter-making plant, as well as a refrigerating machine of the latest model. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the washing and sterilising of all cans and utensils and a complete tramway system has been installed between the stock and fodder yards, the dairy and godowns.

A supplementary dairy has been opened in another portion of the camp, and during the Durbar period there will be over 2,000 milch animals in milk on the premises valued at about Rs. 2,00,000, the property of the military farms, of which a large number have been bought this year. 25,000

to 30,000 lb. of milk per day will be issued as well as some 3,000 lb. of butter and 1,000 lb. of fresh cream. The dairy will also have to meet very large extra demands for the various functions.

The new milk for issue will be obtained from the cattle housed in the Durbar area, supplemented, if necessary, from the neighbouring military dairies. The bulk of the butter will be either made on the premises or procured from the factories of the Military Farms Department in various parts of India. To carry out the deliveries, 19 carts and a motor-van will be used. The staff of the Durbar dairy will number about 400, of whom about 60 will be experienced Europeans drawn from military dairy farms. Deliveries to all camps will be made twice daily and each vehicle will be under the charge of a European.

A small dairy with a cattle-shed, containing a few half-bred English and Indian cows, is being erected in the King's Camp so as to have a special supply of milk available exclusively for Their Imperial Majesties' use. This will be under the charge of a trained military dairy farm subordinate.

Fodder Requirements.

The fodder requirements of the Army, Imperial Service Troops, Indian Chiefs, civil camps and all visitors have been undertaken by the Military Farms Department. Endeavours were at first made to leave all supplies, other than military, to private enterprise, but as the only reliable contractors who came forward offered a rate of Re. 1-8-0 per maund of hay as against Re. 1-1-0, the rate quoted by the Director of Farms, it was decided to trust the entire supply to that officer's department. The latter had been establishing large reserves on its farms for the past few years and all the available pressing plant was at once brought into use, with the result that tons of hay were poured into Delhi from March

onwards. As, however, the freight would have rendered the despatch of hay from the more distant farms very expensive early purchases were made in the Meerut Division, and with this assistance the farms were able to stock nearly the whole of the requirements of hay (180,000 maunds) in the Durbar area before the normal date of the monsoon. Of this amount 116,500 maunds were for the requirements of the troops, including Imperial Service Troops, and the balance for Ruling Chiefs and visitors.

For the bhoosa supply (some 65,000 maunds), a number of men of the Indian Army were employed as purchasing agents and the bulk was obtained from the villages at such low rates that it has been found possible to sell at Re. 1 per maund. In addition to the above, arrangements have been made for a supply from neighbouring farms of 23,000 maunds of baled bedding grass for men and horses which is being sold at Re. 1 per maund. A few thousand maunds of specially selected hay and oat hay have also been stocked for the use of the King-Emperor's stable, the Body-guard, etc. The advantage of laying in the hay and bedding in bales has been very great, as, apart from the saving in freight, it has obviated the possibilities of any serious losses. In the last Durbar the losses were over 30 per cent, whereas on this occasion it is doubtful if 5 per cent will be reached. Another great advantage in obtaining the supply from the military farms has been the relief to the railways, for had it been entrusted to private individuals or contractors, who had no large reserves, they would have had to rely principally on sending in the hay from the current season's harvest, and this would have meant railing it loose all through November, and even then it would have been difficult to collect nearly 400,000 maunds, seeing that, with the late September rain, the harvesting would have been confined to

a few weeks only. The executive arrangements for the fodder supply have been ably conducted by Captain Mellor, of the Military Farms Department, who spent the summer at Delhi on this work.

THE LIGHT RAILWAY.

8th December.

Since February last the Light Railway has been under construction. Till the 15th May the 1st and 6th Companies of Sappers and Miners were working on the line and did a large and important part of the preliminary formation, bridging, and plate-laying in their usual rapid and efficient manner. Without them it would have been difficult to get labour together so quickly or so cheaply. On the 15th May the 25th Railway Company, Sappers and Miners, relieved them, sharing with the 26th Railway Company, who were engaged on the broad gauge, the distinction of being the only Corps to work in Delhi through the long and exceptionally bad hot weather.

The greater part of the plate-laying was completed about the end of June; the 25th Company—who by the way, in 1904 beat the world's record for rapid plate-laying—made excellent progress with the material they had to deal with. In May it was decided that the Mall must be crossed by an overbridge instead of a level-crossing, a very wise decision of the President of the Railway Board, as is now demonstrated by the enormous traffic down the Mall. This was successfully accomplished by the end of August. It is the largest piece of work on the line and necessitated tremendous labour throughout the hot weather in rock cuttings and banks along part of the Ridge with an interlocked junction and signal-cabin at Ridge Junction. The bridge itself is 60 feet span, double-pin Warren girders, to carry the two

tracks with a 10 feet pathway on the north side of the road, and is built with quarried stone abutments and pier. From August onwards the slow process of bringing this light line to a fit state to carry the present heavy traffic was put in hand, resulting in a very excellent road which does great credit to the 25th Railway Company and all concerned. The heavy rains in September hampered the work considerably and caused the washing away of the canal bridge on the Amphitheatre line and generally led to increased expenditure on construction of the line in ballast, etc.

The portion Tis Hazari to "Polo" is practically ballasted throughout, a very necessary precaution as without it the line could not now be carrying the enormous traffic it does.

The line is well stocked to meet all demands in passenger traffic—18 trains of military reserve stock, kindly lent by the military authorities, drawn from Frontier stations on the N.-W. Railway, consisting of 15 vehicles each, have been provided and especially fitted with hoods, seats, lamps, etc., by the Carriage and Wagon Department, N.-W. Railway. Twenty-three engines are also on the line, 17 of which belong to the above rolling stock and 6 to the N.-W. R. borrowed from the Kohat-Thal line. All this stock has been transported by road from the broad-gauge line at Hamilton Road to the terminus at Tis Hazari by the 25th Company, a heavy task in itself. Likewise the whole of the permanent-way, stores, etc., were brought down free of charge by the N.-W. Railway from Peshawar and the Frontier and carried by bullock transport to Tis Hazari.

The chief feature is the number of level-crossings. When going from Tis Hazari to "Polo" no less than 21 gates are passed and between Tis Hazari and Barari Road no less than 20 gates. A hundred men of the 25th Company and 50 coolies attached to them are employed at these gates

alone with 60 British non-commissioned officers and privates to supervise for police duties and road traffic control.

The processional route, crossings and other large roads are protected by double 30 feet gates painted white with gold crowns on the posts.

The greatest care is taken to prevent accidents to road-traffic at the crossings; with trains every 5 or 6 minutes and the large crowds, the gateman's task is no easy one and the absence of mishaps speaks volumes for the efficiency of the staff manning them night and day.

Another feature of the line may be noted. There are none of the clouds of dust and smoke which are usually inseparable from travel in India. This is owing to a most efficient system of oiling, which has been carried out at night by travelling tanks moving on a train at uniform speed, pouring oil on to the line as from a water-cart. Coke, which by the way is an expensive form of fuel in this country, is being burnt instead of coal to prevent the smoke nuisance, and with complete success.

The little stations, of which there are no less than 20, are another feature, and everything has been done to make them as convenient and artistic as possible. Some of the gardens, notably that at "Polo" station with its fountain, are quite pretty. Tis Hazari has an imposing building to accommodate the large staff and officers of the line. At "Flagstaff," where there appears to be some doubt as to the destination of trains, a foot over-bridge has been built to deal with passengers changing at this station. There should now be no difficulty, as the name-boards are changed for each train indicating to passengers its route. Passengers are also recommended to note the colours of the targets on the engines, *viz.*, green for a "Polo" train and red for an "Amphitheatre" train. To facilitate the passage of the columns of troops across the line four foot over-bridges have

been built by the Bengal and Madras Sappers and Miners at important level-crossings in the Army Camps.

The total mileage is 9 miles of double track and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of single track with some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sidings. The line winds along the Ridge from Tis Hazari to Ridge Junction, where it bifurcates to "Polo" and "Amphitheatre." A rapid service of trains is now being run at 15 minutes' interval on both branches with a 7 minutes' service between Ridge Junction and Tis Hazari. On Durbar Day and other important days it is anticipated that a 3 or 4 minutes' service between Tis Hazari and the Amphitheatre will cope with the traffic. The Polo branch will be closed on that day until passengers have been cleared from the Amphitheatre.

The line is now revealing its usefulness to the public and is relieving the roads of a large amount of traffic. It carries passengers far more cheaply and safely than the tonga or ghari, and usually more quickly. Receipts are rising with remarkable rapidity. For example, on the 6th December, the number travelling were some 30,000 people and this has since been exceeded.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE CONTINGENT.

9th December.

Ambulance work has of recent years been brought very prominently before the public in India, and there are now very few large centres of population or educated communities where the great humanitarian work of the Order of St. John is not known and appreciated. It is, however, only during the last year or two that any attempts have been made to organise persons trained in first aid and elementary nursing into disciplined bodies which could be employed (1) in time of war; (2) in national or local emergenices; and (3), last, but by no means least, on occasions when great crowds assemble. The organization which provides these trained bodies is known as the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Coronation Durbar offered a unique and historical occasion for the employment of the recently organized units, and thanks to the exertions of Sir T. R. Wynne, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association and other officials it was possible to lay before the Durbar Committee a workable scheme for the employment of a large contingent of the Brigade at the Durbar festivities. The scheme met with the cordial approval of Sir John Hewett, General Cox and Colonel Bamber, and the men have now been hard at work for several days with the civil ambulance. At the State Entry, they furnished a large number of parties on the route through the city, especially one at the town hall.

The contingent of the Brigade is of the following strength :—Ambulance establishment: officers, 3 ; European workers, 24 ; Indians, 49 ; followers, 8 : total, 84. Transport establishment: Ambulance carts, 15 ; transport carts, 3 ; draught ponies, 36; riding ponies, 30; followers, 8. The transport with drivers is commanded by Rai Bahadur Lieutenant-Colonel Dhanpat Rai, Jaipur. The transport corps has been very kindly placed at the disposal of the contingent by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. All the men of the transport corps employed are fully trained in ambulance duties and hold the St. John Ambulance certificate. The contingent is encamped on a convenient site immediately north-west of the State Railways camp and is available night or day for any emergency in the civil portion of the Durbar area. As the men of the contingent have riding ponies and its ambulance carts can move rapidly, the contingent can be on duty in a very short time in any portion of the area, however distant, and is a valuable asset in the case of any great fire or any emergency.

The contingent has already been inspected by Colonel Bamber, I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer, Coronation Durbar, Sir T. R. Wynne and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Pedley, the senior Volunteer Medical Officer to the Durbar troops. All these officers have expressed themselves highly pleased with the camp arrangements and the general turn-out of the brigade. This large assembly of trained workers at the Durbar is a practical demonstration of what can be done in the way of a voluntary aid organization in the country and should prove a great incentive to the spread of the movement throughout the Empire.

This afternoon the men of the Brigade were very much in evidence on the polo ground. When the accident happened to Moti Lal, they were quickly on the scene with a wheeled ambulance in which they conveyed the risaldar to his

own camp. The King-Emperor will appreciate this proof of the usefulness of the Brigade as he has been for many years President of the St. John Ambulance Association and has presented two handsome shields for competition amongst ambulance teams in India.

16th December.

A review and ambulance display was given by the Brigade Coronation Durbar Contingent on their parade ground on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The contingent was inspected by the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Charles Lukis, K.C.S.I., Director-General of the I.M.S., the Hon. Mr. Sharp, C.I.E., Joint Secretary in the Education Department, the Hon. Sir Arthur Ker, C.I.E., M.V.O., and Mr. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., C.S.I., Secretary of the Durbar Committee. The parade was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in Ambulance work.

The display consisted of a demonstration of the treatment of injuries and emergencies, various methods of transporting the sick and wounded, and a demonstration of appliances and apparatus used in first aid.

The members of the contingent showed how neatly and deftly a broken limb can be treated with the simplest appliances such as a *pagri* and a couple of sticks, how bleeding can be promptly and effectively controlled with materials always at hand, the treatment of various forms of unconsciousness and the methods of rendering first aid to the various other varieties of accident, too numerous to mention. The inspecting officers expressed the highest approval of the first aid work and some surprise at the remarkable rapidity and skill with which the members of the contingent could load up the ambulance waggons placed at their disposal by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. They were, moreover, much interested in the

large number of contrivances for the sick and wounded devised by Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E., M.V.O. The presence of the contingent at the Durbar marks an epoch in the progress of ambulance work in India.

Besides their prompt attention to the serious injury at the polo semi-final already referred to, the contingent has treated the accident to Captain Jackson, 27th Cavalry, at the Point-to-Point Races yesterday, two compound fractures of the legs several simple fractures of various bones and many hundreds of minor injuries.

A detachment has been constantly on duty at Kingsway Station and has been most useful as it has rendered aid to many sufferers. The contingent was present in force at the Durbar itself and amongst the individuals treated were two Indian Princes, the Chief Clerk of one of the Government offices and many European ladies and gentlemen.

The men have been on duty every day throughout the Durbar period and the smartness of their uniforms and the general turnout of themselves and their ambulance transport has been very favourably commented on by the highest officials.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE • GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
GSL

69

PART II.

THE DURBAR FUNCTIONS.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
GSL

THE IMPERIAL CITY'S WELCOME.

DELHI SPEAKS.

I, that am called Delhi, and have seen
Change upon change, through countless tale of years,
Watching my land of Hind through joy, through tears,
I cry thee Hail, my Emperor! Hail, my Queen!
Rajput, Pathan and proud Mogul have been
Throned with me; Timur's and Nadir's spears
Gleamed o'er my Ridge, where now yond camp appears
Smiling, no longer fierce, as once its wont.
Through many days, and long nights, 'neath dim skies,
Ploughing thy shifting seas thou com'st, my King
Such Kingly toil winneth a nobler Fleece
Than Jason's meed of gold—love, that defies
All changes; mine and Hind's. Lo, Sire, we cling
Unto the hand that brings us Love and Peace.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

THE STATE ENTRY.

SCENE IN THE FORT—A SERIES OF PROCESSIONS—ADDRESS FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH INDIA.

7th December.

The great day has come and Their Imperial Majesties have arrived in Delhi. Early this morning, which was much brighter and also less chilly than the day of the rehearsal, the privileged few arrived on the platform of the railway station in Selimgarh Fort. There was over an hour to wait, but the time was full of interest. Troops were in position in the open space facing the station. Opposite the foot of the red carpeted steps was a guard of honour of the Royal Berkshires. In lines behind them and at right an[illegible]es each side were detachments of all regiments at pr[illegible]sent in Delhi. The varied uniforms made a fine show. The red of the Line and some Cavalry regiments contrasted with the blue of the gunners and sowars and with the green of the Gurkhas and khaki of the Volunteers. All were dismounted and the pennons of the lancers showed up above the ranks. On the ramparts behind were mustered veterans, holders of the Distinguished Service medal and members of the Indian Order of Merit and the Order of British India. The members of the Orders are many of them fine warriors in the prime of life, but the veterans of the Mutiny are all white-bearded and white-haired old men in the uniform of a bygone age, old Englishmen and old Indians, who held Lucknow and stormed Delhi, the latter doubtless rejoicing that the city they had won was now receiving in peace and

glory the great King-Emperor for whose they had fought.

Then arrived the high officials headed by the Governor-General, who was accompanied by Lady Hardinge and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge. Lady Hardinge wore a lovely dress of dove grey material, heavily brocaded in front with silk of harmonious hue. Her hat was of the pattern known as turban, of dark brown, shimmering into many other colours, with a brown osprey plume at the back and she wore a handsome fur round her neck. The Hon. Diamond Hardinge was in palest pink, with a bouquet in her hand. The Indian Staff also made a fine show. British officers were in scarlet, blue and khaki, the Maharaja Scindia was in a Major-General's uniform, Sir Partap Singh in the white *kurta* and blue *lungi* of the Imperial Cadet Corps, Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan in scarlet full dress, the Nawab of Rampur in blue uniform and the Maharaja of Bikaner resplendent in white uniform with rose pink *lungi* and *kamarband*.

There were also present on the platform the newly appointed Ruling Chief-in-waiting, H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur, in a rich white robe, and the new Hon. A.-D.-C., Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdullah Khan, K.C.I.E., Honorary Native Commandant of the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

The Arrival.

At 10 A.M. punctually to the minute, the long white train drew up at the platform, the step of Their Majesties' car just opposite the *shamiana*, the colours of which, cream and vieux rose, clashed considerably with the red footcloth. The great moment had arrived and everyone was strung to the highest pitch of excited tension. The door was opened and His Imperial Majesty George V. set foot in Delhi. The

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

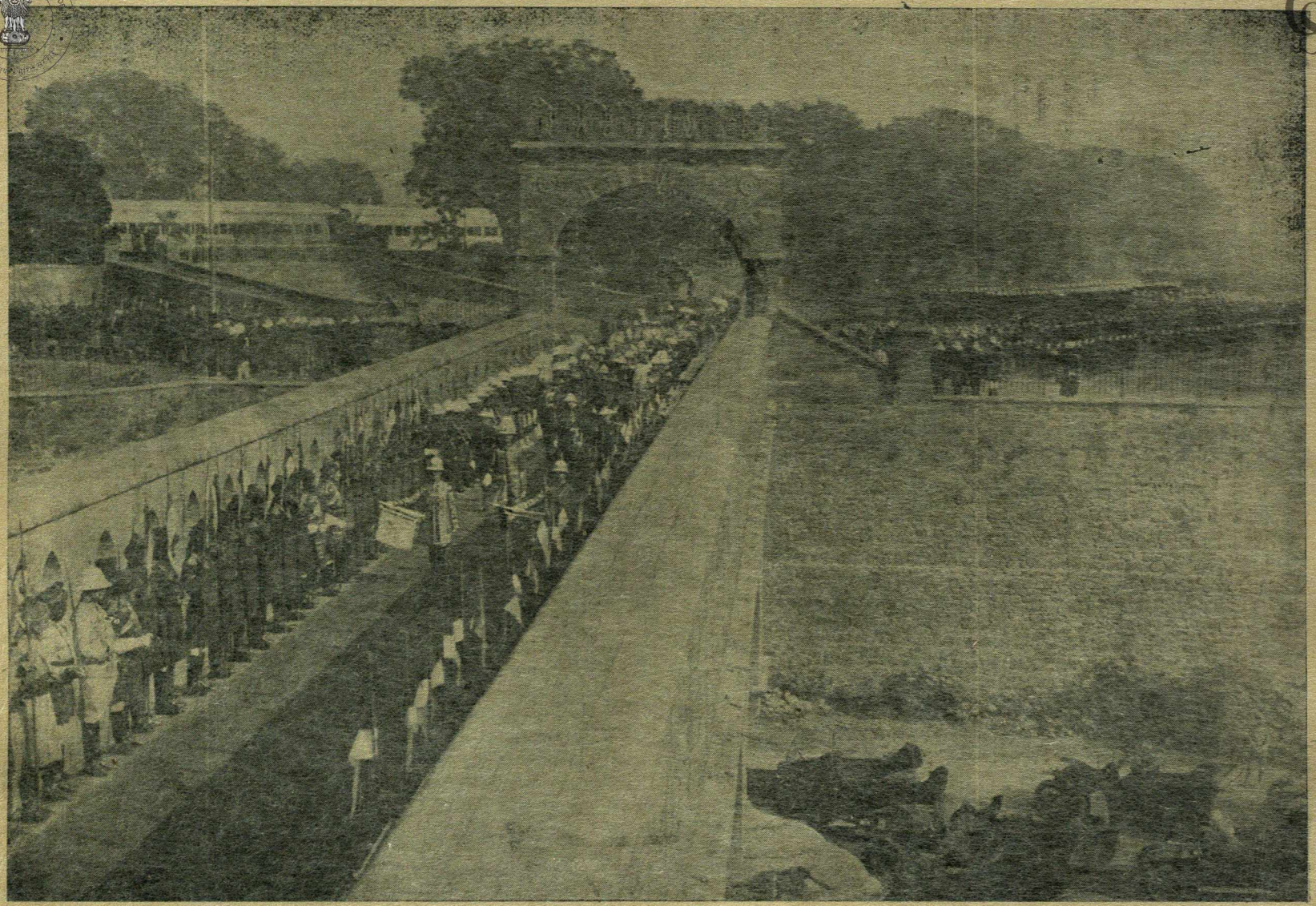


Photo by PROCESSION FROM STATION INTO FORT. *Willie Burke.*

Emperor was wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal, the scarlet tunic crossed by the light blue sash of the Star of India. He looked remarkably well and cheerful and smiled around as if a moment long anticipated with pleasure had at last arrived.

A second later the Queen-Empress followed. She was wearing a dress of soft white satin, with a short train. On the dress was a delicate design of pink roses and blue bows in pale colours. She wore the ribbon and badge of the Garter and the badge of the Crown of India. Her hat was of white straw, with shaded blue feathers, and she carried a parasol of white moiré.

Lord and Lady Hardinge received Their Majesties and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge presented a shower bouquet of white and mauve flowers to the Queen-Empress. Then His Excellency presented the members of the Indian suite, Sir John Hewett, Colonel Sir A. McMahon, General Sir Edmund Barrow, Brigadier-General Grimston, Colonel H. D. Watson, General Birdwood, Generals Keary and Melliss, V.C., Colonel Stanton, Major Money, Major Stockley, Captain Hogg, Colonel Bird, I.M.S., Major the Hon. W. G. Cadogan, Captain Ashburner, Captain Hill, and Captain Raban, and the Indian Princes and notables mentioned above. The following high officials were presented :—

The Governor of Bombay.
The Governor of Madras.
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
The Commander-in-Chief.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.
The Chief Justice of Bengal.

The Governor-General's Executive Council :—

(1) The Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.
(2) The Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins.
(3) The Hon. Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
(4) The Hon. Mr. S. H. Butler.
(5) The Hon. Saiyid Ali Imam.
(6) The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief.
The Chief of the General Staff.
The General Officer Commanding, Northern Army.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.
The General Officer Commanding, Meerut Division.
The President of the Railway Board.
The Adjutant-General in India.
The Quartermaster-General in India.
The Commissioner of Delhi.

After the presentations the King-Emperor descended the steps amid a second royal salute and inspected the guard of honour. From the guard His Majesty passed to three veterans who were drawn up on one side, one Englishman and two Indians, all greybeards and all with many medals on their breasts. Their names were Major Allum, Risaldar-Major Jagat Singh, 16th Cavalry, and Subadar-Major Mir Baksh, 2nd Punjab Infantry. His Majesty talked to them for some minutes. He was then joined by the Queen-Empress and walked in procession across the bridge from

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

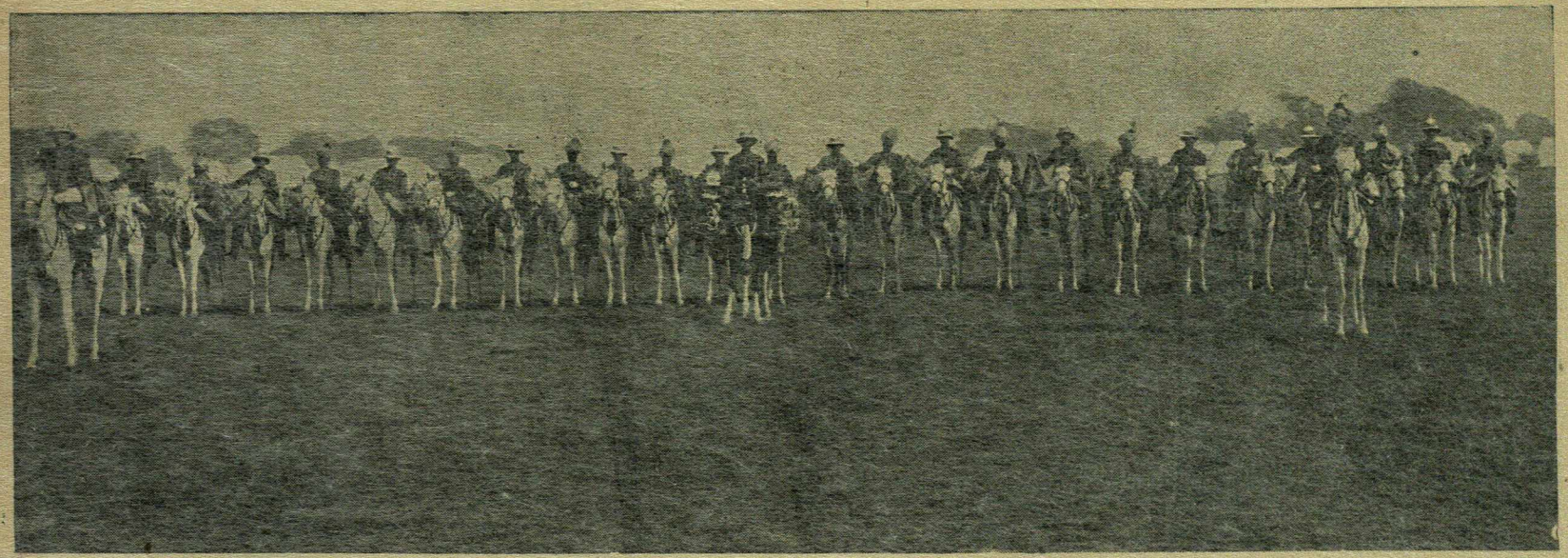


Photo by THE HERALDS. *J. & H. King.*

Selimgarh into the Lal Qila of Delhi. The order of the procession was as follows:—

Trumpeter.
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor-General.
Extra A.-D.-C.
A. M. S.
Lt.-Col. Bird.

Herald.
Extra A.-D.-C.
A. M. S.
A.-D.-C.

Trumpeter.
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor-General.
Extra A.-D.-C.
A. M. S.
Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor-General.

A.-D.-C.
A.-D.-C.

A.-D.-C.
Lieut.-Col. Sir Havelock Charles.

A.-D.-C.
A.-D.-C.

Equerry.
Equerry.

Equerry.
Equerry.

Equerry.
Equerry.

Sir James Dunlop-Smith.
Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson.

Lieut.-Genl. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.
Sir Edward Henry.

Sir John Hewett.
Lord Chamberlain to Queen-Empress.

Lord-in-Waiting.

Lord Stamfordham.
Lord High Steward.

QUEEN-EMPRESS.
Attendants.
H. E. Lady Hardinge.
The Duke of Teck
Lady-in-Waiting.
Brig.-Genl. Grimston.

Mistress of Robes.

Assistant Herald.

KING-EMPEROR.
Attendants.
H. E. the Governor-General.
The Minister-in-Attendance.
Lady-in-Waiting.
Sir Henry McMahon.

Trumpeter.

Trumpeter.

Reception of Chiefs.

Inside the Fort proper a guard of honour of the 16th Rajputs presented arms. Opposite, on the right of the road, the Ruling Princes of India were assembled to greet their Sovereign. No less than four of them had come forward with offers of *shamianas* to replace that of Bahawalpur so unfortunately burnt. A handsome and spacious *shamiana* was, therefore, in position and inside it were ranged the chivalry of India clad in marvellous richness, adorned with jewels of great price.

The heralds sounded a flourish on their silver trumpets and Their Majesties passed up the centre to their gilt and crimson thrones. Then the Princes, headed by the young Nizam, passed in turn before the thrones from left to right and made their reverence. Another flourish of trumpets sounded. The Emperor mounted his charger, the Empress entered her carriage and a procession was formed and moved on to the Ridge along the following route :—

Delhi Gate of the Fort.	Queen's Road.
Khas Road.	Dufferin Bridge.
Round the Jamma Masjid.	Mori Gate.
Esplanade Road.	Boulevard Road.
Chandni Chowk.	Rajpur Road.
Fattehpur Bazar.	Chauburja Road.

The Procession to The Ridge.

While the formal ceremony of reception was proceeding in the Fort, those of us who had gathered on the stand at Khas Road, whence a good view of the Delhi Gate could be got, were full of expectancy. We had heard the first salute of 101 guns and the exhilarating rattle of the *feu de joie* as it rose and fell along the line of troops stretching far away to the Royal Camp beyond the Ridge. The sharp reports had echoed and re-echoed through the city streets, now

intense in their nearness and now but a muffled sound dying away for a moment and yet again leaping into life, until the rifles were at last silent. Three times did this roar of rifle-fire carry its message through the crowds along the route and at more distant points it was the sign that the ceremony of reception was proceeding. We had seen, too, the Royal Standard run up on the flagstaff in the Fort, the folds hanging loosely, for the air was singularly still with no breeze to moderate the sun's rays, and we waited until the head of the first procession should appear in the gateway and the Royal progress through Delhi should begin. There was much to interest us in this period of waiting. To our left were the red walls of the Fort, severely impressive with their ramparts, bastions and embrasures. They have watched over Delhi for centuries since Shah Jehan built his fortress and created beautiful palaces within its limits, but now a more mysterious power has come and asserted its influence in supreme disdain of the old-time watch and ward. The tall slim masts of the radio telegraph station, with their connecting wires, rise in silent testimony to the wonders which science has achieved. Delhi spoke with the King-Emperor while he was yet nearly a thousand miles from the shores of India, and we see whence the message leapt into space and sped its way to the Arabian Sea. So the Fort stands now with a new ally within its walls, who keeps it in touch with the wide outer world. We may resent the rigid lines of the masts, as they break the clear skyline, but they are symbolic and we must accept them as part of the modern order of things.

Looking along the glacis of the Fort towards the Lahore Gate we saw splashes of bright colour where the escorts of the Chiefs were drawn up, and again on the slopes flanking the roadway to the Delhi Gate were three groups of schoolboys in green, pink and white *pagris* respectively,

which gave an excellent colour effect. They were from the Delhi and district schools, and on the other side were the girls, some five thousand scholars in all having been given a holiday in honour of the day. In front of us were the new lawns which will eventually encircle the King Edward Memorial, and the vivid green of these slopes, with scattered trees in the background, was restful and pleasant. To our right, half a mile away, was the Jamma Masjid in all its serene beauty of white domes and light red walls, its minarets standing clear and tapering beneath that greater dome of all which the speckless blue sky spread over the whole scene. The steps leading to the mosque and the upper buildings were packed with spectators, and here one saw for the first time some few of those many thousands who have gathered to witness the coming of their King. Varieties of colour blended harmoniously. High over the gateway a motto shone out clearly in letters of gold which could be read at a great distance. It ran: "Long live Our Gracious Emperor and Empress. Loyal greetings of the Mussalman Community of India." It was impossible to calculate how many people were in and about the mosque, but undoubtedly this was one of the largest gatherings along any part of the route, for the Mahomedans had naturally made it their great central place of assembly and none better could be imagined.

On the open space to the left, just as the Jamma Masjid is reached, is another dense crowd, and we know that circling the whole building and for miles farther on through the Chandni Chowk to Mori Gate there are further dense throngs of people, and thousands become tens of thousands and even lakhs. Every race and creed is represented and the citizens of Delhi are almost swamped by the larger population that has poured into the city and encampments for days past. But for the time being we

are concerned with the first part of the processions which are to pass by in all their stately pomp on the section of route which lies just within our view, less than a mile from the Fort to the Jamma Masjid. Two battalions of Highlanders and Cavalry from the 7th Brigade hold the roadway. Six companies of the Gordons are drawn up on the road which sweeps with a gentle curve from the Delhi Gate, and then in continuation stand the Black Watch, while facing the latter are the 3rd Skinner's Horse. A detachment of British Cavalry is on the cross roads. The Highlanders made an effective line with white helmets and spats in contrast with their kilts, and the curve from the Fort Gateway broke the rigid straightness of the ranks. The 3rd Skinner's Horse, in blue with yellow facings and carrying lances, looked smart and serviceable. About half-past ten Sir John Hewett, the President of the Durbar Committee, passed along in a motor-car, and General Sir James Willcocks, who commanded the fifty thousand troops on duty, rode by in anticipation of the starting of the first procession, which was that of the provincial rulers in carriages. It was composed as follows :—

A Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with his Escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces with his Escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam with his Escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma with his Escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with his Escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with his Escort.

The Governor of Madras and Staff with his Body-guard.

The Governor of Bombay and Staff with his Body-guard.

The escorts as a rule were small, but the Governors of Madras and Bombay had their Body-guards which gave distinction to their sections of the cortège.

The Royal Procession.

Then came the Royal Procession, at the head of which was Mr. Lee-French, Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab. Its composition was :—

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

Officer of Army Head-quarters.

British Cavalry Regiment of Escort.

Royal Horse Artillery Battery of Escort.

Escort Staff.

Army Head-quarters Staff.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Staff.

Assistant Herald. Delhi Herald.

Trumpeters.

Body-guard.

The Governor-General's Staff.

The King-Emperor's Staff and Household, as follows :—

Extra A.-D.-C.		Extra A.-D.-C.
Extra A.-D.-C.	A. M .S.	Extra A.-D.-C.
A. M. S.	Hony. Col. Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan.	A. M. S.
A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.
A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.
Equerry.	Equerry.	Equerry.
Br.-Gen. R. E. Grimston.		Lt.-Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.
Sir Henry Mc-Mahon.	Lord-in-Waiting.	Lord Stamford-ham.

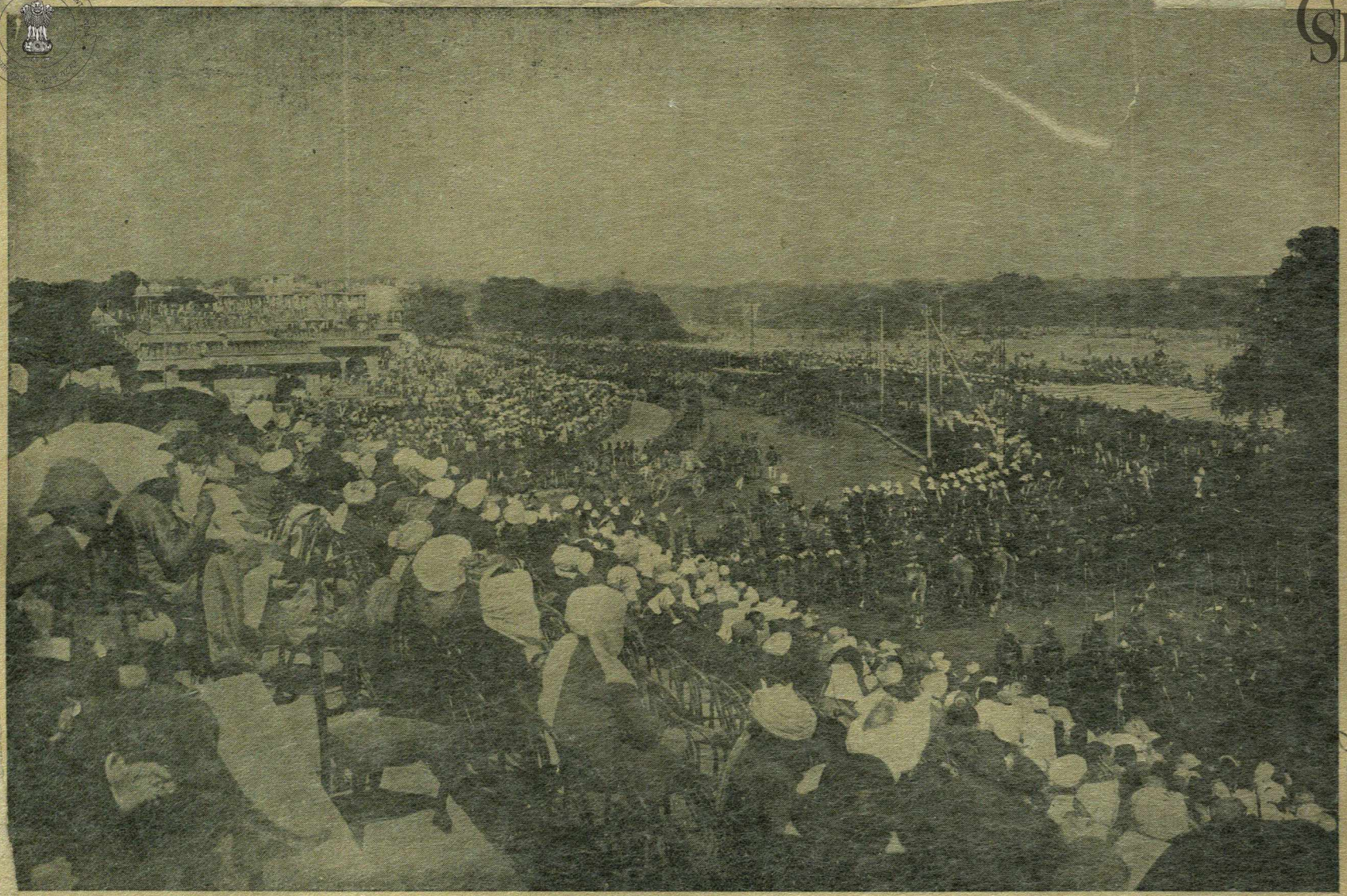


Photo by PROCESSION TO THE RIDGE: AFTER PASSING THE JAMMA MASJID. *G. W. Lawrie & Co., Lucknow.*

y. Indian A.-D.-C's.

Body-guard.

Household Cavalry Orderlies.

The Duke of Teck. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Equerry-in-waiting. Equerry-in-waiting.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

Minister in attendance. H. E. the Governor-General.
Royal Groom. Royal Groom.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

(In a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and Lord High Steward.)

Lt.-Col. H. D. Watson, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson.

The Commandant of the Body-guard on the right and the Honorary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps on the left of the carriage.

The Imperial Cadet Corps.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, the Earl of Shaftesbury and an A.-D.-C. *(in a carriage)*.

Members of the Household *(two landaus)*.

First Landau:—

Lady-in-Waiting.
The Hon. Venetia Baring.
Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

Second Landau:—

Sir James Dunlop-Smith.
Sir R. Havelock Charles.
Mr. DuBoulay.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bird.

Indian Cavalry Regiment of the Escort.

As this royal procession slowly moved on it presented an imposing military spectacle. Leading was a troop of the

1st King's Dragoon Guards who wer[illegible]s, and behind this squadron came " P " Battery [illegible]e Royal Horse Artillery, a splendid sight in their blue and gold. The remaining squadrons of Dragoon Guards followed on with glistening sabres and lances, the latter graced with red and white pennons. Three brilliant staffs, with many officers of distinction in their ranks, rode on and then a murmur of admiration rose, as General Peyton, the Delhi Herald, and Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, Assistant Herald, appeared among their British and Indian trumpeters. Their dress was resplendent with gold embroidery and they had saddle cloths and trappings to match. They were mounted on white horses and this group, small though it was, impressed all with its dazzling richness of colour. Close by following came the Governor-General's Staff and the King-Emperor's Staff and Household preceding their Imperial Majesties. This cavalcade had a character all its own and noticeable among its numbers were three Indian Aides-de-Camp to the King-Emperor, namely, the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior in the uniform of a British Major-General and wearing the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, the Maharaja of Bikaner, in the handsome uniform of his Camel Corps and wearing the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire, and the Nawab of Rampur, in a plainer dress of blue. These rode abreast and it should be noted that among other Aides-de-Camp present elsewhere in the procession were Sir Partab Singh and Colonel Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, of Khyber fame. The Governor-General's Body-guard, a fine body of men, superbly mounted, were followed by orderlies from the Household Cavalry, whose glittering uniforms were very noticeable, though they have donned white helmets since their arrival in India.

Thus far the procession had passed, the flourish of trumpets and presenting of arms marking its progress, while the

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

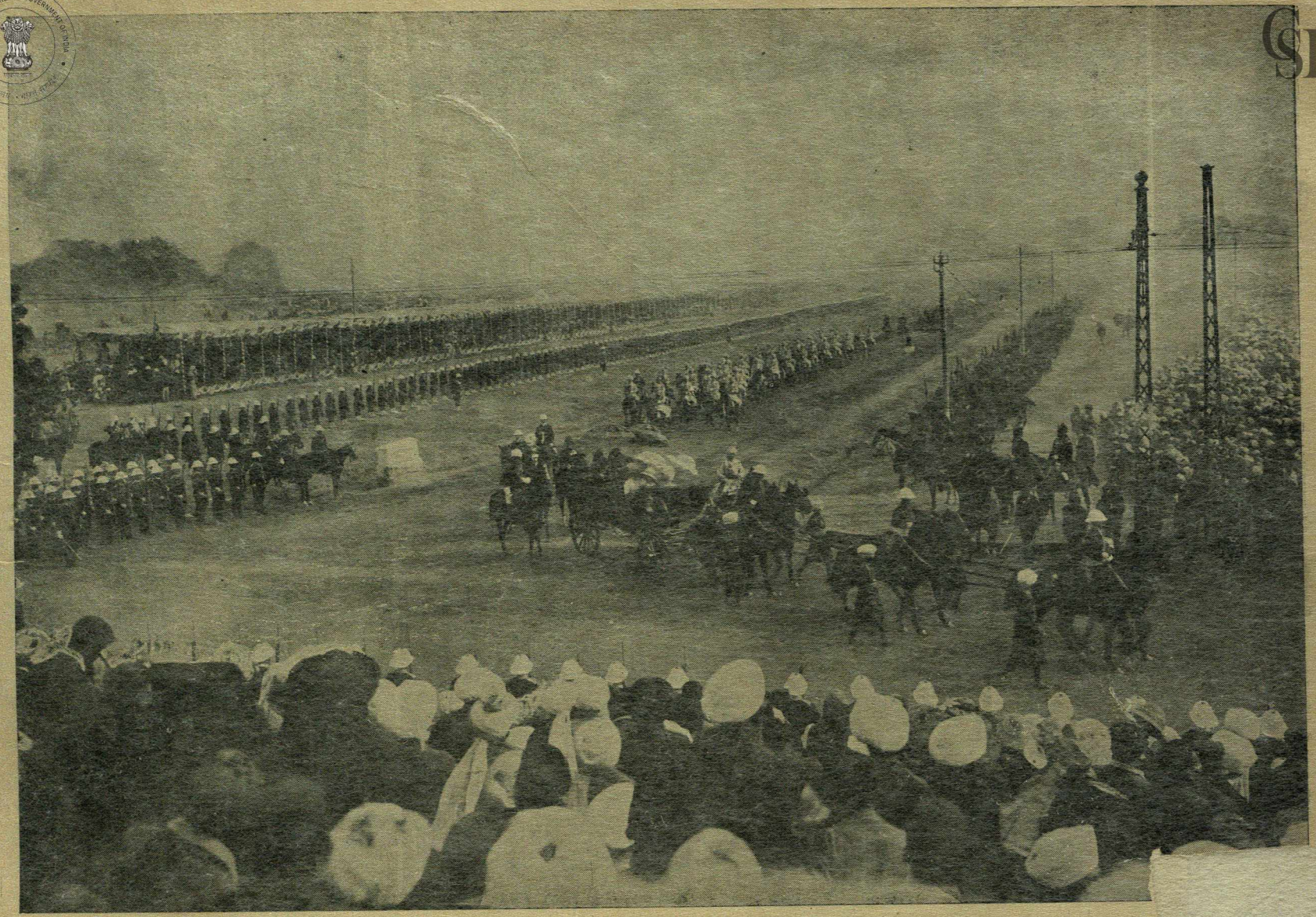


Photo by

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS PASSING THE JAMMA MASJID: IMPERIAL CADETS FOLLOWING BEHIND.

crash of distant salvoes of artillery on the Ridge came echoing to the Fort and Masjid. A group of eight officers with one central figure in Field-Marshal's uniform, riding a beautiful black charger, came into view. Almost before we had realised it, the King-Emperor was passing and acknowledging the salutes and the cheers that had rung out from the moment that he appeared from the Delhi Gate. His Imperial Majesty had, as his immediate entourage, the Governor-General, the Marquis of Crewe (Minister-in-Attendance), the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Teck and two Equerries-in-Waiting. Cheer after cheer rose and they were renewed as the Queen-Empress passed in a state carriage drawn by six horses, handsomely caparisoned. The King-Emperor carried his Field-Marshal's baton, and rode at a walk receiving and returning salutes from the troops, while bands played the National Anthem as the head of the procession reached various points along the route. To the right of the Queen-Empress's carriage rode Captain Keighley, Commandant of the Body-guard, and on the left was Sir Partab Singh, Hon. Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, in that blue, white and gold uniform which has won universal admiration since it was first seen at the Coronation Durbar of nine years ago. The Cadets, with Major Taylor, Commandant, at their head followed the Queen-Empress's carriage. They were about fifty in all, of whom two-thirds were Chiefs and the others of lesser rank who passed through the corps some years ago. On their black chargers, with their snow leopard skin saddle-cloths, their appearance compelled unstinted admiration. In the second carriage was Her Excellency Lady Hardinge with the Earl of Shaftesbury and an Aide-de-Camp and other carriages followed behind. This procession was closed by the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, who rode in compact order, a serried mass of horsemen in dark blue, lightened by scarlet facings.

Then came the procession of Ruling Chiefs which is described later on.

All of us who saw the procession debouch from the Delhi Gate of the Fort were much struck with the dramatic effect produced by the escorts, staffs and cortège as the whole swung along the curved road and came into the open on their way towards the Jamma Masjid.

As a grand spectacle this part of the programme was complete and impressive. No better entrance into Delhi city proper could have been chosen, and its advantages were proved by the ease with which the royal procession was marshalled and moved steadily forward on its way. The scene in the city was a wonderful one. The Chandni Chowk was gay with flags and banners, mottoes of welcome and of enthusiastic good wishes. Shops and houses had been brightened up and there was eastern picturesqueness on every side. Scheme of colour there was none and happily so, for it was better to see scattered groups in variegated dresses than to have exactness in arrangement and method. The many stands were weighed down with spectators, and ever stretching in unbroken lines were the troops in their distinctive uniforms from rifle-green to scarlet, the war colour dear to the soldier's heart. One could not but note the British and Indian cavalry, sitting their horses with easy freedom and light hands, controlling even the most restive, and confident in their mastership. The massed bands at intervals played the National Anthem, salutes were given; and so on towards Mori Gate the King-Emperor rode and the Queen-Empress's carriage followed in the midst of its noble cavalcade, a murmur of acclamation rising as if the whole city were greeting its Sovereign, not with Western demonstrations, but with deep and earnest feeling. Thence beyond the walls came bursts of cheering as students from the college voiced their welcome, and then the King-

Emperor entered the section of the route where the Imperial Service Troops flanked the road. Here were seen those well-equipped regiments whose value has been tested in more than one war, though all have not yet had their chance of campaigning. They bore themselves well and were representative of many States, some far distant from the Punjab. There were Risalas who would charge alongside our regular squadrons and lose not a length in a mile, and infantry companies that would keep their gallant bearing under the severest stress of the fight. Few in numbers were some of the contingents, but this was owing to the reduction in general strength when the scheme of concentration had to be modified. The Bikaner and Bahawalpur Camel Corps were noticed with more than common interest, for such are seldom seen in modern days.

At the approach to the Pavilion on the Ridge and on the road beyond stood the thousand Volunteers representing corps in all parts of the country. They were in khaki, but this mattered little, for one could see at once that they were men whose bearing stamped them as efficient soldiers, efficient in a way that is known only among Volunteer Corps in India.

And here let me say that the regular troops which contributed so greatly to the impressiveness of this royal progress were splendid specimens of the men who make the whole army, British and Indian, so powerful a machine for war. Their duty to-day was ceremonial only, but none the less they stood in their manhood as soldiers disciplined and trained to a high standard, plainly equal to any strain that may await them if called to active service. Not picked men these, for they have come with their brigades or divisions just as they would on mobilisation. There was an army along the streets and route that the greatest General would be proud to command.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE RIDGE.

At the Pavilion on the Ridge some four thousand seats had been provided and here gathered in the open space enclosed within the circle various high officials who had been present at the function within the Fort. To their number were added members of the Imperial Legislative Council, representatives of India of varying rank, Judges of High and Chief Courts in their robes and wigs, and Indian gentlemen of distinction. These were to the right of the road, and a purple carpet marked where the Hon. Mr. Jenkins, vice-president of the Legislative Council, would present the address of welcome to Their Imperial Majesties. To the left where the carriage of the Queen-Empress was to draw up were seated ladies whose position entitled them to special consideration. The scene was made bright by their summer dresses, for the day was unusually warm and the lightest materials were worn. Filling the tiers of seats in the Pavilion divided into two semi-circles by the road, were ladies and gentlemen, European and Indian, and military and political uniforms were in evidence here, for everyone not on duty came to this function. It was just before noon that the royal procession topped the Ridge, and the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties was the signal for a burst of cheering. General Peyton and Malik Umar Hayat Khan with their trumpeters filed to right and left respectively. Flourishes of trumpets were blown and bands played the National Anthem; and as the royal cortège stopped cheers were repeated again and again.

The King-Emperor halted, Her Imperial Majesty's carriage came to its place, and a little group was formed in front of the Legislative Councillors. The Governor-General, the Secretary of State, the Commander-in-Chief and some of the King-Emperor's personal staff were principal figures in this.

ADDRESS FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH INDIA.

Mr. Jenkins then advanced and after rendering due homage read the following address :—

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

"On behalf of the peoples of British India we, the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, with dutiful respect desire to tender to Your Imperial Majesties a sincere and hearty welcome.

"We welcome Your Imperial Majesty as the first Sovereign of All India who has appeared on Indian soil in this ancient city, full of historic memories, where many famous Kings and Emperors have kept regal state. The noble monuments of past glories which survive attest their greatness, yet the greatest of them in the plenitude of his power never held undivided rule over the vast Empire which owns Your Imperial Majesty's sway. Your Imperial Majesty's presence here is, therefore, an event without precedent in all the varied and moving scenes of Indian history and will for ever be memorable.

"Loyalty to the Sovereign is pre-eminently an Indian virtue inculcated by sages and religious preceptors from time immemorial and in all Your Imperial Majesty's wide dominions Your Imperial Majesty has no subjects more loyal and faithful than the inhabitants of British India.

"The Indian Empire holds many peoples of divers races, speaking various languages and professing different religions, but from the snowy heights of the Himalayas to legendary Rameshwaram, from the mountain barriers of the west to the confines of China and Siam, they are all united in loyalty and devotion to Your Imperial Majesty's throne and person; and during the all too brief period of Your Imperial Majesty's sojourn among us, the feeling of joy and pride to which we endeavour to give expression here, will

be manifested in every city and town and village throughout the land, with less pomp and circumstance but no less enthusiasm.

"The pleasure which we feel at Your Imperial Majesty's coming is immeasurably enhanced by the gracious presence of Her Imperial Majesty whom we welcome not only as the illustrious consort of our Sovereign, but in the character held in the highest reverence in India and dear to all Indian hearts.

"We pray that Your Imperial Majesties may be granted health and happiness and length of days, and we wish that, under Your Imperial Majesty's beneficent rule, the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment.

"We are well assured that there is no wish nearer to Your Imperial Majesty's heart."

His Imperial Majesty's Reply.

There was loud applause at the conclusion of the address and then the King-Emperor receiving the scroll handed it to one of his staff. His Imperial Majesty read his reply in clear and resonant tones which everyone facing him could hear distinctly. It was as follows:—

"In the name of the Queen-Empress and on my own behalf I heartily thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, the words of which have deeply touched us.

"They recall those countless messages of affectionate devotion which India, in common with all parts of my Dominions, greeted us on our Coronation in England and which have been repeated by all classes and creeds of my Indian subjects since our arrival in your country.

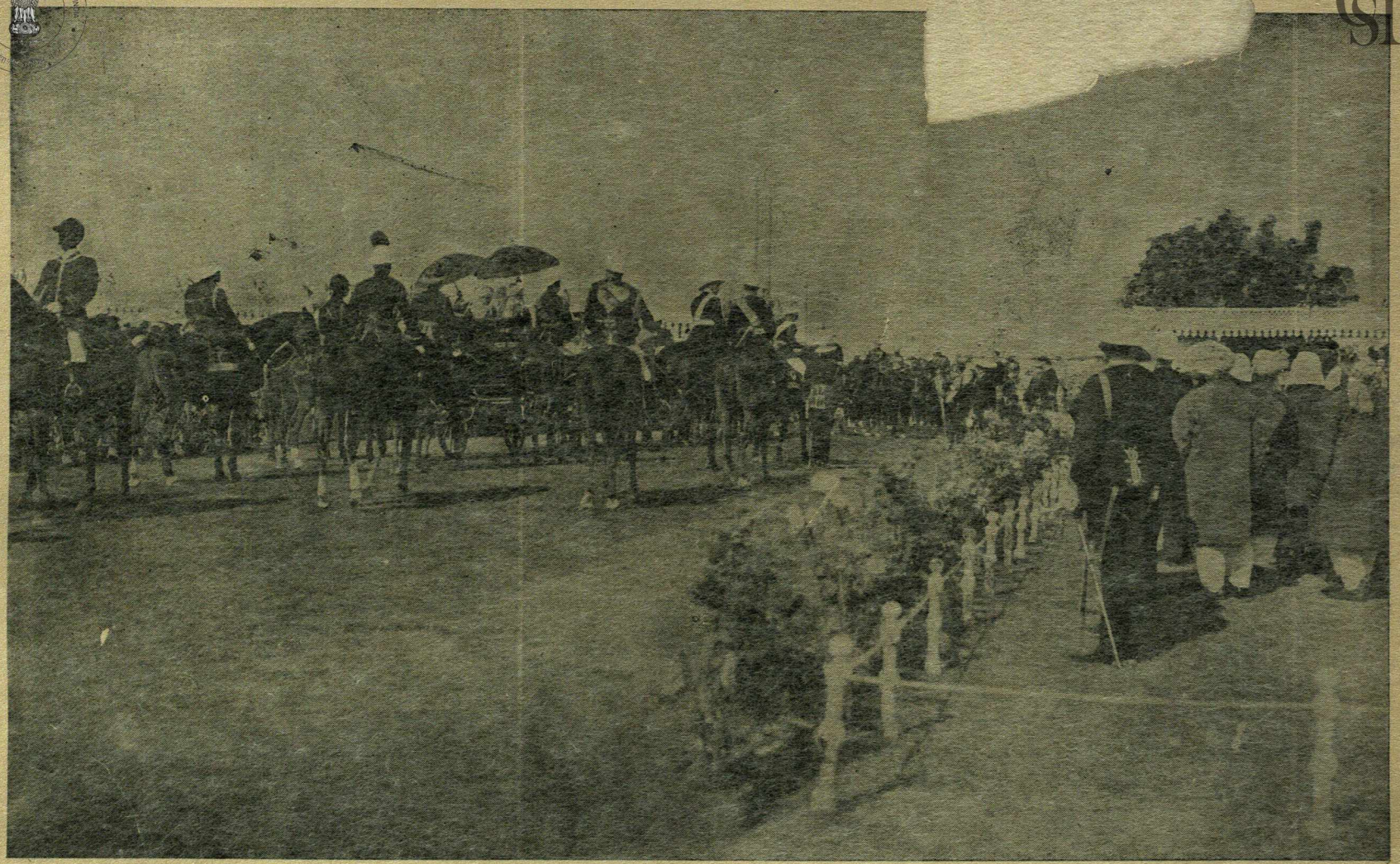


Photo by HIS MAJESTY REPLYING TO THE ADDRESS. *Willie Burke.*

know from my Governor-General what strength and support he receives from the wise experience of the members of his Legislative Council, the chosen representatives of British India.

"We much appreciate the welcome you offer us on behalf of its peoples. Rest assured that there is no wish nearer to our hearts than that, in the words of your address, the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment."

The cheering which followed His Majesty's happy and impressive speech was even heartier than that which had greeted the royal party on arrival, and it lasted until the King-Emperor, saluting repeatedly as he went on his way, rode out of the Pavilion amid more flourishes of trumpets. There remained but a short section of the route to be traversed, but here great crowds had gathered on the western slopes of the Ridge and away to the entrance to the Royal camp, so that the multitude of people who welcomed their Sovereign was unbroken in its ranks from the Fort to near the Flagstaff Tower.

Procession of Ruling Chiefs.

The procession of Ruling Chiefs was in the following order :—

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad with the Resident at Hyderabad and His Highness' Escort.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda with the Resident and His Highness' own Escort.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with the Resident in Mysore and His Highness' own Escort.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir with the Resident and His Highness' own Escort.

The Rajputana Chiefs with their Political O[illegible] their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General accompanying the leading Chief.

The Central India Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General accompanying the leading Chief.

The Madras Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Bombay Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Punjab Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Baluchistan Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner accompanying the leading Chief.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Sikkim and Bhutan, with their Political Officers, and their own Escorts.

North-West Frontier Province Chiefs with their own Escorts; the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General leading.

The United Provinces Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Bengal Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Central Provinces Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Burma Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

Indian Cavalry Regiment.

Of the Chiefs' procession it may be said that never has a richer, gayer sight dazzled the eyes of spectators than that of the Indian Princes as they drove in state into

Delhi Camp behind their Emperor George V. First, of course, came "our faithful ally" the Nizam. Amidst the exhilaration of this glorious day a tinge of sad regret for a moment clouded our minds that his respected father could not have lived to drive behind the Sovereign, but we gave his son a rousing welcome as he went by in a yellow carriage with yellow clad English postilions on white horses. Detachments of his various regiments rode before and behind, prominent among them some splendid fellows in yellow *kurtas* with pink *pagris* and with leopard skins on their saddles. The Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers were in a dark green uniform with buff facings. The Nizam has a capable face and much is expected of his reign.

Then came the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was also well greeted, as were all the Princes in greater or less degree, for the representatives of British India in the Pavilion were full of enthusiasm for the rulers of States who are as staunch in loyalty to the King-Emperor as are his own direct subjects. It was an occasion on which all India seemed to be at one. Unity was accomplished by the force of loyalty and gladness. The Gaekwar's troops wore red with yellow hussar braiding and from their shoulders hung white coats such as British Hussars once wore. The carriage was green and His Highness wore a pale blue dress surmounted by a red Mahratta turban.

Third came the Maharaja of Mysore, preceded by workmanlike Lancers in dark blue with white lancer plastrons. This carriage was not fully open, but the able ruler of the great South Indian State could be seen in a handsome blue robe. His worth is well known and the clapping broke out with renewed vigour as he went by.

There followed the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, head of the Dogra race, preceded by halbardiers in scarlet and escorted by smart Imperial Service Lancers in red with

blue facings. Handsome horses, covered with golden *jhuls*, were led behind them. Then came the Chiefs of Rajputana, whose loyalty is, like that of the Cavaliers, heart-whole and self-sacrificing. Stalwart old Jaipur headed this long string, his iron grey beard parted and brushed up on each side in Rajput fashion. In front marched an infantry band in drab with cherry knicker-bockers, which made cheerful music, albeit not so tuneful as the massed bands of the regiments which everyone enjoys so much in the evening after the polo matches. Behind came the famous mailed horsemen of Jaipur clad in chain armour from crest to spur. Weird dark figures, they looked like phantoms from the days of the Crusades.

Next came Jodhpur, a handsome little boy, clad in cloth of gold, gravely saluting in response to the cheers. Copying his Lancers he had affected a white uniform. Then came Bundi and Kotah, both equally resplendent, and another youthful Maharaja, His Highness of Bharatpur, a good-looking youth in pale green robes.

Behind streamed the other Rajput Chiefs in gorgeous carriages, escorted by cavalry and infantry in every conceivable variety of colour. Thousands upon thousands of pounds must have been represented by the carriages and landaus, built by the best English makers, which more often than not were completely covered with plates of solid silver and gold inlaid in rich patterns and burnished till they shone like the sun from which many of their occupants claim descent. Before each Chief rode standard-bearers and horse drummers, the standards of red and blue, yellow and green, purple, orange, magenta, pink and every other hue of the spectrum. The kettle-drums, too, were draped in equally varied trappings, while the *jhuls* and bridles of the led horses glittered and shimmered with silk and bullion as the animals moved. Some riders made their chargers caracole and

gambol as the drummers plied their silver sticks and trumpeters blew fanfares upon horns of curious shapes. The gold and jewels of centuries seemed to have been laid upon the carriages and the dresses of the Rajas and Nawabs. We saw before our eyes that wealth of the rulers of The Indies which drew so many stout mariners to attempt the North-West Passage, Southern Seas and the Cape of Good Hope.

But ever by the side of the Prince sat a quiet figure in plain dark blue uniform and a white helmet in strong contrast to the lavish splendour around. These were the guides, philosophers and friends whom the King-Emperor lends to assist his feudatories in the strenuous task of ruling—a body of men to whom native India may well be grateful and of whom England may be unfeignedly proud.

When Rajputana had all gone by the Princes of Central India passed before our eyes. Scindia had ridden on before in his place as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp of the King-Emperor, but Holkar was there, a gallant youth who has but recently assumed the responsibilities of his position. A tremendous outburst of applause greeted the arrival of the Begum of Bhopal, that able lady who rules with all the firmness and prudence of a man, travels through Europe with her face veiled, and yet by writing a book lets the outside world get a glimpse behind the *purdah*. Her Highness wore a *burqa* of very pale blue and though one could see nothing of her face, it was evident that she was taking the very liveliest interest in the proceedings. She talked in an animated manner to the Political Officer at her side and seemed much pleased by the spontaneous warmth of the reception she received from the distinguished crowd in the Pavilion. Behind her carriage was borne the splendid banner presented to her by the late Queen-Empress Victoria. The Imperial Service Lancers, in whom she takes so much

interest, struck a new note of colour with their chocolate uniforms. Then came another string of lesser Chiefs, each group picturesque and gay. A magnificent silver litter inlaid with gold was borne along. Musketeers in dark green with maroon facings marched past with ancient firearms on their shoulders. Now came a camel, then a body of spearmen in yellow or white or red or vivid green. Then halbardiers, then more banners, drummers and richly caparisoned led horses. The Imperial Service Troops formed a connecting link between the solid magnificence of the British and Indian Regiments and the wild free-flung richness of the personal escorts.

Another storm of applause rose from the Pavilion and it was seen that the gallant Maharaja of Bikaner, in his striking white and pink costume, was cantering back along the route from the King-Emperor's camp. Everyone knows that Bikaner, the king of the desert, is one of the ablest rulers, most gallant horsemen and most accomplished gentlemen in India, and he was greeted accordingly.

After Central India came Madras. The Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin are so like in face that at a little distance it is hard to distinguish them, but, of course, Travancore came first and in front of his carriage marched an exceedingly smart body of troops, the Nair Brigade. Their uniform was red and yellow and their marching was as smart as that of any body of troops seen to-day. The Nairs are the old fighting and landowning race of the beautiful, mysterious land of Malabar and if smartness of drill is anything to go by, the Nairs ought to make useful fighting material still, and as they have also produced a High Court Judge it seems that the matriarchal system of society is capable of developing many-sided qualifications. Pudukkottai, Sandur and Banganapalle brought up the

rear of Madras. The last named is the ruler of the smallest Mahomedan State in India.

Then came Bombay and a great reception awaited the Jam of Nawanagar. What a change was there, my countrymen, between our slim Ranji, who once seemed only to live in cricket flannels, and the gorgeous figure in pale pink silk with a light red turban flecked with gold, who now rolled past in a stately carriage in which every particle of woodwork was covered with precious metal. However, once he played for England, and now he is doing the Empire's work, so we all gave him a cheer as he passed by. Another cricketer followed soon after as Patiala led on the Punjab Chiefs. His halbardiers were in green with rich gold lace on their breasts and his Lancers also wore green, and their lances were gay with green and yellow pennons. The Raja of Jind, whose camp is one of the most sumptuous in the Durbar area, had an equally impressive equipage. Kapurthala's Chief was in a closed coach with the front and sides of glass, and his escort wore blue with white Hussar braiding. The Baluchistan Chiefs mostly rode by, the Political Officers being also mounted. They were followed by a crowd of foot-soldiers in smocks and kilts of black and white stripes. Then came the Chiefs of the Frontier Province, also mostly on horseback, and these stalwart Pathans excited much interest.

After these sons of Ishmael, or perchance of Israel, came an abrupt change. Following the hawk-nosed men of Semitic aspect came the flat-faced men of Mongolian blood. We gazed with interest at the Maharaja of Bhutan. In the days when British India marched on Lhasa and dictated terms to the Tibetan Lamas, this able chieftain, who was then known as the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the expedition and did yeoman service. Later as Maharaja of Bhutan he saw the danger caused by the Chinese advance in Tibet

and promptly did homage and declared himself the vassal of the Emperor of India. Hence he was here to-day, and his following of Bhutias, in kilted smocks with strange head-dresses of green, yellow and blue turned down over their ears, was different from all that had gone before.

Sikkim followed close behind with his retinue of Lepchas, the aboriginal race of the Darjeeling and Sikkim hill tracts, who are great naturalists and hunters. When wild they are very wild indeed, though peaceable and harmless, and when tamed they make some of the most honest and intelligent servants to be found in India. To-day we saw them in brown conical caps with short plumes, loose red doublets and grey and white striped kilts. Their pigtails hung down almost to their knees.

Then came Hindustan proper, the Chiefs of the United Provinces; and after them those of Bengal, prominent among whom was the new Maharaja of Cooch Behar. "Rajey," as his friends used to call him, was perforce gay enough, but inside the Pavilion his sister Princess Ghoshal could be observed in deep black mourning for their lamented father. The Assamese and Burman Chieftains brought up the rear, as picturesque and richly decked a group as one could wish to see. The lovely colours of Burmese silks are well known, but the golden head-dresses of the Shan and Kachin Chieftains were a novel sight to most of us. In some cases the upper portion resembled a golden top hat, but the ears were also covered with plates of gold.

The procession took over two hours to pass, and for vividness, variety, richness and gayness has surely never been equalled.

Thus attended did the Emperor of India pass from Selimgarh to the camp beneath the Ridge.

The Military Arrangements.

It may interest many to give some idea of the manner in which the roads were lined with troops and to show how imposing was this fine force.

On duty at Selimgarh station were the 128th Pioneers, the 30th Lancers being close up with the veterans, while the Berkshires furnished the guard of honour. Each unit now in Delhi sent two privates, selected men, five officers being in command, and each battalion of British Infantry sent one colour-sergeant. Representative sections of one sergeant and sixteen privates were also at Selimgarh together with the special detachments of two British officers and other ranks from regiments of which the King-Emperor is Colonel-in-Chief and which have been specially brought here. Volunteers and Imperial Service Troops shared in the honour of sending selected men.

In the Fort itself were two companies of the Royal Berkshires facing the 18th Lancers, while the line was continued by the Seaforth Highlanders, 34th Pioneers, 33rd Punjabis, 107th Pioneers, and the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles.

From the Delhi Gate to the Jamma Masjid the regiments mentioned in the earlier part of the descriptive message were on duty. The Cavalry Division provided regiments on the outer side of the road running on three sides of the Masjid and other sections of the route farther on, while the 7th, 3rd and Composite Infantry Divisions had their regiments extended up to the Mori Gate. A battery of Field, Horse and Mountain Artillery in the order named were to the right of the road leading from the Jamma Masjid to Chandni Chowk.

Outside the city walls came the Imperial Service Mounted Troops and up Rajpur Road Imperial Service Infantry and Sappers, etc., whose line extended up Chau-

burja Road to the Ridge Pavilion, where the Volunteers' section of the route began. Transport drivers continued the line and farther on along the Ridge Road were Sappers and Miners, Divisional Signal Companies, the Royal Fusiliers, and the 130th Baluchis. The route ended at the entrance to the King's Camp and thence from the gateway to the Royal Tents were the naval contingent.

The guards of honour were provided as follows:—At Selimgarh station, by the Royal Berkshire Regiment; at the Reception Pavilion on the Ridge by the 16th Rajputs; at the King-Emperor's Camp by the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Fusiliers and 130th Baluchis.

A Retrospect.

8th December.

Looking back over the ceremonial of arrival yesterday, one cannot but be struck by the smoothness with which everything was carried out. There was no hitch in the programme as laid down and, so far as is known, no accidents of moment; and yet the crowds in Delhi city were immense, and when the spectators left the numerous stands there was imminent danger of serious blocks and possible casualties. But all were full of that pleasurable excitement and sense of enjoyment which make for mutual good-will, and hence the dispersal of the hundreds of thousands who had thronged to do honour to the King-Emperor was slowly but surely effected. Their Imperial Majesties seemed greatly delighted with the spontaneous enthusiasm shown in Chandni Chowk, where there were demonstrations of loyal feelings of an unprecedented kind. It has been said that an oriental crowd is not as a rule demonstrative in Western fashion, but on several occasions the traditional oriental impassiveness gave way to an impulsive outburst. The clamourous cheering of the King-Emperor rose to even a higher pitch of accla-

mation as the Queen-Empress graciously acknowledged the popular welcome, full-hearted and sincere. From windows, crowded balconies and house-tops the voices of Delhi rang out their greetings. It was the coming of the King, and the people showed their joy. All who shared in the day's ceremonial were impressed by its brilliance, and the memories of it will last long in Delhi city.

SECOND DAY.

VISITS FROM RULING CHIEFS—KING EDWARD MEMORIAL, FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING—POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

8th December.

This morning the King-Emperor received visits from seventeen Ruling Chiefs.

Guards of honour were mounted in the King's Camp and near the gateway at which the chiefs entered and took their departure respectively and full ceremonial was observed. The routes by which they journeyed were thronged with spectators at several points and a busy stream of general traffic poured ceaselessly on, the occupants of motor-cars and carriages getting a passing glimpse of brilliantly dressed figures and gay escorts. For an hour and a half the visits of ceremony continued, but these were not punctuated by salutes and we have not had to listen to the firing of many guns. The artillery must be grateful, for yesterday and at the rehearsals earlier in the week their duties have been very heavy. According to the usual practice when the King-Emperor is present, the salutes though shown in the programmes are not actually fired and this is the rule now being followed. The chiefs have been made acquainted with this, and they fully understand the reason for what at first sight seems a departure from custom. They are immensely gratified, as I have said before, at being given the supreme honour of reception by the King-Emperor and they will remember all their lives his gracious greetings to each in person. But for the pressure of the many functions which His Imperial

Majesty has to attend these interviews would have been longer, but the very fact of their being granted is the all-important point to be remembered.

The return visits are of course being made by the Governor-General to all chiefs who are entitled to them and to these also an almost sacrosanct importance is attached. This privilege of a return visit is under normal conditions of ceremonial in India rated at a value which no one not acquainted with the etiquette of Native States can even vaguely estimate. Salutes are valued highly enough, the number of guns being counted carefully by a minor official according to the popular belief, but the reception of the Viceroy and Governor-General with a guard of honour ready to meet him and all the brave show of pomp and magnificence that can be made whether in a palace or a gorgeous tent is an event that dwarfs all ordinary functions. So it is that now Lord Hardinge as Governor-General, with fitting escort to mark his dignity as the King-Emperor's representative, is received in splendid state by chief after chief. They vie with each other in courtesy and princely bearing, and no honour is lacking that should be rendered according to the strictest canons of etiquette. The fair fame of the Durbar, to use that term in one of its many senses, is at stake, and from chief to chobdar everyone is concerned that all shall be in due ceremonial order. It may be said that nothing has delighted the chiefs more than the announcement made months ago that the Governor-General would pay visits to them after their reception by the King-Emperor. Some of them had memories which I need not refer to, as no good purpose can be served by turning to back pages of history.

The Memorial Ceremony.

This afternoon's ceremony was scarcely less impressive than that of yesterday.

It was gorgeous though not quite so imperially magnificent as the State entry, but a deeper note was struck. From the triumph of yesterday we turned with reverence to a ceremony not devoid of pathos, to an act of filial piety. A great Emperor, whose wisdom and might had kept the world at peace, was dead; his subjects in India had loved him well and had prepared a monument in his honour to keep his memory ever fresh among them. And now came his son to place in position the memorial stone of this statue and thus honour his dead father.

Probably there is no feature of the Delhi programme that has had to be prepared under conditions of so much stress as the memorial to King Edward, in order to bring it into a state sufficiently forward for the ceremony to be performed by the King-Emperor. To begin with it was only at a comparatively late date that the idea suggested itself of asking His Majesty to lay the tablet stone in its place on the side of the pedestal. Plans, therefore, had to be called for from Sir T. Brock, who is making the colossal equestrian statue which will not be completed for another couple of years, and these necessarily were late in arrival. A garden had to be created round the site of the statue, and this in spite of the deficiencies of the monsoon. Finally a red stone of special quality had to be brought to the spot from a long distance in a very short time. The stone which His Majesty put in its position is a block weighing 2½ tons, which bears the following inscription :—

"This tablet was placed in position
by His Majesty King George V.
on the 8th December 1911."

Above this inscription is the Crown, and below is the Royal Cypher. This tablet faces north, as does the statue. Another large tablet stone decorates the east face of the pedestal, with the following inscription :—

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
संस्कृति मंत्रालय · भारत सरकार

GSL

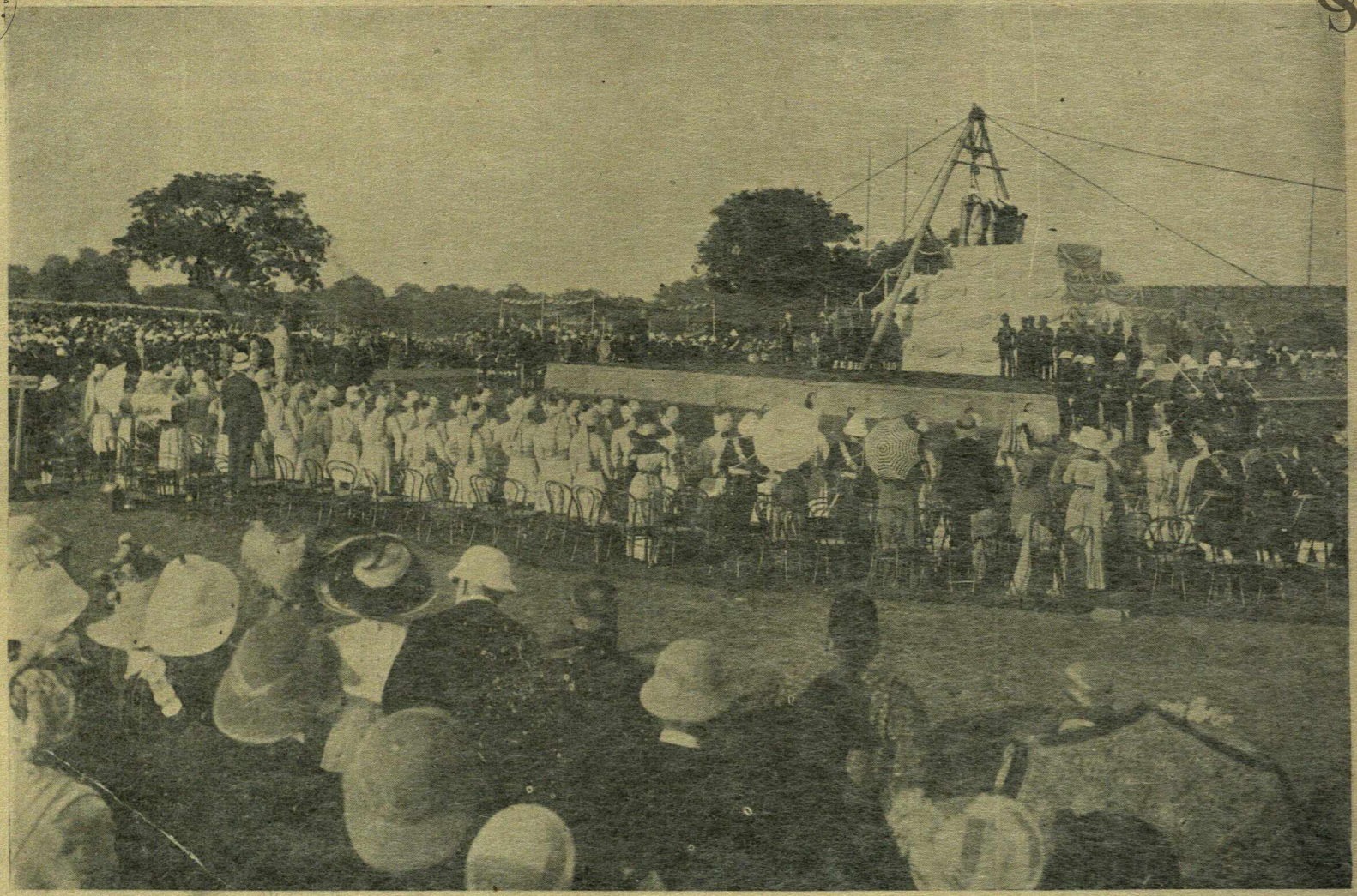


Photo by LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE. *J. & H. King.*

"EDWARD VII.—KING AND EMPEROR.

"Let this monument, erected by the voluntary donations of thousands and thousands of his subjects throughout his Indian Empire—the rich giving of their wealth, and the poor out of their poverty—bear witness to their grateful memory of his virtues and his might. He was the Father of his People, whose diverse religions and customs he preserved impartially; his voice stood for wisdom in the councils of the world; his example was an inspiration to his Viceroys, his Governors, his Captains, and the humblest of his subjects; his sceptre ruled over one-fifth of the dwellers upon earth. His justice protected the weak, rewarded the deserving, and punished the evil-doer. His mercy provided hospitals for the sick, food for the famine-stricken, water for the thirsty soil, and learning for the student. His sword was ever victorious. Soldiers of many races served in his great army, obeying his august commands. His ships made safe the highways of the ocean, and guarded his wide dominions by land and sea. He ensured amity between the nations of the world, and gave well-ordered peace to the peoples of his vast Empire. He upheld the honour of Princes, and the rights of the defenceless. His reign was a blessing to his well-beloved India, an example to the great, and an encouragement to the humble: and his name shall be handed down from father to son, throughout all ages, as a Mighty Emperor, a Merciful Ruler, and a Great Englishman."

A third stone, also $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons in weight, will face south, bearing the Royal arms, and a fourth stone, the duplicate of that facing east, will fill the west face bearing the same inscription in Persian character. No small difficulty was experienced in finding flawless blocks of stone of this size and the resources of Agra, Dholpur and Cawnpore had to be indented upon. Moreover, the foundations proved to offer unexpected difficulty, as the diggers struck a stratum of *débris*, the

remains of a byegone village, and the work has had to be carried down 27 feet to get a stable basis. In spite of all these difficulties everything was now ready to the day, and the subscribers owe a debt of gratitude to the working members of the Committee who have accomplished so much against time and obstacles.

Round the pedestal were grouped detachments of all available regiments of which the late Monarch was Colonel-in-Chief. Small groups of officers, English and Indian, with sowars or sepoys and tattered colours, represented those corps to which the death of King Edward brought special mourning. Prominent among these groups was that of the 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, who carried the truncheon which had been presented to them for gallant service before Delhi in the Mutiny. The same Regiment provided one of the four guards of honour which lined the approach to the pedestal. The other three were provided by the Gordon Highlanders, the Royal Navy and the Royal Marine detachments. In the chairs round the pedestal was grouped a brilliant throng including most of the Ruling Princes and officers in every description of uniform from the drab of the Guides, the light blue of the quondam Madras Cavalry, the green of the Gurkhas and the white and blue of the Imperial Cadet Corps, to the scarlet and dark blue of the majority of units of the Army and Navy. Ladies were there in plenty, mostly clad in light coloured dresses. Much attention was attracted by a group of school boys from New South Wales who have been sent across to see the Durbar and who wore a grey uniform with brown slouch hats.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge preceded Their Majesties to the Memorial Gardens and were received with a general salute. The King-Emperor and Queen left their camp twenty minutes later, driving in a State landau with four horses escorted by one squadron of

British Cavalry, the 10th Royal Hussars, and one squadron of Indian Cavalry, the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). The route followed was Alipur Road through the Kashmir Gate and along Elgin Road under the walls of the Fort.

As Their Imperial Majesties arrived at the entrance to the gardens, the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Delhi Gate of the Fort and the troops presented arms in a royal salute. The Governor-General received Their Majesties and presented to them the following members of the Executive Committee with the officers in charge of the work :—

The Hon. Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.S I., C.I.E.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mukharji.
The Hon. Mr. B. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon. Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon. Mr. W. B. Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham.
The Hon. Sir V. D. Thackersey, Kt.
The Hon. Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.
The Hon. Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E.
The Hon. Sir Arthur Ker, Kt., C.I.E. (*Honorary Treasurer*).
Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E.
Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C.I.E.
Colonel C. M. Dallas.
Captain J. Mackenzie (*Honorary Secretary*).

Their Majesties, attended by their suite, then walked between the guards of honour into the garden and were conducted to their red and gilt seats beneath the *shamiana*. The King-Emperor was clad as yesterday in the uniform of a Field-Marshal with the sash of the Star of India across his breast. The Queen-Empress wore a dress of palest mauve with white net yoke and sleeves, with side draperies on the

skirt gracefully caught together over a front panel of deeper coloured embroidery. Her hat was lined with black.

The Address.

The heralds and trumpeters were drawn up beneath the pedestal and sounded a flourish on their silver trumpets as the procession advanced. Then the Governor-General on behalf of the Executive Committee presented the following address to His Imperial Majesty :—

"May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—On behalf of the Committee of the All-India Memorial to your illustrious and greatly beloved father, the King-Emperor Edward VII, I have the honour to ask Your Imperial Majesty to place in position the memorial stone of a statue to his memory to which subscriptions have been contributed by thousands and thousands of Your Imperial Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in India, rich and poor sharing the privilege of testifying to the love and reverence with which the name of their illustrious ruler will ever be cherished.

"In the statue that is to adorn this pedestal will be enshrined a lasting pledge of the gratitude of the many millions of your Indian people for the peace, justice and prosperity that prevailed during the late King-Emperor's all too short but strenuous reign, which brought him, in the glorious victories of peace, the reward of high endeavour and of duty unflinchingly fulfilled.

"In this city of ancient historic memories and heroic achievements, the statue of our great and revered King-Emperor will stand, not only as a splendid sentinel guarding the records of the great dynasties of the past and of the loyal devotion to your throne of the countless races and peoples of Your Majesty's great empire in India, but it will remain as a lasting symbol of the love of England and her ruler for India and her people and a guarantee of their power

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

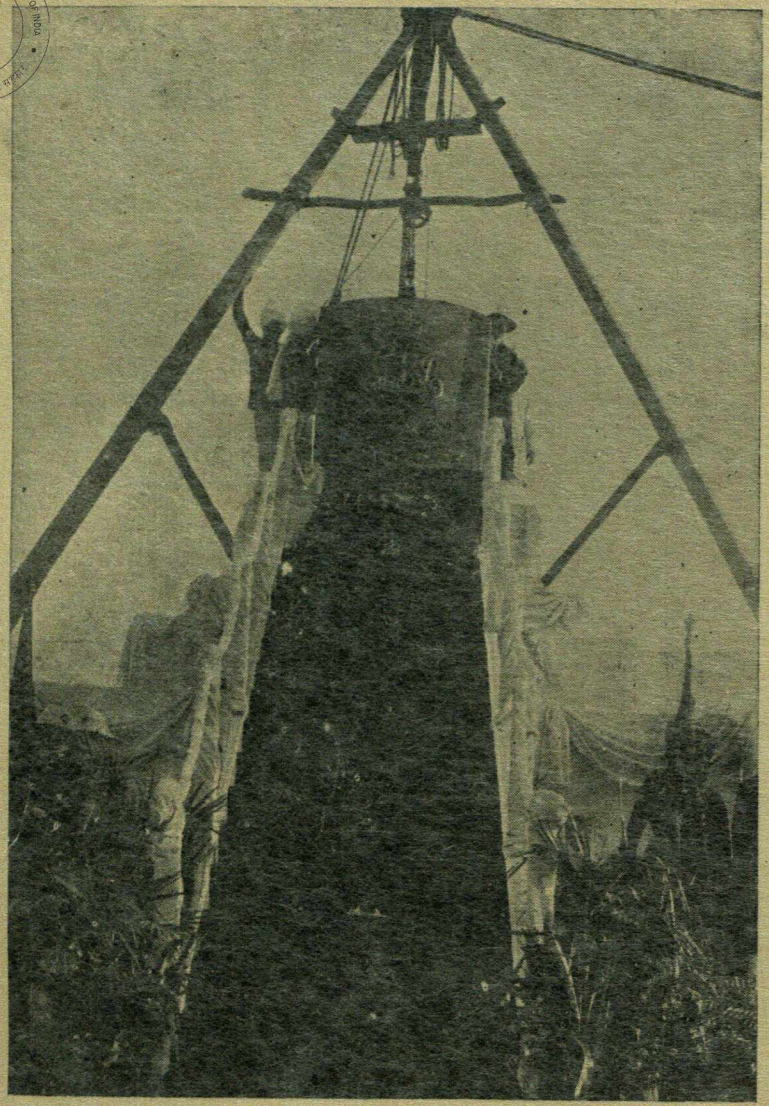


Photo by THE STONE. *J. & H. King.*

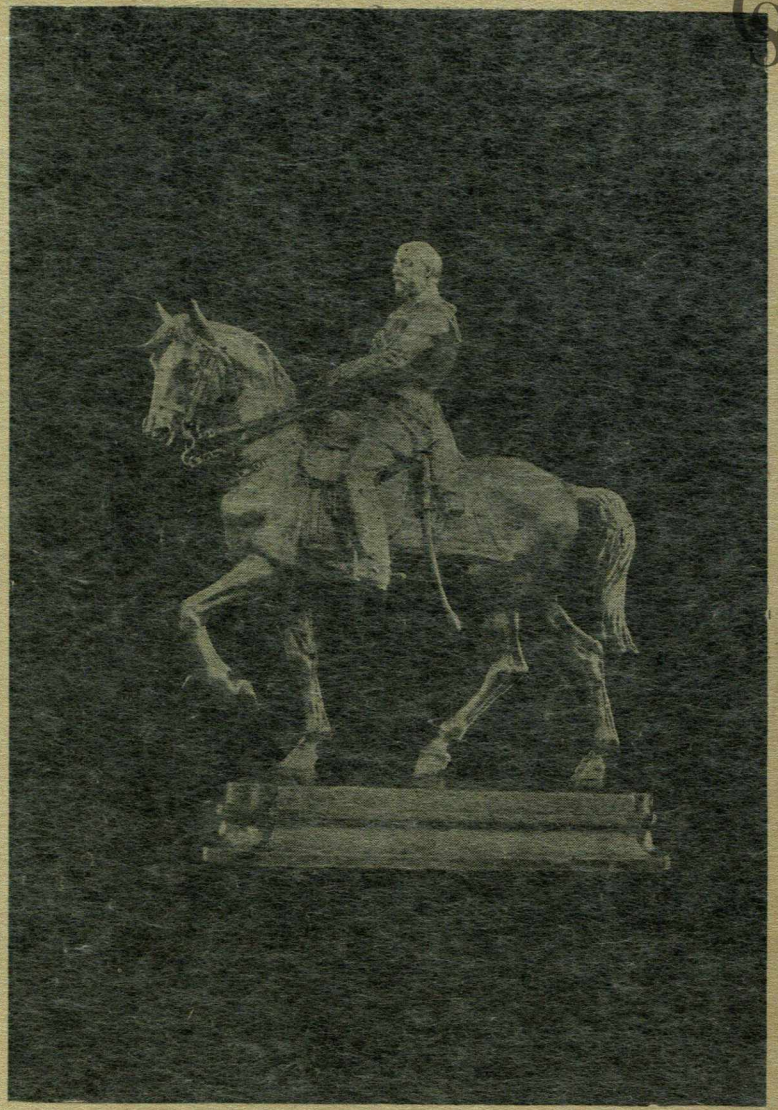


Photo by REPLICA OF THE FINISHED STATUE PRESENTED TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR, *J. & H. King.*

and desire to lead India forward on the path of noble aims and high aspirations.

"And now in asking Your Imperial Majesty to place this stone in position, we entrust this noble memorial of a most noble sovereign to the homage of posterity and to the loyal keeping of Your Majesty's Indian subjects."

His Imperial Majesty's Reply.

The King-Emperor's reply was as follows :—

"The address which you have just read has touched my heart and awakened memories of what we all, and I most of all, owe to my dear father the late King-Emperor.

"He was the first of my house to visit India, and it was by his command that I came six short years ago to this great and wonderful land. Alas! Little did we then think how soon we should have to mourn his loss.

"You tell me that this memorial represents the contributions not only of a few who may have had the privilege of personal acquaintance with my father, but of thousands of his and my people in India. I am glad to know that the deep and abiding concern which he felt for India has met with so warm a response from the hearts of her children.

"I rejoice to think that this statue will stand a noble monument on a beautiful and historic site to remind generations yet unborn of your loyal affection and of his sympathy and trust, sentiments which, please God, always will be traditional between India and the members of my house."

Then His Majesty advanced and ascended the steps to where some distance above our heads the inscribed slab of red sandstone was kept in position by ropes suspended from scaffolding. At this height the King-Emperor was clearly visible to the crowds which filled every available spot outside the gardens—even the walls of the Jamma Masjid, though some hundred yards distant, were lined with spectators—and

as His Majesty put forward his hand to the stone, cheers broke out from far and near. An Indian crowd is not usually vociferous. It is too respectful and too interested to cheer much, but at this moment the volume of sound was quite imposing. The guards of honour gave a royal salute, the band played the National Anthem, and the guns thundered from the Fort. Yesterday there were doubtless many who were unable to see the King-Emperor, but now another chance was given them and certainly all that great concourse seemed to realise with joy that here there stood an Emperor once again in Imperial Delhi, the city erected by the Pandava brothers, rebuilt again by many others and last of all by the magnificent Shah Jehan—the city where Victoria and Edward had been proclaimed and where appropriately the statue of King Edward is to be placed by the offerings of all India.

When the music had died away His Majesty descended the steps; the senior member of the Executive Committee asked him graciously to accept a silver miniature of the future statue; the procession was formed again and the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress drove back to their camp.

Popular Enthusiasm.

9th December.

Yesterday's ceremonial in connexion with the King Edward Memorial was a great success as it enabled the people of Delhi and many thousands of those from a distance who are now in and about the city to see Their Imperial Majesties more closely and clearly than on the day of the arrival when the length of the royal procession caused popular doubt as to the section of it on which to concentrate their observation in order to be sure of identifying the King-Emperor, their Badshah, who had come among them. Undoubtedly during the State entry the carriage in which the

Queen-Empress sat and over which a splendidly embroidered umbrella was held focussed much of the public attention, for it was not at once realised that the King-Emperor was riding immediately in front, the central figure of a group of brilliantly uniformed officers.

But yesterday there could be no misapprehension of this kind possible and hence the passage of the royal carriage along the roads to Delhi and through its gaily decorated streets was hailed with delight by the crowds that had gathered yet again to renew their welcome.

Their Imperial Majesties must have been deeply gratified by this second reception within the city, and Delhi is rejoicing that the occasion happily served for another demonstration of its deep-felt loyalty.

Its streets and bazars were densely thronged at nightfall, and on every side one subject absorbed all attention. The ceremonial of the afternoon had added yet another link to the golden chain of affection which is being forged so rapidly. A week hence it will be complete and its strength should be enduring.

THIRD DAY.

FURTHER VISITS FROM CHIEFS—INDIAN LADIES' ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS—THEIR MAJESTIES WATCH THE POLO AND FOOTBALL—TATTOO IN THE EVENING.

Delhi, 9th December.

This morning the King-Emperor received various Ruling Chiefs whose status is below that marked by a salute of fifteen guns. It has of course been impossible for His Imperial Majesty to receive every individual Chief now in residence here, but those entitled to nine guns and upwards have had the honour of being presented in the audience chamber. The King-Emperor has thus gratified their aspirations, and all are immensely pleased with the honour, while in their camps there is great jubilation among their officials and retainers.

To-day the Queen-Empress received an address from a deputation of Indian ladies. Her Imperial Majesty's reply was as follows :—

"The beautiful spirit of your welcome affects me deeply, and I trust those who meet me here to-day will themselves accept and convey to the sisterhood of this great Empire my warm thanks for their gentle greeting and sincere homage.

"I desire to assure you all of my ever-increasing solicitude for the happiness and welfare of those who 'live within the walls.'

"The pages of history have set forth what splendid influences for good can be brought to bear in their homes

by the women of India, and the annals of its noble race are coloured by acts of devoted fealty and magnificent service, as fruits of the lessons instilled by mothers in the hearts and minds of their children.

"I have learnt with deep satisfaction the evolution which is gradually but surely taking place amongst the inmates of the *purdah*, and I am convinced that you all desire to encourage education amongst your children, so that they may grow up fitted to become useful and cultivated companions to their future husbands.

"The jewel you have given me will ever be very precious in my eyes, and whenever I wear it, though thousands of miles of land and sea separate us, my thoughts will fly to the homes of India and create again and again this happy meeting and recall the love your tender hearts have yielded me.

"Your jewel shall pass to future generations as an imperial heirloom and always stand as a token of the first meeting of an English Queen with the ladies of India.

"I thank you for your congratulations and for the good wishes expressed by you towards the King-Emperor and myself and join my prayers to yours for the strength, unity and well-being of the Empire."

The Amenities of Camp Life.

There is much interchange of hospitality among the various camps and dinner parties followed by small dances on the dhurry-covered wooden floors of *shamianas* are of nightly occurrence. Sir George Roos-Keppel was the first to give a dinner and dance. This was on the 2nd December, before the Durbar period had begun, and Her Excellency Lady Hardinge honoured this gathering with her presence. Sir James and Lady Willcocks, in the Northern Army Camp, gave the first of a series of small dances on the 6th December and

since then we hear each night the strains of waltz music from far and near. In the Chiefs' camps there is lavish hospitality, resident guests from both Europe and India being entertained in princely fashion, while invitations are also sent out to friends in the encampment area. These social gatherings are very pleasant and not even the cold night air, which feels colder than ever to the occupants of a motor-car humming on its homeward journey, can spoil the evening's enjoyment.

The weather has changed during the last two days and is now much warmer with an absence of that northerly breeze which prevailed at the end of November. This morning slight clouds appeared in the west, but they cleared away in a few hours, and it is to be hoped that the present enjoyable climate will continue. It may be said that there is every likelihood of this so far as can be judged.

This afternoon an immense crowd assembled to witness the semi-finals in the Polo Tournament and the final of the football. As regards the former, two matches were played simultaneously, and thus the spectators were divided on each side of the long mound on which tiers of chairs are placed. But even so there was a great crush. Accommodation is liberal, but at the final match on Monday it will be difficult for the thousands who will gather to get places.

A Welcome on the Polo Ground.

Their Majesties, under an escort of British and Indian Cavalry, drove to the polo ground in a carriage and four, the full emblems of state being used to give distinction to their progress. These were the gold umbrella, the *surajmukhi* or heart-shaped richly embroidered fan, the *morchalms* and *chowries*. As the carriage drove into the enclosure, these signs of royalty were recognised by the crowd on the far side of the western ground where the King's Dragoon Guards were playing Bhopal. There was just then an

interval in the game and the ground was free from the players. The crowd streamed across in hundreds, running hard to reach the central pavilion so as to be in time to greet Their Majesties. This was no rehearsed effect, and the heartiest cheering and clapping of hands marked the arrival. The spectators who were on the side of the mound left their seats and the cheering was renewed, an enthusiastic reception being thus given by every class present. The royal party proceeded to watch the game between the Inniskilling Dragoons and Kishengarh, and their appearance on the eastern side of the mound drew forth more cheers. The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, with escorts, were in the cortège which drove from the royal camp to the polo ground.

Their Majesties watched the game, which was a close one, with great interest, and were much concerned when a collision resulted in what seemed a serious accident to Risaldar Moti Lal, one of the finest players in the Kishengarh team. Play had to be suspended for some time and Moti Lal was carried off the ground, but happily he was not badly injured though suffering from concussion.

The King-Emperor afterwards took the opportunity to walk across the polo ground to see the final of the Football Tournament and here he received an ovation from the hundreds of British and Indian soldiers who were watching the game. Their Majesties had tea in the pavilion which had been temporarily reserved for them and left for their camp amidst another outburst of cheering which was taken up along the route and given greater volume by the soldiers who were leaving the football ground.

This enthusiastic reception was a feature of the afternoon, and it was pleasant to note how the vast crowds which thronged the road about the polo grounds hurried on their way in order to get a sight of the royal carriage. They know the state umbrella and the *surajmukhi* as emblems of

sovereignty and impulsively they rush to gaze upon their Badshah and his gracious Consort. The tumultuous cheering to-day indicated how popular enthusiasm is rising high, though it was but yesterday when the second progress through Delhi was made.

To-night there was a tattoo by the massed bands which was a *tour de force* in effectiveness.

Selections of music were played for an hour or two and the programme was a very varied one. The royal party were present and fully appreciated the effective setting of the performance, which closed with a battle fantasia rendered realistic by the explosion of bombs and the imitation of rapid rifle fire. The departure of Their Imperial Majesties was the signal for vociferous cheering which was heard all over the camps.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

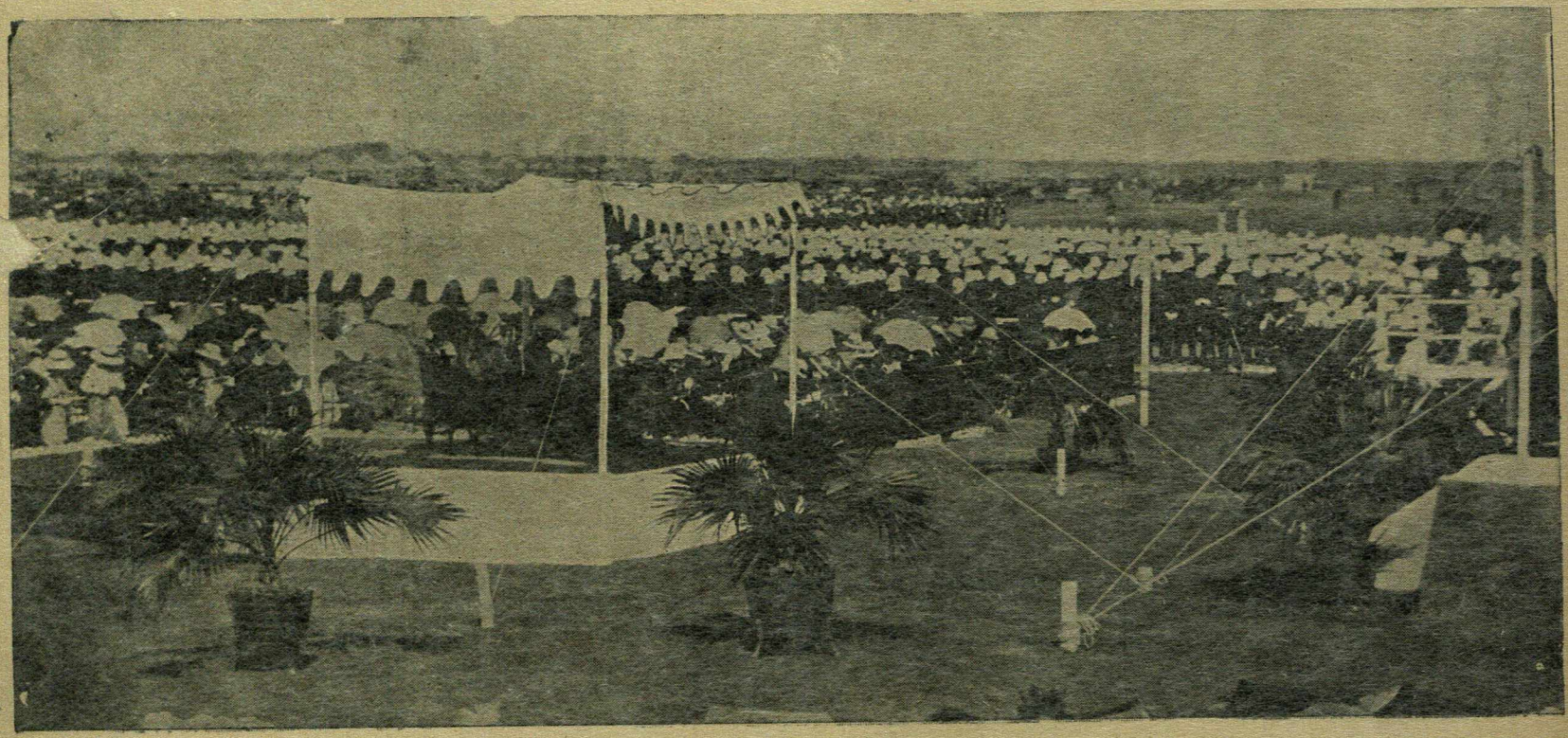


Photo by THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE CHURCH SERVICE. *J. & H. King.*

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

FOURTH DAY.

CHURCH SERVICE IN MILITARY CAMP—SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

10th December.

The ceremony of this morning stands somewhat apart from the other brilliant function of the Durbar. In the other the essential note struck is that His Majesty George V is Emperor of India, an impartial ruler of mixed multitudes. To-day the royal personages appeared as men and women and went to worship the Almighty in the midst of their Christian soldiers. As one looked upon the speckless blue canopy above, the lines occurred to the mind: "Nature herself it seemed would raise a minster to her Maker's praise."

The simplicity of the service was no less impressive than any scene of imperial pomp. Two mounds had been erected in the so-called island of Jagatpur in the Army Camp opposite the tents of the Seaforth Highlanders. Each was covered with a plain *shamiana*, one to serve as a chancel for the clergy, the other to cover the seats of the royal worshippers. To the north of the chancel was another mound, on which was ranged the choir of soldiers, while the bandsmen stood below it. The large majority of these men were British, but among them was a sprinkling of Indians and Gurkhas, presumably Christians. Behind the royal suites were rows of chairs for officers and others, and in a hollow square around stood the troops. On the north were the Naval contingents, the 9th and 10th Brigade

of Royal Horse Artillery and the 4th and 5th and 6th Brigades of Royal Field Artillery; also eight hundred of the Volunteer Contingent. Facing east were the Line Regiments, the Composite Division, the 3rd Division and two battalions of the Delhi Garrison. Facing north stood the Cavalry Division, headed by the Inniskilling Dragoons.

After the arrival of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their suite, a procession of clergy was formed to meet Their Majesties as follows :—The Rev. K. G. Foster with crosier, Archdeacons Klugh and Nicolls of the Lucknow and Lahore Dioceses respectively; the Rev. G. J. Chree, Presidency Senior Chaplain of Bengal, in the black gown of a Presbyterian minister; the Bishops of Lucknow and Rangoon; the Bishops of Nagpur and Chota Nagpur and the Bishops of Madras and Lahore, each with their Chaplains.

At half-past ten, the sound of the distant cheering announced the approach of the royal carriage. The route followed was Kingsway, the Mall, Coronation Road, Military Road and Island Road, and these roads were lined throughout by Imperial Service Troops.

His Imperial Majesty wore staff uniform, namely, a dark-blue military frock coat.

The Queen-Empress wore a white dress with a tunic of beautiful white lace. Her hat was lined with black and trimmed with pink roses.

The service was conducted by Archdeacon Nicolls. No megaphones were used, but the voices of the clergy were heard by all inside the square of troops. The Rev. G. J. Chree read the lesson from the first epistle of Saint Peter, Chapter two, verses thirteen to seventeen, enjoining obedience and honour to the King and his governors. Archdeacons Nicolls and Klugh together chanted the Creed and responses, and the Bishop of Lahore read the prayers, specially

composed for the occasion. After praying for the King-Emperor and the Royal Family, for the Government of India and for the Church, His Lordship besought the Almighty to vouchsafe guidance and blessing to the Indian Princes and then prayed for all the peoples of India.

Thus even in this almost exclusively British ceremony the King-Emperor and his British subjects did not forget their Indian brethren.

The hymns sung were "Fight the good Fight with all thy Might," "The Church's one Foundation," and of course at the conclusion of the service one verse of the National Anthem.

Sermon by the Bishop of Madras.

The Bishop of Madras in a clear voice preached the sermon, taking for his text Revelations 11 c., 15 v.: "The kingdom of the world is become the kingdom of Our Lord and of His Christ."

His Lordship said:—"Our service this morning forms part of a great historic event, unique in the history of the British Empire; and it is, too, more impressive because it is being offered not only by this congregation but by many thousands of our brethren, Indian and European, throughout India. The prayers which we have used are being said this morning in cities and villages, in cathedrals and mud prayer houses, in twenty different languages, and this union in prayer on this historic occasion expresses our deep sense of the spiritual and religious truths which lie behind the Coronation Durbar. We believe that all power comes from God. The splendour of the scenes amid which our Emperor is crowned emphasises the truth that he reigns as God's representative. Behind all magnificence of this Durbar stands the supreme sover of God, and as we worship this morning before God's the whole significance of the coronation of our King

our profound belief that he is truly called of God to his high office, that he has received from the hands of God the Crown of the British Empire, and that he is anointed by the holy spirit of God to give him wisdom and strength for his great work.

"I speak only as a representative of the Christian community in India, but our non-Christian fellow-subjects believe no less firmly than we do in the divine authority of their sovereign, and the enthusiastic loyalty felt by the whole people of India towards their Emperor is due in no small degree to their belief that he rules over them as the representative of God. This service, too, brings home to us the vast responsibility of Empire. As all power comes from God, so it is given so as to fulfil the purpose of God. The history of the world is the gradual fulfilment, even through the working of human passions and ambitions, of God's eternal will. Whatever is out of harmony with that will comes to naught; whatever opposes it is swept away. The kingdom of the world must at last become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, that kingdom where the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man reign supreme. It may seem now a goal that is very far off, but whether far or near, it is the final goal towards which God is guiding all created life, and the permanent value of any Empire or any social institution must depend upon its power of bringing nearer the kingdom of God by making real and effective in the world the ideal of brotherhood.

"Here then lies the work of our Empire in the coming years, and let us not forget that the achievement of this great end does not lie merely with statesmen and politicians, far more with ordinary people in the ordinary routine of life. What is needed above all things is the sweeping of the narrow traditions and unchristian feelings that brotherhood impossible and a sincere effort on the part

of individual men and women to look fairly at the facts of life in the spirit of Christ and to apply to their relations with all classes and all races the principle of brotherhood. We need keep steadily before us the very highest ideal that the gospel of Jesus Christ can give us. We must not be content with lower standards. The Englishman in India stands for efficiency, for duty, for justice. He also stands still more definitely for brotherhood and love. Nothing less than the love and self-sacrifice of Christ will avail for the great work of Empire which

There are high barriers and deep gulfs that separate race from race and class from class in our Empire, and in the world the one power that can enable us to bridge the gulfs and break down the barriers is the love of God and the power of the living Christ in our hearts and lives. God grant that this power may be ours. May this great gathering at Delhi of so many races and people united in one common sentiment of loyalty to our King-Emperor be the foreshadowing of a still higher unity in the days to come when, through stress and storm, through conflict and self-sacrifice, through faith and love, we move steadily on towards the final goal when brotherhood becomes no longer an ideal but a reality, and the kingdom of the world becomes the ideal, the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ."

An Offering from Nabha State.

The following letter which indicates Hindu feeling with regard to the State Service in connection with the Durbar has been received by the Bishop of Lahore :—

Nabha Camp, Coronation Durbar,

The 10th December 1911.

Dear Sir,

As directed by His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha, I send herewith eleven sovereigns for the Church fund as an

offering and Rs. 25 for the servants of the Church in honour of Their Imperial Majesties having attended a church service in the military camp at Delhi to-day.

Yours, etc.,

ZIFFUR CHAND,

(*Vakil, Nabha State, Punjab.*)

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Photo by THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS: ARRIVAL OF H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR. *J. & H. King.*

FIFTH DAY.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

11th December.

There was a dull grey sky this morning, but the sun broke through the light clouds about ten o'clock, when Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the polo ground for the ceremonial of the presentation of colours.

The journey from the royal camp occupied only a few minutes and the head of the escort of British and Indian cavalry was almost at the entrance to the ground by the time that the first squadron had passed the junction of Kingsway and Prince's Road. There was a large gathering of spectators on the long mound from which the polo is usually watched, and the military officers were all in uniform. A group of Imperial Cadets and some officers of the Imperial Service Troops were distinguished in the tiers of seats and the whole gathering was made bright by the summer dresses of the many ladies present.

The regiments paraded to receive colours were :--

BRITISH.

1ST BATTALION, THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

RAISED 1674.

Battle Honours of The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Wilhelmstahl.	Badajoz.	Lucknow.
St. Lucia, 1778.	Salamanca.	Afghanistan, 1878-80.
Roleia.	Vittoria.	
Vimiera.	Nivelle.	Khartoum.

Corunna.	Orthes.	South Africa,
Busaco.	Toulouse.	1899-1902.
Ciudad Rodrigo.	Peninsula.	Modder River.

1ST BATTALION, THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

RAISED 1758.

Battle Honours of The Durham Light Infantry.

Salamanca.	Alma	Koosh-ab.
Vittoria.	Inkerman.	New Zealand.
Pyrenees.	Sebastopol.	South Africa,
Nivelle.	Persia.	1899-1902.
Orthes.	Reshire.	Relief of Lady-
Peninsula.	Bushire.	smith.

2ND BATTALION, THE BLACK WATCH.

Battle Honours of The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

Guadeloupe, 1759.	Pyrenees.	Sebastopol.
Martinique, 1762.	Nivelle.	Lucknow.
Havannah.	Nive.	Ashantee.
Mysore.	Orthes.	Egypt, 1882, 1884.
Mangalore.	Toulouse.	Tel-el-Kebir.
Seringapatam.	Peninsula.	Nile, 1884-85.
Corunna.	Waterloo.	Kirbekan.
	South Africa, 1846-7,	South Africa, 1899-
Busaco	1851-2-3.	1902.
Fuentes d'Onor.	Alma.	Paardeberg.

1ST BATTALION, THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

RAISED 1777.

Battle Honours of The Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

The Elephant, superscribed "Assaye."

Carnatic.	Koosh-ab.	Egypt, 1882.
Mysore.	Lucknow.	Tel-el-Kebir.

Hindoostan
Cape of Good Hope, 1806.
Maida.
Java.
South Africa, 1835.
Sebastopol.
Persia.
Central India.
Peiwar Kotal.
Charasiah
Kabul, 1879.
Kandahar, 1880.
Afghanistan, 1878-80
Chitral.
Atbara.
Khartoum.
South Africa, 1899-1902.
Paardeberg.

2ND BATTALION, THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

RAISED 1794.

Battle Honours of The Gordon Highlanders.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt"; The Royal Tiger, superscribed "India."

Mysore.
Seringapatam.
Egmont-op-Zee.
Mandora.
Corunna.
Fuentes d'Onor.
Almaraz.
Vittoria.
Pyrenees.
Nive.
Orthes.
Peninsula.
Waterloo.
South Africa 1835.
Delhi.
Lucknow.
Charasiah.
Kabul, 1879.
Kandahar, 1880
Afghanistan, 1878-80.
Egypt, 1882, 1884.
Tel-el-Kebir.
Nile, 1884-85.
Chitral.
Tirah.
South Africa, 1899-1902.
Defence of Ladysmith.
Paardeberg.

1ST BATTALION, THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

RAISED 1777.

Battle Honours of The Highland Light Infantry.

The Elephant, superscribed "Assaye"; The Castle and Key, superscribed "Gibraltar, 1780-83," and with the motto "*Montis Insignia Calpe*" underneath

Carnatic.	Fuentes d'Onor.	Toulouse.
Sholinghur.	Ciudad Rodrigo.	Peninsula.
Mysore.	Badajoz	Waterloo.
Hindoostan.	Almaraz.	South Africa, 1851 2-3.
Seringapatam.	Salamanca.	Sebastopol.
Cape of Good Hope, 1806.	Vittoria.	Central India.
Roleia.	Pyrenees.	Egypt, 1882.
Vimiera.	Nivelle.	Tel-el-Kebir.
Corunna.	Nive.	South Africa, 1899-1902.
Busaco.	Orthes.	Modder River.

1ST BATTALION, THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

RAISED 1793.

Battle Honours of the Connaught Rangers.

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."

Seringapatam.	Vittoria.	Inkerman.
Talavera	Pyrenees.	Sebastopol.
Busaco.	Nivelle.	Central India.
Fuentes d'Onor.	Orthes.	South Africa, 1877-9.
Ciudad Rodrigo.	Toulouse.	
Badajoz.	Peninsula.	South Africa, 1899-1902.
Salamanca.	Alma.	Relief of Ladysmith.

INDIAN.

18TH INFANTRY.

RAISED 1795.

Battle Honours of the 18th Infantry.

Burma, 1858-1887.

90TH PUNJABIS.

RAISED 1799.

Battle Honours of the 90th Punjabis.

Ava. Afghanistan, 1878-80. Burma, 1885-87.

A detachment of the 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers had also come from Aurangabad to receive new colours from the King-Emperor, and this small group was placed near the 18th Infantry and the 90th Punjabis.

The British regiments were drawn up on the western polo ground in a hollow square. On the right face were the Northumberland Fusiliers, and Durham Light Infantry; in the centre the three battalions of the Highlanders, and on the left face the Highland Light Infantry and the Connaught Rangers. The parade was under the command of Major-General Young, Rawalpindi Brigade.

The spectacle was a striking one, for the seven battalions are a very fine body of men, and the front presented by the Highlanders in their attractive uniform could not fail to impress every observer. The two battalions of Light Infantry, the Durhams and the H. L. I.; the Northumberland Fusiliers (the old "Fighting 5th"); and the Connaught Rangers (the "Faugh-a-Ballah Boys") would challenge comparison with any regiments; and the whole parade was most impressive.

The King-Emperor in the uniform of a Field-Marshal and with a standard borne to show his exact place in the cortège, rode on to the ground attended by the Governor-General, in a blue uniform and wearing the sash of the Star of India, the Commander-in-Chief and the Royal Staff.

The spectators heartily cheered the royal party. Among the staff a noticeable figure was the Duke of Teck in the glittering silver helmet and cuirass of the Life Guards, carrying his silver stick of office; and, acting as personal aides-de camp to His Imperial Majesty, the Maharajás of Gwalior

and Bikaner were also on duty as on the day of the State entry into Delhi. The Queen-Empress was in a State carriage which drew up in front of the Central Pavilion. As the royal party arrived, a royal salute was given and the King-Emperor then rode into the hollow square and inspected the troops. Returning to where the Royal Standard had been planted, His Imperial Majesty dismounted and with the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in immediate attendance, he stood slightly in advance of his staff while the ceremonial as laid down was procceded with. This is certainly one that always leaves a deep impression even when only a single regiment is present, but to-day with seven battalions drawn up, it was more than ever a sight to be remembered. A triangle of drums, the large ones each with a side drum placed upon it, stood in the open with the apex facing the Royal Standard over Their Majesties. Presently the new colours were unfurled and towards them in solemn procession marched the clergy of the Church of England, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches to carry out the consecration.

The Bishop of Lahore, the Rev. G. J. Chree (Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland), and Father Gentilli, Archbishop of Agra, led respectively, each attended by chaplains. The beautiful prayers were read and the solemnity of the proceedings increased as they proceeded. The first of the ceremonies—that is the Church of England—was conducted by the Bishop of Lahore, whose voice was heard to a great distance and many of us listened intently as the words of consecration fell from his lips :—" In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost we do dedicate and set apart these colours that they may be a sign of our duty towards our King and country in the sight of God."

With extended arms Bishop Lefroy completed the consecration and then offered up another prayer and said the benediction.

The Presbyterian service differed in most of the prayers and included the Lord's Prayer, but the words of consecration were the same. The Rev. Mr. Chree with chaplains in attendance robed in black gave equal expressiveness to the consecration.

Finally Father Gentilli, a venerable figure, wearing a mitre and a golden robe with crimson lining, attended by two chaplains, dressed in light purple covered with fine white lac performed the short Roman Catholic service in Latin beginning—"Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini," and including the sprinkling of holy water over the colours. This consecration was striking in its rendering and its simplicity. The parties of clergy as each service came to an end walked in procession and took up positions behind the King-Emperor.

The Presentation Ceremony.

Then followed a quick movement of the commanding officers of battalions, each with their two senior majors and two senior subalterns, all marching in quick time with swords at the carry, to their new colours. A flash of steel lit up the centre of the ground as they saluted and returned their swords to the scabbards. These colour parties advanced in slow time, while the massed bands of the regiments played a tune, and halted in front of His Imperial Majesty in turn. The customary procedure of presentation was then gone through with both the King's colour and the regimental colour, these being each handed by a major to the King-Emperor, who gave them respectively to the senior subaltern and the second subaltern. They were received by these officers with right knee bent. The colour parties returned to the drums and then the seven commanding officers moved forward marching in slow time towards the King-Emperor. This was a signal to let fly the new colours and for the drums of the massed bands to sound

a roll. Each commandant received the following address from His Imperial Majesty :—

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of giving new colours to many of my battalions while I am in India. The presentation of colours is a solemn occasion in the history of a regiment, for you then bid farewell to the old flag which bears upon it the records of past achievements, receiving in return a new flag upon which it lies with you to inscribe the names of future victories.

Recalling with pride the deeds of those who have gone before, you look forward with hope into the coming days.

"Remember these are no common flags, which I am committing to your keeping. A colour is a sacred ensign, ever by its inspiration though no longer by its presence a rallying point in battle. It is the emblem of duty, the outward sign of your allegiance to God, your Sovereign and country, to be looked up to, to be venerated and to be passed down untarnished by succeeding generations."

The Commandants marched slowly back and formed up in the rear of the triangle of the drums. Another roll from the kettledrums was heard and this was succeeded by the bands striking up the Grenadiers' march. As the colour parties marched to their battalions, which presented arms, the old colours, still flying bravely, disappeared in the rear and were cased to the appropriate but pathetic strains of "Auld Lang Syne." The massed bands played the National Anthem and as the King-Emperor mounted his charger to proceed to the eastern polo ground the troops gave three cheers and remained at the "present" until Their Majesties had passed out to Prince's Road.

On the eastern polo ground the 18th Infantry and 90th Punjabis were drawn up in hollow square and with them

also was Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards with a detachment of the 102nd Grenadiers. The ground was held by Indian troops and the great crowds that had gathered along the roads to see the ceremonial were kept at a distance. This parade was commanded by Brigadier-General O'Donnell, Bannu Brigade. With only two battalions it was not of course so imposing as that which had preceded it, but the 18th in their scarlet and black looked a splendid well set-up body of men, all Mussalmans drawn from the Eastern Punjab and Hindustan. The 90th Punjabis were in drab with black facings, not a taking uniform for display, but here again the ranks were filled with men who looked very smart and soldierly. The composition of the regiment is four companies of Sikhs, one of Brahmans, one of Rajputs and two of Punjabi Mussalmans, good fighting material.

The King-Emperor dismounted and the Queen-Empress watched the parade from her carriage. The ceremony was a comparatively short one. Again we saw the drums covered with the new colours after the troops had been inspected. The two senior majors from each of the three regiments had with them two jemadars and these were the colour parties. The jemadars filled a rôle similar to that of the subalterns with the British battalions and received respectively the King's colour and the regimental colour. To the Indian Regiments, the King-Emperor's address was as follows:—

"For many ages the colours of a regiment were its rallying point in battle. To-day they remain an emblem of duty—the outward symbol of allegiance to God and Empire; and as a record of past victories. As such I commit these new colours to your keeping. May they recall to the old soldiers gallant deeds of the past and kindle within their younger comrades zeal for fresh achievements and for devoted service to the Crown. Religious freedom is now your birthright. Consecrate

these colours as you will. Recognise in them a sacred trust. In your hands they are safe. Under their inspiration you will, I know, ever maintain untarnished the proud record of your forefathers."

There was a roll of drums, the playing of the Grenadiers' march and "Auld Lang Syne," and the ceremonial closed with cheering, loud and well sustained.

Their Majesties and the Veterans.

Then followed a more affecting scene, for the veterans, European and Indian, were drawn up near at hand and the King with his staff passed down their line exchanging kindly words and halting repeatedly as these old heroes were presented to him. Most of them were grey-beards and were bowed with age, but others still bore themselves erect. The Queen-Empress graciously called one to her carriage and as he removed his hat and stood bareheaded in the sun, she ordered him to remain covered in her presence. All were deeply affected and it was touching to see the aged Indian veterans salaaming to Her Imperial Majesty.

The King-Emperor passed on to where the pensioners with the Order of Merit and others who are members of the Indian Orders, given for military service, were standing, and here were many fine specimens of the Indian soldier. They had the opportunity of seeing the King-Emperor and his Consort face to face and their pleasure was unbounded.

The royal party returned to their camp about noon, their departure being signalled by continued cheering.

In the afternoon Their Majesties attended the final of the Polo Tournament and here again the greatest enthusiasm was shown on arrival and departure. When the Queen-Empress presented the cup to the Inniskillings, loud cheers broke out from the immense crowd that had gathered to see the match. Then the massed bands played an excellent selection

of music which Their Imperial Majesties listened to for some time.

The following correspondence is of interest :—

"To His Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty King George V., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and to Her Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

"(1) We, the Indian Mutiny veterans, European, Eurasian and Indian, beg most humbly and respectfully to tender to Your Most Gracious and Imperial Majesties our most heartfelt and sincere gratitude for Your Imperial Majesties' kind invitation to us to witness the Royal Delhi Durbar, and beg Your Imperial Majesties will be graciously pleased to accept our heartfelt and respectful congratulations on this most auspicious occasion.

"(2) As the ruler of the mightiest Empire in the world, Your Majesty directs the destinies of millions of Your Majesty's subjects, and we fervently pray that God may assist you in this difficult task.

"(3) We sincerely hope that Your Imperial Majesty's reign may be long, happy and glorious, and that Your Majesty's efforts may be rewarded by the thankfulness and love of Your Majesty's loyal subjects.

"(4) We pray Your Imperial Majesties to think sometimes of the old veterans of the Indian Mutiny and soldiers of Their late Majesties Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. of blessed memory and to continue to them that kindness Your Imperial Majesties have ever shown. Be assured that our prayers are always for Your Imperial Majesties' welfare.

"We beg to remain Your Most Excellent and Imperial Majesties' obedient, humble and loyal subjects,

"(Signed) A. S. HUNTER, Major-General, R.A., on behalf of the Indian Mutiny veterans."

The following reply was received to the above letter:—

"King-Emperor's Camp, India, 11th December 1911.

"Dear Sir,

"The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were much pleased to receive the address from the Indian Mutiny veterans forwarded by you on their behalf. The sight of so many old veterans on parade to-day was for Their Imperial Majesties a most touching scene, for they were looking into the faces and speaking to those who in a time of sore distress stood loyal to their Queen and country and were ready to sacrifice their own lives in defence of that sacred trust.

"Please assure these old veterans and soldiers of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII., that they will never be forgotten by the present King-Emperor, who with Her Imperial Majesty will ever pray that their declining years may be spent in peace and happiness.

"Believe me,

"Yours truly,

"(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

"To Major-General A. S. HUNTER."

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

13 GSL

SIXTH DAY.

THE GREAT DURBAR.

12th December.

The central event of all, the actual Coronation Durbar has taken place, and yet another page of history has been added to the long records of India. The ceremony has been one of imposing magnificence, of solemn impressiveness, and all who were privileged to witness it will long carry in their memories a vivid picture of the splendour which enveloped King George V. and his Consort, when, as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, they received the homage rendered them and showed themselves in imperial state to a multitude of their subjects. No more memorable day is likely to be marked in the great calendar whose leaves have yet to be opened, and the historian of the future will note that this Durbar stood out in import and significance supreme above those that had preceded it at Delhi. In 1877 there was the "Delhi Assemblage" when the assumption by Victoria of the title of Queen-Empress was proclaimed. Of this it has been well said that it was an act of political wisdom and foresight which had far-reaching effects not only in India proper but beyond the frontiers of the Empire. The Maha-Kia Holkar of that time best expressed, perhaps, the general Lanag when he exclaimed to Lord Lytton:—"India has throughout now a vast heap of stones, some of them big, some of the far-all. Now the house is built, and from roof to Two golden capstone of it is in the right place." There was canopy to guard again; and twenty-six years later, when yet a

greater Durbar was held, Lord Curzon referred to the Proclamation of Victoria as Queen-Empress as "an act that was a vindication of her profound interest in her Indian subjects and of the accomplished unity of her Indian dominions under the paramountcy of the British Crown."

The Durbar of 1903, when the Coronation of King Edward VII. was celebrated, was memorable not only as surpassing in pomp and magnificence the Assemblage of 1877 but also for the message from the King-Emperor to his people. In that the words which sank deepest into the hearts of those who heard them may here be quoted. His Majesty wrote :—"My desire since I came to the Throne of my revered mother, the late Queen Victoria, the first Empress of India, has been to maintain unimpaired the same principles of humane and equitable administration which secured for her in so wonderful a degree the veneration and affection of her Indian subjects. To all my feudatories and subjects throughout India I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement, and of devotion to their welfare, which are the supreme aim and object of my rule, and which, under the blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire and the greater happiness of its peoples."

Lord Curzon, in closing the speech in which he delivered this message, expressed the earnest hope that "the great assemblage might be long remembered by the peoples of India, as having brought them into contact, at a moment of great solemnity, with the personality and the sentiments of their Sovereign." Deep as was the feeling on that occa
it cannot compare with that which has now been calle
being here, for that contact with personality w
symbolic in 1903 has been real and actual
King-Emperor has spoken, and it has
lips that the words have fallen whic

to the people of India, words, too, which are now speeding to the great Western world and to those Dominions Overseas to which his sovereignty extends. We, who have stood in the dazzling splendour of the Coronation Durbar, should not forget that its rays are not for us alone and that they will illuminate the imagination of millions far removed from Delhi.

And what shall be said of this ceremonial which was witnessed in its every detail by nearly 100,000 persons, including the 20,000 troops that were ranged within the arena? From the Royal Camp up the broad Kingsway, flanked for the greater part of its length by the Chiefs' encampments, bright with flags and glowing with colour, under triumphal arches and past high gateways with mottoes of welcome and loyal prayers, Their Majesties' carriage drove under a noble escort. To the 10th Royal Hussars, "N" Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, the Bodyguard, the Imperial Cadet Corps and the 18th King George's Own Lancers, fell the honour of this escort duty. It was a cavalcade that gave pomp and distinction to the journey to the Amphitheatre, while on the roadway unbroken lines of troops, cavalry and infantry added to the martial effect. Arms were presented, colours were flown and then lowered, with crowns to the ground, and the cortège swung along in all its glittering array. Their way had been heralded a little while before by the passing of the King-Emperor's household, with whom was included Lord Crewe as Minister-in-Attendance, and by the carriage of the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, under escort of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers. So once more was seen a royal progress, not through the crowded streets of Delhi, but through the heart of the far-spreading encampment which is a city in itself. Two golden umbrellas, emblems of royalty, with a light canopy to guard against the sun's rays indicated to loyal e

the King-Emperor and his Consort passing to the scene which is to be the most memorable of all in this historic period.

In the immediate vicinity of the Durbar arena enormous crowds had assembled on and about the waste ground and on the slopes of the roads. They seemed mostly villagers, each with his bundle and stick, but mixed with them were obviously residents of the city. They were constantly on the move, but many clung to the route on which the presence of troops showed the royal procession must pass. I cannot estimate how many thousands were thus abroad and how many more were blocking the footpaths on Kingsway and Prince's Road, but they must have been as numerous again as those who had been pouring into the arena from an early hour and taking up their positions on chairs and benches rising in tiers on the great mound which was soon to be thickly covered with humanity. It is difficult to count in hundreds of thousands, but one would have had to do so to-day.

A Vast and Impressive Gathering.

Leaving for the time the story of the Royal progress, I must try to give an idea of the sight that presented itself within the Durbar arena itself. The two amphitheatres facing each other have been more than once described. Taking the smaller one first, its simplicity of white colouring with small minarets tipped with gilded points was especially effective in the bright sunlight. It gleamed and glistened over the plain, and its semi-circular curve swept beautifully where the broad red roads and lawns meet in its front. In it were some twelve thousand persons, and the seats were so arranged that they rose gradually to the last tier where perforated screens guarded the *purdanashin* ladies who had come to view the Durbar. Looking upwards there was a mass of colour, ladies hats and dresses, officers' uniforms and white helmets, hund-

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GSL

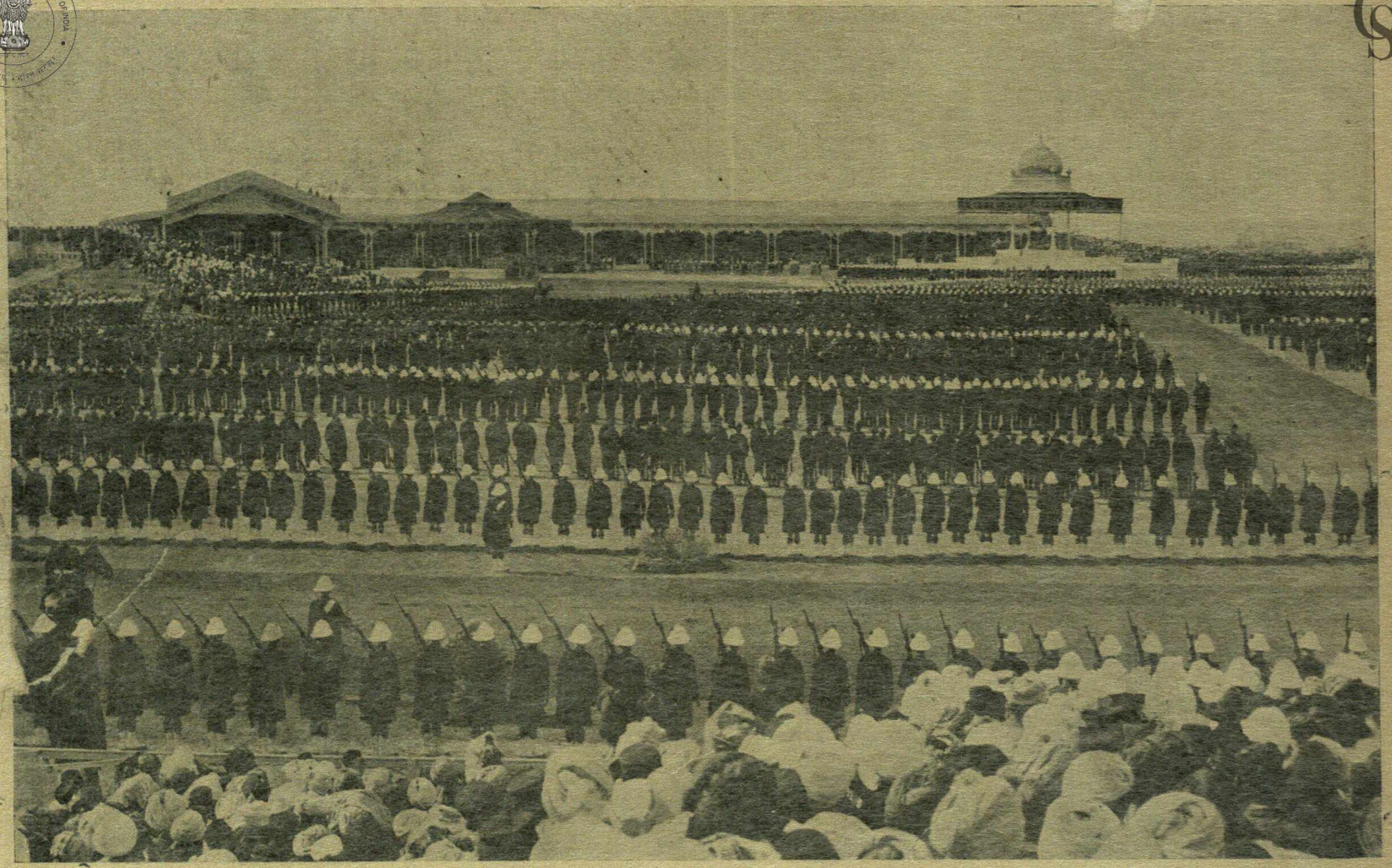


Photo by THE SCENE AT THE AMPHITHEATRE. *J. & H. King.*

156

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

12 GSL

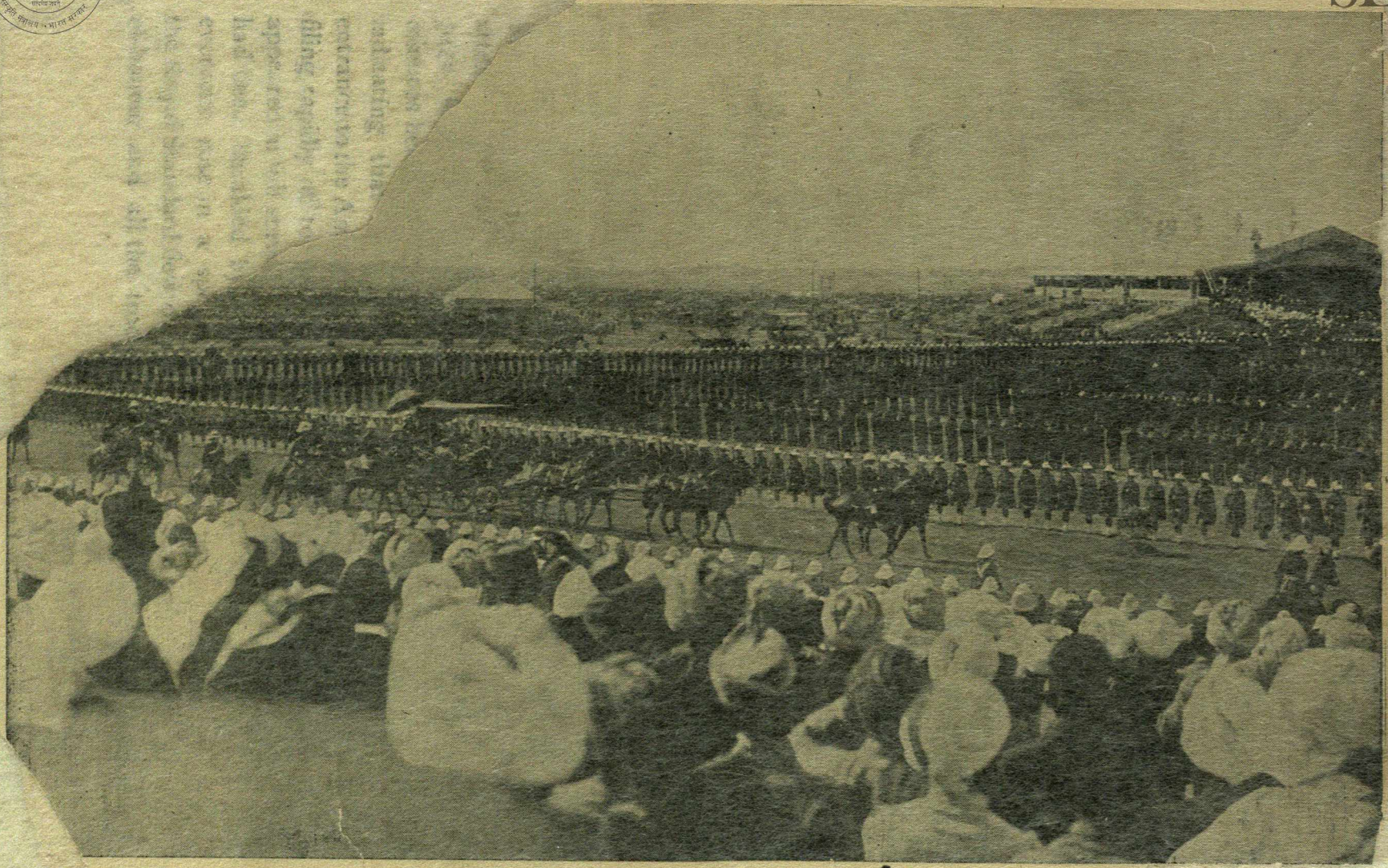
reds of coloured turbans mingling so as almost to confuse the eye. The lower and central tiers were ablaze with the brilliancy of jewels and splendid robes worn by the Ruling Chiefs. They were grouped in readiness presently to do homage to their Sovereign. Diamonds, rubies, emeralds and every other precious stone sparkled with each movement of their wearers: cloth of gold embroideries on stuffs of exquisite shades (purple and scarlet, rose pink, light blue and green, delicate orange or flame-like yellow) all made a picture unsurpassed for richness. The ransom, not of one king but of many kings, gleamed before us and excited the imagination. The wealth of India was there as it had never been gathered before. We were to see the chiefs pass one by one before the thrones, but *festina lente*; of this part of the ceremonial more will be said later.

But there was a greater amphitheatre than this to astonish and impress us. It was that of the people in the mass and not of their rulers and the chiefs. It seemed of vast extent, stretching in one grand sweep and so built that it seemed part of a great circle. It shut out all view of the outer world, for the mound was of a height to dwarf all surroundings. It had been built to hold fifty thousand persons and not a foot of space was left without its occupant sitting or standing. The general view gave thousands upon thousands of snow-white turbans with darker shades beneath, but there were parterres of colours which had a scenic effect that was singularly beautiful. Those parterres were formed by the head-dresses of school children and students who were placed together in sections of the amphitheatre. In one section were *pagris* in yellow and white and light green lines, in another blue and yellow and orange, in a third blue, light green and white. Then came a gap where the road broke the semi-circle and then more to the right came a section of green, blue and white. Yet much farther to the right was a splendid parterre of

yellow in solitary beauty. The multitude that thus shut in the view were in their numbers calculated to make a deep impression, and everyone who gazed at them was affected by the sight. It gave at once a clear idea of how vast was the gathering, and this idea grew the more one studied the scene.

But more impressions had to be received, for within the arena were massed twenty thousand troops so arranged in sections that a novel and imposing spectacle presented itself. Looking down from the first Amphitheatre, we saw on our left the Imperial Service Troops in dark blue with red and gold turbans, then the bright zouave dress of a Baluchi Regiment followed by the red of the British Line, the distinctive dress of the Highlanders, the green of the Rifles and Gurkhas, and so on, in ever-varying contrast, with thousands of white helmets and parti-coloured *pagris* stretching away in the sections. To the left rear were the pennons of cavalry, who were dismounted, these fluttering in the light breeze and adding to the general effect. It was a sight to delight all who love to see military pomp, and the display was given here to beautiful music, for the massed bands were playing while we waited the coming of the King.

About the centre of the space enclosed by these amphitheatres stood the Royal Pavilion with its two thrones raised high, so that all might see them. The gilded roof of the Pavilion shone out resplendent in the sun, but nearer to us was the Durbar *shamiana*, a study in crimson and gold, with its gilded poles, its rich canopy over the thrones standing on a daïs covered with cloth of gold, while on the lower platform were beautiful white and gold carpets. This *shamiana* with its scalloped edges, its embroideries and golden tassels was worthy of the place assigned to it in full and near view of the subjects and feudatories of the King-Emperor. Red cloth was stretched along the front row of



ARRIVAL OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

seats in the Amphitheatre and the Royal Arms were embroidered on the wide space thus afforded.

We waited well content in the Amphitheatre gazing on the wonderful sight before us, and then suddenly the music which the massed bands were playing changed from its soft harmonies to that of "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Cheers broke out and we soon knew their meaning, for to our right we saw the veterans being conducted to the places that had been specially reserved for them. They were marching in irregular formation, but we knew that they had stood in solid serried ranks to meet the storm of war and that brave hearts beat still in their breasts. The cheering rose higher and yet higher as these men passed to their places, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne" whilst they marched slowly on.

Their Majesties' Arrival.

Shortly after 11-30, the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge arrived, more cheers being raised as Their Excellencies took their seats on the platform in the Durbar *shamiana* to the right of the thrones. A group of Indian pages, beautifully dressed, had already gathered with the staffs there. Two of these, Kunwar Shib Indar Singh of Faridkote, and Karan Singh, the grandson of the Maharaja of Orchha, were in attendance on the Governor-General while Lady Hardinge's page was Sahibzada Rafiqullah Khan of Bhopal. A few minutes before noon, the first gun of the salute of 101 was fired, indicating that Their Imperial Majesties had reached the entrance to the Amphitheatre, and their cavalry escort was seen filing rapidly off to make way for the royal carriage which soon appeared in full state and drew up at the *shamiana*. Its way had been heralded by loud cheers, and these continued as everyone rose in a spontaneous burst of loyal feeling and the Royal Standard flew out from its high mast. The guards-of-honour and all the troops saluted and the massed bands

played the National Anthem. All eyes were fixed upon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress seated in their carriage, to which the Governor-General and staff had moved down the steps from the daïs. The King-Emperor wore an imperial crown of a band of diamonds, one and three-quarter inches wide, studded with four large emeralds and four large sapphires. Above this were four crosses, with ruby centres, alternating with four fleur de lys with emerald centres. From these sprang four diamond arches, supporting the *orbe* or *monde*, on which was a Maltese cross in diamonds with a large square emerald in the centre. The cap was of purple velvet turned up with ermine. His Imperial Majesty's robe was of imperial purple with the surcoat of purple. He wore white satin breeches, and silk stockings. He had on the collars of the Garter and Star of India and also wore the Star of the Order of the Star of India.

The Queen-Empress' dress was of white satin with an embroidered design in gold of rose, shamrock and thistle and the border of lotus. The Star of India was embroidered in front. Her robe was of purple velvet, trimmed with ermine border and gold braid. The orders worn were the Garter and Crown of India. Her Imperial Majesty had on a magnificent diadem of diamonds and emeralds, with necklace and brooches to match.

Their Imperial Majesties alighted and proceeded hand-in-hand to the thrones in the *shamiana*, their train-bearers being Indian pages. Those in attendance on the King-Emperor were the Maharajas of Bharatpur and Jodhpur, the Maharaj Kunwar Shri Himat Sinhji of Idar, the Maharaj Kunwar Sadul Singh of Bikaner, the grandson of the Maharaja of Orchha, and Sahibzada Wahidaz Zafar Khan of Bhopal, and the Queen-Empress' pages were the Thakur Saheb of Palitana, Maharaj Kumar Gulab Singh of Rewar, Rajkumar Ramchandra Singh and Maharaj Mandhata Singh, both of

Sailana. Several of these pages were little boys, and they looked charming in their light dresses shining with gold. Their Imperial Majesties having taken their seats, we saw them facing the crowded Amphitheatre, with its twelve thousand occupants, for the hour had not yet come when they would turn to the greater gathering farther removed from the presence. For the first time in history the King of England and his Consort thus appeared in all the glory attaching to their persons as Emperor and Empress of India, and it was a solemn and impressive moment. Its reality came upon us with a swiftness and force that swept all feelings except those of reverence and affection to the winds, and the whole assembly rejoiced that at last the great ceremony of all was on the eve of accomplishment. The guns were still thundering out their salute, and when the echo of the last died out, Sir Henry McMahon, Master of the Ceremonies, advanced and obtained the King-Emperor's command to open the Durbar.

The Speech of the King-Emperor.

A flourish of trumpets and roll of drums followed and then the Viceroy delivered a scroll to His Imperial Majesty, who read a speech as follows:—

"It is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you.

"This year has been to the Queen-Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of an unusual though happy burden of toil: but in spite of time and distance the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love, and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to revisit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home.

"In doing so I have fulfilled the wish expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you in person my Coronation

celebrated on the 22nd June in Westminster Abbey, when by the grace of God the Crown of my Forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient cere-mony.

"By my presence with the Queen-Empress I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful Peoples of India, and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire.

"It is, moreover, my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi.

"It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and to the Queen-Empress to behold this vast assemblage and in it my Governors and trusty Officials, my great Princes, the representatives of the Peoples and deputations from the Military Forces, of my Indian Dominions. I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

"I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and affectionate goodwill unites Princes and people with me on this historic occasion.

"In token of these sentiments I have decided to commemorate the event of my Coronation by certain marks of my especial favour and consideration, and these I will later on to-day cause to be announced by my Governor-General to this assembly.

"Finally I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace and contentment.

"May the Divine favour of Providence watch over my People and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity.

"To all present, feudatories and subjects, I tender Our loving greeting."

There were frequent bursts of applause during the delivery of this speech.

THE HOMAGE CEREMONY.

Then began the ceremony of doing homage, the Governor-General advancing first and kissing his Sovereign's hand. The Commander-in-Chief and the six ordinary members of the Executive Council, some of whom were among the new knights in the Honours List, followed, and then came the Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Government of India and Agents to the Governor-General and Residents. The rulers of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore and Kashmir were followed by twelve chiefs from Rajputana, nineteen from Central India, the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela from Baluchistan and the Maharajas of Sikkim and Bhutan.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins and four Judges of the Calcutta High Court were next on the list and members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. After these came the Governors of Provinces with their Councillors, Judges, provincial representatives and chiefs; then the Lieutenant-Governors and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province with some chiefs and representative men. All did homage in their turn and the ceremony was an interesting one. The Nizam, in simple frock coat, a plain but striking figure, the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Maharaja of Jaipur, who laid their swords at the foot of the throne, as indeed did many others; the Rajputana and Central India chiefs in splendid dresses, attracted attention. The Begum of Bhopal in rich cloth of gold, veiled and wearing her most

cherished order, was loudly cheered, and applause broke out constantly as this or that chief bent low in reverence to Their Imperial Majesties. The Sawbwas of Kengtung and Yawnghwe, in their strange and picturesque dresses of gold with pagoda hats, were gazed upon with admiration. The Jam of Nawanagar, better known as "Ranji," was recognised by many and we saw quite a number of Imperial Cadets, who are now governing their States.

The Reading of the Proclamation.

The ceremony of homage having come to an end, the second part of the Durbar began. Their Imperial Majesties rose to their feet and descended from the thrones. The high-born pages in their glittering apparel ranged themselves behind and raised the lengthy trains. Their Majesties turned outwards, the King-Emperor to his right and the Queen-Empress to her left and descended from the throne daïs, meeting at the northward side. The whole multitude rose to its feet as Their Majesties left the thrones and remained standing during the slow course of the procession. Preceded by the Lord High Steward and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, carrying wands, who stepped backwards, the Emperor and Empress of India paced along the marble causeway. The crown and the diadem glittered in the sunlight, despite the scarlet and gold *chatras* held over Their Majesties' heads. The two noblemen were well ahead, the Governor-General and the suite at a very respectful distance in the rear. Only the pages, the *chatra* bearers and the attendants with the royal emblems were near the Imperial couple in this most stately progress. So they reached the Royal Pavilion and ascended the steps to the lofty thrones beneath the great flaming dome of gold. Their backs were now turned upon the Durbar Amphitheatre and they faced the great semi-circular mound of public audience where the

people of India were gathered in their thousands. On these exalted thrones, the Emperor and Empress were clear, visible above the helmets and turbans of the troops, to all the gaily clad multitude on the mound whose cheers and clapping amply testified their delight at this splendid, this almost awe-inspiring spectacle. There was a pause while Their Majesties showed themselves in their supreme imperial splendour to the crowded populace. Then with a stirring roll of drums the massed bands struck up a summons to the heralds. In reply to the trenchant tones of the brass came the high-pitched notes of the silver trumpets and from the gap cleft between the two wings of the great mound opposite the Royal Pavilion, the Delhi Herald, with the Assistant Herald on his left, rode into the arena followed by his twenty-four trumpeters and kettle-drummers, two and two. The heralds wore tabards emblazoned with the Royal Arms and the trumpeters were clad in surcoats of maroon velvet, almost entirely covered with cloth of gold. The Royal Arms were repeated on the banner which hung from each trumpet. At the entrance to the circular road they sounded another flourish. Separating at the flagstaff, General Peyton turned to the right and Malik Umar Hayat Khan to the left; each followed by twelve trumpeters. At a slow canter they passed in front
troops up to the front of the Durbar Amphitheatre,
nwards and returned one section on each side of the
until they came in front of the Pavilion, where they
and halted facing the thrones. There they sounded
lourish. Then the Herald was commanded to read
oclamation which was the essential feature of the
r. Both Heralds turned to face the people's mound.
al Peyton read the Royal Proclamation (which appears
pendix I).

It would be a trying ordeal for any man to make his
tell in that vast open air space, and owing to the

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

enormously increased size of the arena General Peyton had a far harder task than the Herald at Lord Curzon's Durbar. His first few words were scarcely audible, at least to the spectators in the Amphitheatre behind him, but he improved as he went on and found his pitch. But it did not matter to the crowds whether they could hear the words or not. Most of them did not understand the language in which the Herald proclaimed, and there for all to see was the King-Emperor in the flesh seated on a throne with his Consort by his side, both crowned and robed in imperial splendour; and the people knew that they were gazing on a sight not seen at Delhi for many a long year past, in fact upon a sight which for dignity and magnificence, for beauty and richness of setting, and for the epoch-making importance of the circumstances surrounding it, has never been equalled in India.

After General Peyton had finished, Malik Umar Hayat Khan took up the tale and repeated the Proclamation in Urdu. He pitched his voice high and it carried its message to Princes and people alike. When the gallant Tiwana had ceased, the trumpets spoke once again and then a bugle gave a warning note. The twenty thousand rifles clicked up into the royal salute and the massed bands struck up "God Save the King." Then from outside the arena, near the Heralds' entrance, three guns boomed forth together; yet a few se[illegible] India and three more from the right and three from[illegible] and the The salute was divided into three periods at the end [illegible] and gold the troops outside started a *feu de joie*, the sound [illegible] noblemen vanished speedily in the distance, but in a very sho[illegible] suits at a returned to the Amphitheatre. Each time it came ba[illegible] ges the bands played a verse of the National Anthem. This v[illegible] ms were period gave a good opportunity to drink in this marv[illegible] So they and never-to-be-forgotten scene. Some faint impressi[illegible] e lofty its beauty and splendour may be conveyed when I say th[illegible] backs saw a blue jay flying across the arena over the heads of [illegible] faced the

troops at this time and its gaudy wings looked dowdy and homely against the brilliant background. Expectations of a fine spectacle at the Durbar had been universal, but everyone around me confessed that never had his imagination conceived such a wonderful sight. The glowing colours on the packed mound, the infinite variety of uniforms, the symmetry of the lines of troops with open grass spaces and spacious red roads between the ranks, the crimson and gold of the *shamiana* and the canopy of the Pavilion, the marble steps, the great gold dome : and there on the thrones the two figures which gave meaning and inspiration to all this pomp and dignity.

The salute ended, and then the Governor-General stepped forward in front of the thrones but on a lower tier. Clad in his blue and gold uniform and wearing his cocked hat, Lord Hardinge stood alone and read forth the statement of the great boons which it pleased the King-Emperor, after consulting with his Ministers and his Governor-General in Council, to grant to his faithful subjects in India. The canopy above him acted as a sounding board and Lord Hardinge's voice carried well. Probably all those in front heard every word he said; even to those in the Amphitheatre behind some sentences were clearly wafted. Personally with a thrill of satisfaction and pleasure I caught the announcement that the heroes of the Indian Army would in future be rewarded with the Victoria Cross.

The Royal Boons.

The following were the words of the announcement :—

"To all to whom these presents may come—

"By the command of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.—I, his Governor-General, do hereby declare and

notify the grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion.

"Humbly and dutifully submissive to His Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure, the Government of India have resolved, with the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement on the resources of the Indian Empire and have decided in recognition of a very commendable demand to direct themselves to making education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose they propose to devote at once 50 lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education, and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale.

"Graciously recognizing the signal and faithful services of his forces by land and seas the King-Emperor has charged me to announce the award of half a month's pay to all non-commissioned officers and men and reservists both of his British Army in India and his Indian Army; to the equivalent ranks of the Royal Indian Marine; and to all permanent employees of departmental and non-combatant establishments paid from the Military Estimates whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

"Furthermore His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that from henceforth the loyal Native officers, men and reservists of his Indian Army, shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for valour.

"That membership of the Order of British India shall be increased during the decade following this His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Durbar by fifty-two appointments in the first class and by one hundred appointments in

the second class, and that in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the first class and nineteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made ;

"That from henceforth Indian officers of the Frontier Militia Corps and the Military Police shall be deemed eligible for admission to the aforesaid Order ;

"That special grants of land, or assignments, or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain Native officers of His Imperial Majesty's Indian Army who may be distinguished for long and honourable service ;

And that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit shall with effect from the date of this Durbar hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or re-marriage.

"Graciously appreciating the devoted and successful labours of his Civil Services His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to declare the grant of half a month's pay to all permanent servants in the civil employ of Government whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees a month.

"Further it is His Imperial Majesty's gracious behest that all persons to whom may have been or hereafter may be granted the title of Dewan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib, or Rao Sahib shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and honour ; and that on all holders present or to come of the venerable titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulama shall be conferred some annual pension for the good report of the ancient learning of India.

"Moreover in commemoration of this Durbar and as a reward for conspicuous public service, certain grants of land free of revenue, tenable for the life of the grantee or in the discretion of the Local Administration for one further life, shall be bestowed or restored in the North-Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan.

"In his gracious solicitude for the welfare of his loyal Indian Princes His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to proclaim that from henceforth no *nazarana* payments shall be made upon succession to their States: and sundry debts owing to the Government by the non-jurisdictional estates in Kathiawar and Gujarat and also by the Bhumia Chiefs of Mewar will be cancelled and remitted in whole or in part under the orders of the Government of India.

"In token of his appreciation of the Imperial Service Troops certain supernumerary appointments in the Order of British India will be made.

"In the exercise of His Royal and Imperial clemency and compassion, His Most Excellent Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that certain prisoners now suffering the penalty of the law for crimes and misdemeanours shall be released from imprisonment and that all those civil debtors not in prison, whose debts may be small and due not to fraud but to real poverty, shall be discharged and that their debts shall be paid.

"The persons by whom, and the terms and conditions on which these grants, concessions and benefactions shall be enjoyed will be hereafter declared.

"GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR."

Then the trumpets spoke again and the Herald raised his helmet and called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and then for three more for the Queen-Empress; and all the

soldiers joined in a cheer that must have roused the dead Moghals in their graves, wondering who was this that came to Delhi amidst such resounding acclamations. Slowly Their Imperial Majesties rose once more and returned in the same stately procession from the Pavilion to the *shamiana*.

Delhi as the New Capital.

Then the King-Emperor, standing in front of his throne, made the following announcement before which all previous utterances by His Imperial Majesty seemed cast into the shade :—

"We are pleased to announce to Our people that on the advice of Our Ministers, tendered after consultation with our Governor-General in Council, We have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital of Delhi, and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as Our Governor-General in Council, with the approval of Our Secretary of State for India in Council, may in due course determine. It is Our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of Our beloved people."

After this momentous statement, the Master of the Ceremonies obtained leave to close the Durbar. Again the bands played the National Anthem and all present joined in singing it. The escort and royal carriage entered the arena and Their Imperial Majesties departed, leaving us all bewildered by the greatness of the cere nony which we had witnessed

and the gorgeous setting in which so epoch-making an event had taken place.

But yet one more scene was to take place—an unrehearsed and unexpected event which gave some index to the profound impression made by the Durbar upon the thousands of Indian spectators. When Their Imperial Majesties had left the arena followed by their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the crowds left the great spectators' mound and surged up to the steps of the Royal Pavilion, salaaming low before the two thrones. They did not know of the momentous decisions which had just been made public; but they were transported with a fervour that partook of religious ecstacy at having been in the presence of the Emperor and seen him in his glory. Respect held the people quiet while the Emperor and Empress remained, but once their presence was removed, enthusiasm became too great to be restrained, and they hastened to make obeisance at the spot where the representative, in their eyes, of the Almighty upon earth had appeared before them in his majesty.

State Banquet in the Evening.

His Excellency the Governor-General delivered the following speech at the State banquet this evening:—

"Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,—"With His Imperial Majesty's gracious permission it is my proud privilege on this unique occasion in the history of India to have the honour of proposing the health of Their Imperial Majesties our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Many conquering hosts have in bygone centuries swept over this land, some leaving devastation behind them, while others established famous dynasties of which many historic monuments happily still remain in testimony of their splendour and magnificence and not a few of the finest of these in Delhi itself. Still, whatever may be the past historic memories of

none can vie with that of the scene which we have all sed to-day when our noble King-Emperor, in company is most gracious Consort the Queen-Empress, received public homage of all the great Ruling Chiefs, and representives of all classes and from every part of India.

"Surely no such visit and notable assemblage has ever athered in India before, nor has any announcement made by Sovereign ever appealed so deeply to the sentiments of all asses as that made by Your Imperial Majesty to your loyal nd devoted Indian subjects at the Durbar to-day.

"Delhi with all its teeming wealth of historic incidents as once more become the capital of the Indian Empire, and on this, the first official celebration in Your Majesty's newly appointed capital, we all with true loyalty and devotion thankfully accept a decision, of which the true import and profound significance could not have come to the millions of the Indian people, had it fallen from any lips but Your Imperial Majesty's own: a decision, which the Government of India believe at the same time to be essential to the better government and greater prosperity of the Indian Empire.

"I now propose the health of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress."

The toast was drunk with deep enthusiasm.

Reception in the Royal Camp.

13th December.

The reception in the Royal Camp was a brilliant scene. The *shamianas* which go to form the great pavilion in which the Investiture will be held to-morrow cover an enormous area and yet they were densely packed last evening, between three and four thousand persons being present.

The ceiling cloth and side walls are draped in light blue and white, the colours of the Star of In Scores of gilt poles

rise in support of the flat canvas roof and there are ... lights which glow with intense brightness. The li... secures that perfect effect shall be given to any gath... where full state is observed, and where high officials, ch... military officers, etc., are all in full dress, while the lad... equally are wearing their most handsome costumes. At th... further end of the pavilion was the place reserved for The... Imperial Majesties, who were accompanied by their suite. Th... King-Emperor was in the full dr... ... an Admiral of th... Fleet with the Star of India ribbon and numerous other star... and orders. The Queen-Empress wore a pearly white dres... of brocaded satin, a high diamond tiara with heavy rope... of pearls around her neck, while the corsage blazed with... diamonds. Nothing was lacking to give an air of stately... magnificence to the scene about Their Imperial Majesties, who graciously conversed with various ladies and gentlemen presented to them.

Elsewhere in the pavilion the crush was so great that movement except at very slow pace was impossible, and one could not readily see all the persons of distinction present. But now and again were distinguished a chief, resplendent in rich attire and with jewels of rare value upon him, some well known military officer with his orders and medals, or an eminent councillor of State in court dress. A hum of conversation filled the tent and the many officials and others whose names had appeared in the Honours' *Gazette* were centres of congratulations. Although the time fixed for the reception was half-past nine the difficulty experienced in handling the traffic, nearly all that pertaining to motor-cars, was extreme. Hence it was that there were many late arrivals, for a mile an hour was not at first an uncommon experience. The police and soldiers controlling the motors and carriages did their best, but blocks of vehicles four abreast occurred and those had to be straightened out.

reception lasted until after eleven o'clock, Their Majesties towards the close passing among their nd making a circuit of the *shamiana* before retiring.

OW THE ROYAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECEIVED.

announcement regarding the transfer of the seat Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi, with ier changes affecting the two Bengals and Assam, ot yet lost its character of surprise. It was state secret kept with singular fidelity both at Home nd in India, and its revelation by the King-Emperor himself the Durbar yesterday was therefore all the more dramatic. His Imperial Majesty's announcement just before the close of the great ceremonial could of necessity be heard only by those in the vast Amphitheatre within reach of his voice, and so it happened that many left without being aware of the momentous decision that had been made public. Printed copies of the Proclamation message proclaiming the boons, and the announcement regarding the change of capital, were distributed as soon as the Durbar had been closed and these were eagerly read by all into whose hands they fell. But it was obviously impossible to provide a number sufficient to go round among the many thousands that had gathered, and se the news filtered through from camp to camp until by evening it had become generally known, and it caused a sensation unequalled by all that had gone before in connection with the royal visit to Delhi.

There had, it is true, been rumours that the partition of Bengal was to be reversed and a Governor-in-Council to be appointed to rule over the re-united provinces, but not one single suggestion had sprung from the most fertile imagination that Delhi was about to replace Calcutta as the imperial capital of India. Those in the inner circle—and there must have been many—for despatches had been inter-

changed between the Government of India and the S
of State from the end of August to the close of Nove
knew of course that the proposals made three mo
from this side had been accepted, and that the King-E
in person would on the 12th December announce tha
would be given to them, but to all others the matte
sealed book. Yesterday morning, a vague rumour spre
something surprising would be published to the wo
there was an intangibility about this report, and it d
raise public expectancy to a high pitch. Everyone's int
was centred in the Durbar ceremonial, which was expected t
be, as it proved, unparalleled in magnific ice and impressive
ness. The exaltation of Delhi as the scene of the Coronatio
Durbar, with Their Imperial Majesties throned in state in
the presence of a multitude of people, was recognised and
accepted as befitting its past history, but we did not foresee
that the city was to remain supreme above all others in India,
and that once more it was to become an Imperial capital. If
such knowledge had been ours in advance it would probably
have increased the enthusiasm that had been created by the pre-
sence of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in our midst,
for it seemed sad to think that this third Durbar would pass
away as its predecessors had done, leaving no permanent
mark to guide the historian in his record of great events.
Now we know that the Durbar of 1911 will serve for all time
as the starting point of an epoch and that while its outward
glories will fade when the camps are struck and the general
dispersal takes place, there will be something lasting to
commemorate its fleeting existence.

So far I have written on broad lines, but there remains
the prosaic view to be taken. To nine persons out of ten the
contents of the *Gazette of India* issued yesterday afternoon
are not yet known, though in official circles they may have
been read and even studied. Presently they will reach the

rough the newspapers, and there the case for the ment will be found presented. It is one that is des- as the result of mature deliberation on the part of the nment of India and not put forward in any spirit of unism, but in the belief that action on the lines sed would be a bold stroke of statesmanship which t give unprecedented satisfaction and for ever asso- so unique an event as the visit of the reigning Sovereign s Indian dominions with a new era in the history of lia, the Secretary of State concurring in the proposals and agreeing that the transference of the capital and the concomitant features of the scheme formed a subject worthy of announcement by the King-Emperor in person on the unique and eagerly anticipated occasion at Delhi.

Now until the despatches have been read, judgment must necessarily be slow to form, and indeed the bigness of the changes announced at present gives cause for much thought but little speech, the general attitude being to ascertain what one's neighbour thinks and then to pass on to some one else, only to find that everyone is following a similar procedure. Incidentally it may be noticed are references to the European commercial community of Calcutta, some of whose leading representatives are now here. It is noticeable in both despatches that their patriotism is counted upon by the Government of India, to reconcile them to a measu greatly contributing to the welfare of the Indian The Secretary of State, after admitting that they regard the change without feelings of chagrin and d appointment in their capacity as citizens, is certain Goveri ment may rely upon their wider patriotism and upon their willingness to subordinate local and personal considerations to those which concern the general good of India. e waiting to hear t Calcutta will

speaking divisions brought together under one Go
with its executive council, criticism has begun alr
some quarters. It is quite impossible, however, to
opinions, and few would care to accept the responsibi
saying what ultimate conclusions will be formed.

Perhaps when the despatches in which the case fo
changes is fully disclosed have been digested, the wei
of arguments may be calmly undertaken. I should d
however, whether before this week closes with the depar
of Their Imperial Majesties, the effect of the dramatic s
prise of yesterday will have passed away. Meanwhile each
day should bring us news from Home and from India outside
Delhi, and this will be awaited with intense interest. Here
it is entirely a case of discussion "about it and about," and
so it is likely to remain until we all depart, for men do not
make up their minds on big subjects in haste.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

SEVENTH DAY.

F VOLUNTEER AND INDIAN OFFICERS—REPLIES
SSES—GARDEN PARTY AND PEOPLE'S FÊTE.

13th December.

morning at 10-30 A.M. the King-Emperor received ficers of the Volunteer Contingent on duty at the urbar, the Indian officers of all the Indian regiments here, nd Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The ceremony took place on the lawn in the centre of the royal camp. A small *shamiana* had been erected in front of the flagstaff and on the right of it was a guard of honour of the Connaught Rangers, while on the left was a second guard of honour of the 2nd-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. The ceremony was as well ordered as all the Durbar functions have hitherto been. His Majesty wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal with the ribbon of the Star of India and was attended by a distinguished staff.

After he had taken up his position in the *shamiana* the seven heroes of the Ordnance Department who saved the arsenal at Ferozepur were presented, and His Majesty pinned on their breasts the Royal Medal. Then all the officers of the Volunteer Contingent headed by Colonel Beer, Colonel Rennie and Colonel Deane filed past and all were presented. The King-Emperor warmly shook hands with each one of them. On this occasion the Volunteer officers were not in their working uniform of khaki, but wore the full dress of their respective corps, either scarlet or blue or drab.

Then three distinguished retired Indian officers were presented and they were succeeded by the Native officers

of the three Body-guards. All the India
sented the hilts of their swords for the
to touch—a particularly graceful ceremony
Indian fidelity and devotion. The officers o
regiments next advanced in groups of four and
ed by the commanding officers of their own re
Infantry, Mountain Batteries, Sappers and Mi
and Medical Corps, etc., followed and after
officers of the Imperial Service Troops. Th
a fine looking lot and not a few of them wore me
their breasts. The ceremony was one more feast of co
in which the flowing grace of the East was happily blende
with the ordered smartness of the West. There can be n
doubt that it brought happiness and pride to the heart o
every officer so honoured, and forged one more link in the
already strong chain which binds England and India
together.

The following is a full list of the officers who were
presented to the by Major-General Gray,
Inspector-General of Volunteers :—

Colonel Beer, Mussoorie Rifles (Commanding the Volunteer Contingent), Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Pedley, Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers (Senior Medical Officer), Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, E. I. Railway Rifles, Colonel Deane, Madras Volunteer Guards (Commanding the dismounted units), Colonel Rennie, 2nd U. P. Horse (commanding the mounted units), Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Majors Henry, Simla Rifles, Webb, 1st G. I. P. Railway Rifles, Lyall, Assam Valley Light Horse, Hope Simpson, 1st U. P. Horse.

Captains Morgan, Upper Burma Rifles, Maule-Cole, N.-W. Railway Rifles, Watson, 1st G. I. P. Railway Rifles, Waters, E. I. Railway Rifles, Bice, South Indian Railway

, 1st Punjab Rifles, Simpson, Chota Nagpur
Bullen, 2nd Calcutta Rifles, Weeks, Kolar
s, Mahon, 2nd Sind Rifles, Wilson, Punjab
, Barton, Behar Light Horse.
nts Simson, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers,
b Light Horse, McIntosh, South Indian Rail-
'Reilly, Simla Volunteer Rifles, Muggridge, 1st
Cox, Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles,
and C. I. Railway Rifles, Van Someren, Eastern
gal Railway Rifles, Ward, Bombay Rifles, Lace, East
Coast Rifles, Bowden, Madras Volunteer Guards, Troup,
2nd U. P. Horse, Kelly, N.-W. Railway Rifles, Howell,
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Rifles, French, Karachi Artillery
Volunteers, Macnee, Nagpur Rifles, Gaunt, Rangoon Rifles,
Veterinary Lieutenant Quinlan, Behar Light Horse, Lieutenants Simpson, Bangalore Rifles, Burns, Naini Tal Rifles, Armstrong, Madras and S. Mahratta Railway Rifles, Hillier, Lucknow Rifles, 2nd-Lieutenants Townsend Smith, Surma Valley Light Horse, Tofts, E. I. Railway Rifles, McIver, 1st Calcutta Rifles, Steele Perkins, Calcutta Light Horse, Burn, E. I. Railway Rifles, Clarke, Bengal and N.-W. Railway Rifles, J. R. Campbell, Bangalore Rifles.

Delhi Municipal Address.

His Majesty this morning received a deputation from the Delhi Municipality, who presented the following address :—

" May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—We the President, Vice-Presidents and Members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi venture on this memorable occasion to approach Your Imperial Majesties on behalf of the citizens of Delhi to express our humble devotion to Your Imperial Majesties' Persons and Throne, and to tender a loyal and dutiful welcome to our ancient city.

"Our first thoughts are turned to the kindly s
peoples of this country which has prompted
Majesties to undertake so long a journey i
brate in India Your Imperial Majesties' m
Coronation. We wish we could find word
express on behalf of our fellow-citizens our
tude for the signal mark of Your Royal fa
upon our city by its selection as the scen
to-be-forgotten Durbar.

"Delhi is proud to recall the history of its intimate conne
with Your Royal House. It was here that Your Imperi
Majesty's grandmother Queen Victoria of blessed me
mory was proclaimed Empress of India on the 1st
January 1877. It was here that nine years ago by com-
mand of Your Imperial Majesty's revered father, King
Edward VII's succession and coronation were pro-
claimed to the Princes and peoples of India. It will ever
be our pride and glory that on the same historic site has
now been witnessed with unexampled pomp and magni-
ficence the unique event of a Durbar graced for the first
time by the presence in person of our beloved Sovereign
and his Consort.

"And while we share with the rest of Your Imperial Majes-
ties' Indian subjects in the universal rejoicings on this
auspicious occasion, it is with peculiar satisfaction that
we venture to remind Your Imperial Majesties of the more
intimate associations which the 12th of December has for
Delhi and its citizens. For it was on that day in the
year 1905 that we were accorded the high privilege
of welcoming you as Prince and Princess of Wales.
We now regard it as of the happiest augury that on
the anniversary of that well-remembered day we have
acclaimed Your Imperial Majesties as crowned Emperor
and Empress of all these vast dominions. Your Imperial

have during your visit bound our city to your
ith yet another tie of devotion. Delhi has
uments testifying to the long line of Kings of
ynasties who for over a thousand years made it
of their empires. But we can assure Your
Majesties that no monument emblematic of the
traditions of our city will be regarded with
pride and veneration by its inhabitants than the All-India Memorial to our late Sovereign, King Edward VII. The filial duty of laying the foundation-stone of the Memorial which Your Majesty has graciously performed will ever remain a trust which our city is proud to undertake.

"We crave permission to express to Your Imperial Majesties our deep sense of gratitude for the great honour conferred upon us, and through us upon all the loyal province of the Punjab, by the gracious acceptance at Your Imperial Majesties' hands of this our most humble and heartfelt address of welcome.

"In conclusion, we earnestly hope and pray that the blessings of Heaven may continue to be poured upon Your Imperial Majesties and upon the members of your family, and that Almighty God may be pleased to guide and sustain you in the time that is to come and that you may long be spared to reign over a loyal, contented and prosperous people."

His Majesty's Reply.

The King-Emperor replied as follows :—

"The Queen-Empress and I thank you most heartily for the kind sentiments of welcome and goodwill to which your address gives expression.

"A few months ago we feared lest the occasion of our visit to India might be marked by a serious scarcity due to

a period of unusual drought, thus caus[ing] calamity to the large majority of my [peo]ple whose prosperity so closely depends upo[n] rainfall and upon the produce of agri[cul]ture thankful that the scarcity has been restricted and that, owing to better communications [and] sion of irrigation, famine to-day is no longer as in past generations.

"I am glad to know that in other directions, the agricultural position of India has improved. The cultivator has always been patient, laborious and skilful, though his methods have been based upon tradition. Latterly, the resources of science have been brought to bear upon agriculture and have demonstrated in a very short time the great results that can be secured by its application not only in the actual improvement of the land but in dealing with the diseases of live-stock, and also with those insect pests which are such formidable enemies of the tiller of the soil.

"If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilised to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country.

"We greatly appreciate the successful efforts made to beautify and prepare your city for our visit. At the same time, I know how during the past twenty years you have not neglected sanitary reform. Steady progress with your drainage system has had most happy results and the supply of pure water which you have secured has fully justified its heavy cost in the immunity thereby given from cholera and other epidemic disease. The unusual freedom from malaria which Delhi has enjoyed this year is, I understand, to be ascribed largely to the clearance and drainage of the Bela, by which a jungle swamp has been converted into an extensive park.

y trust that these lessons may be more univer-
stood and utilised to ensure the better health
r safety of my Indian subjects. The remedy
ion from those terrible visitations of plague,
d cholera must be sought in the action of the
mselves and their leaders in cordial co-opera-
he scientific efforts of the authorities.

able progress has been made by research and
y the study of local conditions as to the cause of these scourges, but much remains to be done above all in the education of the masses, teaching them to understand and adopt precautions dictated by elementary hygienic and domestic sanitation for their protection and welfare.

"We have looked forward with keen pleasure to the prospects of revisiting your ancient and famous city which your address reminds us has been the scene of events memorable in the history of this country and some of them intimately associated with my house and throne. In the future it will be bound to us by yet closer ties. The traditions of your city invest it with a peculiar charm. The relics of bygone ages that meet the eye on every side, the splendid palaces and temples which have resisted the destroying hand of time, all these witness to a great and illustrious past.

"In seeking a most central spot for the seat of the Government of India, these traditions and characteristics conduced in no small degree to the decision which I have so recently announced that from this time forward Delhi shall be the capital of our Indian Empire. At the same time, I wish to bear te m y to the care with which the Government of the P aring the fifty years since Delhi was incorporate hat Province have developed this beautiful city, while doing their utmost to preserve its historic monuments and thus preparing the city of Delhi

for its restoration to its former proud
capital of the Indian Empire.

"This change will necessitate considerable ad
arrangements, but I am assured that the
may anticipate from the Imperial Govern
its ancient monuments and a solicitude f
development by no means less than the
of Delhi has in the past received from the
Government. I pray that this Empire, of which
is now the Capital, may ever stand for peace and p
gress, justice and prosperity and that it may add to t
traditions of your city still brighter chapters of greatne
and glory."

Welcome from the Madras Presidency.

A deputation from the Madras Presidency also waited upon the King-Emperor and presented to him an address of welcome. In reply His Majesty said :—

"I thank you heartily for your loyal and dutiful address of welcome to the Queen-Empress and myself on behalf of the people of the Presidency of Madras. We are deeply moved by the loyal feelings which have inspired the inhabitants of the oldest province in our Indian dominions, numbering over forty million people, to unite in giving so cordial a demonstration of their attachment to our throne and persons.

"The great volume containing signatures of representatives of all the different races, castes and creeds of Southern India will ever be treasured by us as precious testimony of your loving welcome.

"We appreciate highly th n which you have referred to the occasion of our present visit to India and your affectionate remembrance of our stay in Madras in 1906. We have not forgotten the hearty greeting which wa

then extended to us and it is a source of deep regret that the limited time available has not permitted us to accede to your wishes and to include a visit to your famous city.

"I have heard with profound gratification your kindly allusions to the sympathetic interest which the great Queen Victoria and my beloved father and mother displayed in the prosperity of their Indian Empire. I need not assure you that I share those feelings and that the welfare and prosperity of my Indian subjects will ever be objects of my earnest solicitude."

The Garden Party and Peoples Fête

"And oh! if there be an elysium on earth, it is this, it is this." So sang the Persian poet of old, and Shah Jehan the Magnificent, when he built his exquisite hall of private audience in the Delhi Fort, engraved the lines upon the wall in letters of gold. They came back to one with irresistible force this afternoon, as one strolled beneath the trees in the lovely gardens with the fountains playing all around and saw the happy throng of English and Indian guests wandering about, with the marble halls and pillars of the palace as a background for the scene. Bands discoursed sweet music from various corners of the lawn and one felt that here at last was the perfect garden party, which one may have pictured in dreams, but has never before experienced. But it was much more than this. It was the fitting complement to yesterday's Durbar. One could not compare the two occasions; in importance and for sentimental and artistic effects, they were so different in character that comparison is impossible. But certainly to-day's party was the finishing touch to the Durbar, and if any note was wanting from the Durbar ceremonial it was supplied to-day. Yesterday we saw the Emperor in might and majesty, awful

in splendour and power, proclaiming his authority and announcing in person his royal will, which all men must obey. To-day in no less splendour he kept high revel and his court was gay indeed. He was the great Moghal. In the surpassingly lovely hall of his predecessors he showed himself to his guests, and from the Musammam Burj he let the people gaze upon his august presence as his predecessors were wont to do.

In these halls and on these lawns once Shah Jehan walked, perhaps with the lovely Mumtaz Mahal, while maybe Dara Shikoh and Aurangzeb played as children round the Nahr-i-Bihist, the stream of Paradise, in the garden. Round this court in those days gathered chivalrous Rajputs, adventurous Pathans and stalwart Hindustanis. Occasionally a wandering Englishman was graciously received and gazed in wonder on the fairy halls, never dreaming that one day the descendant of his King would stand as Emperor where the peacock throne glittered.

To-day the scene has been revived with greater splendour than ever before. The peacock throne alas! has gone, but the owner of the Koh-i-Nur was here. To compensate for the lost jewels was a gathering of all races, such as Shah Jehan could never summon together. Never before have chieftains from Bhutan and Sikkim, Gurkhas from Nepal, Tamils and Telugus from the south which the Moghals never could subdue, mingled at Delhi in the Emperor's presence with Rajputs and Muslims. Mahrattas, it is true, used at times to make *salaams*, but with suspicion and enmity in their hearts. To-day, their Princes and officers were there yielding to none in burning loyalty and devotion—for when has an Emperor ever had a more loyal feudatory than the present Scindia or than Kolhapur, the direct heir of Sivaji, to take but two names from all the Mahrattas now gathered at Delhi?

Below the fort walls on the Bela by the Jumna's banks was assembled a vast concourse of the humble silent millions of India. Since early morning the different communities had made processions and offered up prayers for the long life and prosperous reign of the Emperor and Empress, and now they were enjoying the gaieties and amusements of the Badshahi Mela, the wrestling matches, the circus riders of Patiala and Rampur, the sham attack on a fort by the Gwalior troops, the fire balloons and wondrous kites and the daylight fire-works that burst in puffs of smoke and silver streaks whistling shrilly as they fell through the air. But above all things the huge crowd hoped to witness the Darshan, the gracious appearance of the Badshah at the Musammam Burj, on the Durbar al tower with a fretted balcony of marble at which in Emperormes the Badshah used daily to show himself to the

Their Majesties arrived at 3-30 P.M. The processional route taken was over the Ridge to Alipur Road and thence through Kashmir Gate into the city and so by Elgin Road to the Lahore Gate of the Fort. The roads were lined by the Infantry of the 3rd and 7th Divisions, the 10th and 17th Cavalry, the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the 33rd Punjabis from the Delhi garrison, 350 Imperial Service Cavalry and 2,700 Imperial Service Infantry. Lieutenant-Generals Pearson and Lake commanded sections of the route up to Lahore Gate, while Lieutenant-Colonel H. King was in command of the troops in the Fort. The units of the 3rd and 7th Divisions bearing "Delhi" as a battle honour had each detachments of one officer and five men at and on the Kashmir Gate. The procession to the Fort was therefore made with fitting military display, the royal carriage being escorted by the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the 8th Cavalry, while the Governor-General's carriage had an escort also from the 1st Dragoon Guards and the 11th Lancers.

The Highland Light Infantry and 25th Punjabis furnished a guard of honour between the Naubat Khana and the Dewan-i-Am. It may here be said that the return journey of the royal party was made by motor and a reduced number of troops were left to line the route. This thoughtful arrangement afforded relief to the regiments, who have had hard work on the ceremonial occasions of the week.

Their Majesties before the People.

The King-Emperor wore a staff uniform, namely, a blue frock coat (military). The Queen-Empress wore a dress of flowered heliotrope. Their Imperial Majesties moved freely about the garden amongst their guests and visited the loan exhibition in the Museum, which has been situated in the palace building known as the Mumtaz Mahal, on the roof of which had been erected the temporary apartments, where purdah ladies were enabled to view the function. After spending some time in this manner, Their Imperial Majesties retired and donned their crowns and imperial robes. Then they entered the lovely marble balcony of the Musammam Burj and granted the Darshan or appearance before the people assembled on the Zer Jharokha below. But the fretted sides of the balcony did not permit of a sufficiently expansive view, and after a few minutes Their Majesties quitted the Burj and passed to the open platform between the building from which the Burj projects and the Rang Mahal. From this another uncovered balcony projects from the line of the Fort walls over the Zer Jharokha. On this had been placed the solid silver thrones covered with gilding and upholstered in crimson velvet. There Their Majesties took their seats. The staff retired discreetly to the adjoining buildings, and only the princely Indian pages remained in attendance on the Emperor and Empress. At first the pages stood behind the thrones, but the King-Emperor feared that this would blur

the spectacle for the crowds below and he made the pages stand on each side. Afterwards turning with a pleasant smile he bade the boys be seated behind him. Thus the two crowned and robed figures were left in isolation for the people to feast their eyes upon.

The sight was as impressive as could well be imagined, and below dense crowds advanced in two parallel columns, banners held aloft proclaiming from what district or tahsil each group hailed. Slowly they advanced and then wheeled to the right and left. Each sect was to be distinguished by the colour of its *pagris*, and blocks of colour passed in succession. From the whole mass rose a roar of cheering, such as I have never heard from any Indian crowd before. The Durbar itself provided no more magnificent scene, the Emperor and Empress on the walls above, the moving volume of people below, and enthusiasm seemed to reach its climax. For well nigh three-quarters of an hour the Emperor and Empress sat there, a sight which no one present can ever hope to see surpassed. A historian who was also a poet might do justice to the impression created. Perhaps the coloured bioscope may give the rest of the world some idea of it, but mere words in cold black and white are impotent, and in any case the electric atmosphere can never be reproduced. It was all magnificent. Presently, Their Imperial Majesties left the thrones and returned to the Dewan-i-Khas. The sun set and illuminations and fireworks brought to a close a ceremony in which was omitted no point that could lend splendour and no detail that could add to its effect. Thus was completed what was begun at the Durbar.

EIGHTH DAY.

REVIEW AND INVESTITURE.

14th December.

To-day has been held a review of troops greater in number than have ever been gathered for a parade in Ind before, nearly forty-nine thousand fighting men having passe before the King-Emperor at Badli-ki-Sarai. The Commander-in-Chief, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, commanded th troops, and no finer force of all arms could have been collected, as representing the British and Indian armies, and th Imperial Service Troops. Practically every importa[illegible] from which the army in India is recruited was present on th parade, and there were regiments whose splendid record o service is written in the history of the great wars in which they have played their part. It was a magnificent sight, this of an army drawn up in array to receive and do honour to their Sovereign; and the last public ceremony, save that of Their Imperial Majesties' State departure, which will mark the Durbar period.

Everything was favourable for this military display, for the day was beautifully fine, and a cool breeze blew across the parade ground, where no sign of dust could be seen, so carefully had it been prepared since it was first laid down with grass several months ago. The troops had marched to their positions early in the morning, and when the spectators began to arrive the long line stretching some 2,000 yards was seen in all its imposing strength. A variety of uniform, from red to khaki, from rifle green to blue, from white and

gold to dull drab was seen from end to end of this long line, and away beyond the infantry, fluttering pennons showed where the cavalry were waiting.

The stands to the right and left of the Imperial box were crowded with spectators. Ruling Chiefs were there and the gathering, in its brightness of colour, was worthy of the occasion. There was not a speck of tawdriness and the whole surroundings were in keeping. In the distance, the Durbar Amphitheatre showed in its clear whiteness, the gilded dome of the Royal Pavilion shining in the sunlight, and recalling the great event of two days ago, when the King-Emperor delivered his message to the people, and made that thrilling announcement of the future of Imperial Delhi. This splendid parade, upon which we were gazing, seemed to be the military complement of the Durbar, just as the Badshahi Mela had been the popular complement, and it was to be as complete and effective.

The armed strength of India was disclosed in part, for it would be possible to have double or triple as many men assembled before the King-Emperor, and yet to leave garrisons sufficient for the normal duties of peace time. If the original plan had been followed, nearly a hundred thousand troops would have faced the saluting flag to-day, but there were enough to make this review a memorable one, the first in India in the presence of the Sovereign, and the greatest that has ever been ordered. When the history of this Coronation Durbar comes to be written in due and dignified form, its pages will tell the story of the grand parade which crowned the military pomp that encircled the King-Emperor at more than one ceremonial.

Punctually at ten o'clock, Their Imperial Majesties arrived on the ground. They had been met at the end of their rapid journey from the royal camp by the Governor-General, the Imperial and Governor-General's Staff, the Body-guard

and Imperial Cadet Corps. The escort, therefore, was a striking one, and as the royal procession appeared nearing the flagstaff, cheers broke out from the spectators. The King was riding his perfect black charger and wearing the uniform of a Field-Marshal. The Queen-Empress was in a carriage with the Cadet Corps as escort. A Life Guardsman acting as Standard Bearer showed plainly where His Imperial Majesty rode with his brilliant staff.

A salute of 101 guns was being rapidly fired as the procession advanced, and the Royal Standard was run up on the flagstaff, while the guard of honour of Bluejackets and Royal Marine joined in the royal salute that was given, the Commander-in-Chief being then in front of the whole line of troops. Two processions were then formed, those of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, and the inspection ceremonial began. The King-Emperor, attended by the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck and two Equerries, rode out to meet the Commander-in-Chief. He was accompanied by h[is] Standard Bearer and the Body-guard. The Queen-Empre[ss] had as her escort the Imperial Cadet Corps, her carria[ge] being preceded and followed by the Cadets, who as usual dr[ew] admiration as they passed, while Her Imperial Majesty wa[s] loudly cheered. The movement to the proper right of the line of troops was, at a trot, and soon the King-Emperor, immediately attended by the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck, the Commander-in-Chief and the two Equerries, was seen riding with the three combined staffs on his formal inspection of the troops. This cavalcade was a brilliant one, and following it at some distance was the carriage of the Queen-Empress, who thus passed closely in front of the troops. The inspection took about three-quarters of an hour, and as Their Imperial Majesties returned to the flagstaff, the cheering was renewed by the spectators in their stands.

By this time the troops had begun to take up their positions for the march past, and their quick movements were done with a smartness that was pleasant to watch. The King-Emperor had ridden to the saluting point, and the Royal Standard flew out bravely overhead, as a small but distinguished number of officers grouped about him on horseback. This group included the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck, the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Sir Partab Singh, Brigadier-General Grimston, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Colonel F. H. Maxwell, V.C.

The Queen-Empress had meanwhile taken her seat with her suite in the royal box to watch the troops go by.

The march past was as follows :—

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Colonel W. A. Watson, C.I.E., Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Risaldar Mir Jafar Khan, I.O.M., Indian Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Indian Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant D. V. Creagh, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant K. Barge, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain W. N. Herbert, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant E. N. Nicholson, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain A. C. Charrington, Aide-de-Camp.

Major W. C. Black, Assistant Military Secretary.

Captain W. A. Kennard, Aide-de-Camp.

Brigadier-General F. C. Beatson, C.B., Staff Officer, Southern Army.

Brigadier-General W. E. Bunbury, C.B., Staff Officer, Northern Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. H. Wilson, Military Secretary.

Brigadier-General J. E. W. Headlam, D.S.O., Director of Staff Duties and Military Training.

Brigadier-General A. Hamilton-Gordon, C.B., Director of Military Operations.

Colonel W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., Deputy Adjutant-General.

Major-General G. C. Kitson, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., Quartermaster General.

Major-General Sir Arthur Barrett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B Chief of the General Staff.

Major-General M. H. S. Grover, C.B., Secretary, Army Department.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Northern Army.

His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C G.C.B., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

After this staff had saluted and passed on the Commander-in-Chief joined the King-Emperor and Governor-General at the flagstaff.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Major-General M. F. Rimington, C.B., Commanding.

Divisional Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Short, Commanding.

IX Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

X Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Formation—By Brigades in line of batteries at close interval.

March past of the Mounted Artillery.

3rd Brigade.

Brigadier-General C. P. W. Pirie, Commanding.

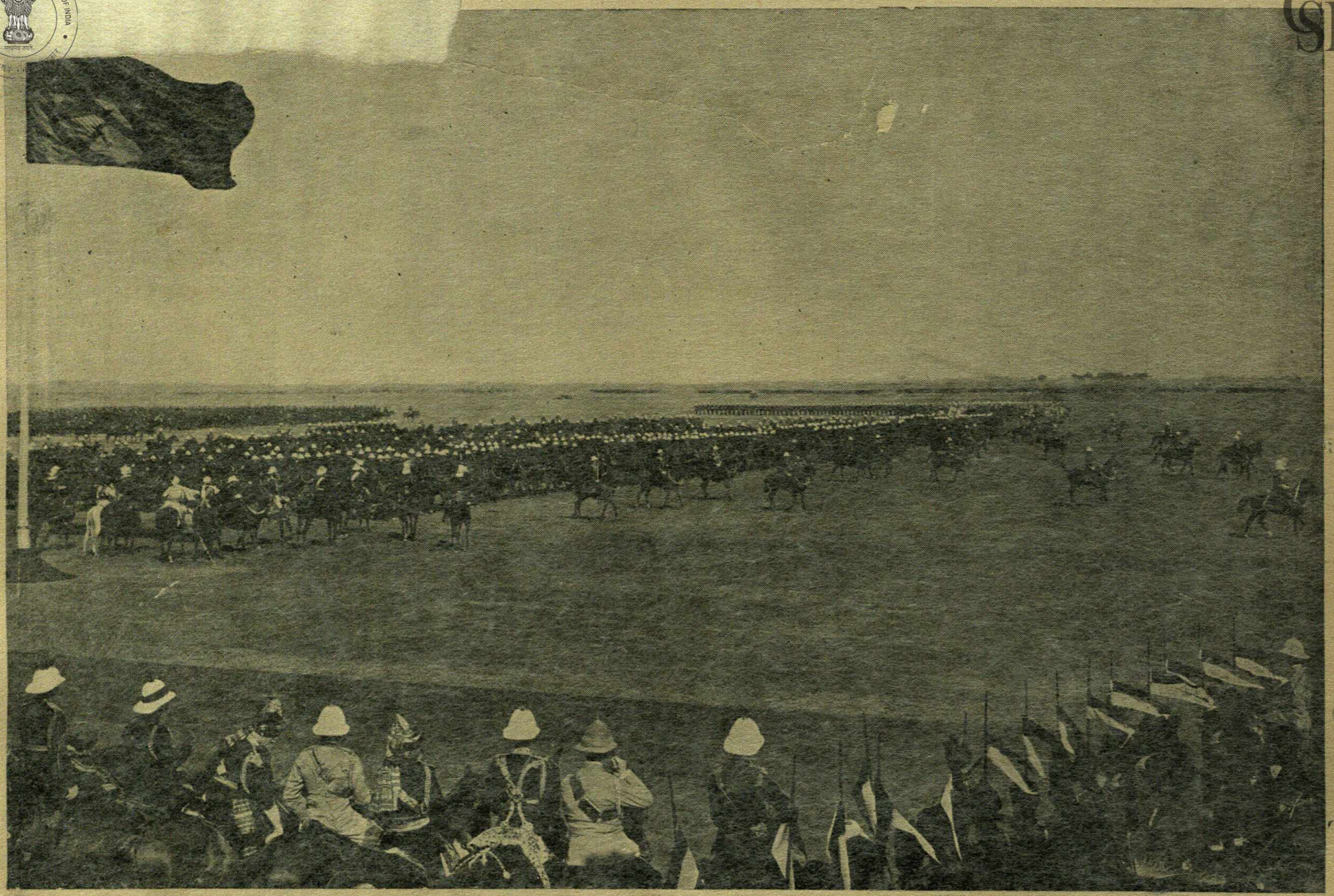


Photo by THE REVIEW: ARMY HEADQUARTERS STAFF MARCH PAST, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LEADING. *G. W. Lawrie & Co.*

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.
8th Cavalry.
36th Jacob's Horse.
Formation—In Brigade mass.
March past of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

7th Brigade.

Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., Commanding.
13th Hussars.
3rd Skinner's Horse.
18th Lancers.
Formation—In Brigade mass.
March past of the 13th Hussars.

Composite Brigade.

Brigadier-General R. Wapshare, Commanding.
10th Hussars.
9th Hodson's Horse.
30th Lancers.
Formation—In Brigade mass.
March past of the 10th Hussars.

Divisional Engineers.

Major T. C. Watson, V.C., Commanding.
Sappers and Miners Field Troop.
No. 41 (Wireless Signal) Company.
Formation—In line.
March past of the 10th Hussars.

Strength.—British Officers, 166; British ranks, 1,623; Indian Officers, 88; Indian ranks, 2,641; Guns, 24; Horses, 4,549; Mules, 6; Camels, 21.

3rd DIVISION.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Pearson, K.C.B., Commanding.

Divisional Cavalry Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Maxwell, Commanding.

10th Lancers.

Formation—In mass.

March past of the 10th Lancers

Divisional Artillery.

Brigadier-General F. E. Johnson, D.S.O., Commanding

46th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Formation—In line of batteries at close interval.

March past of the 10th Lancers.

3rd Mountain Artillery Brigade.

Formation—In line of batteries at close interval.

March past—"British Grenadiers."

Divisional Engineers and Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Holland, Commanding.

No. 6 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners.

No. 3 (Divisional Signal) Company.

23rd Pioneers.

Formation—In line of quarter columns.

March past—"British Grenadiers."

7th Brigade.

Brigadier-General R. G. Egerton, Commanding.

1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers.

57th Rifles.

18th Infantry.

25th Punjabis.

Formation—In line of quarter columns.

March past—"St. Patrick's Day."

8th Brigade.

Major-General C. H. Powell, C.B., Commanding.

1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

53rd Sikhs.

28th Punjabis.
47th Sikhs.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—" The Manchester."

9th Brigade.

Major-General T. D. Pilcher, C.B., Commanding.
1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.
1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—" Wellesley."

Strength.—British Officers, 234 ; British ranks, 2,557 ; Indian Officers, 146 ; Indian Ranks, 7,159 ; Guns, 30 ; Maxim guns, 24 ; Horses, 833 ; Mules, 249 ; Camels, 6.

7th DIVISION.

Lieutenant-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding.

Divisional Cavalry Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Boudier, Commanding.
17th Cavalry.
Formation—In mass.
March past of the Mounted Artillery.

Divisional Artillery.

Brigadier-General C. T. Robinson, Commanding.
5th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.
Formation—In line of batteries at close interval.
March past of the Mounted Artillery.
7th Mountain Artillery Brigade.
Formation—In line of batteries at close interval.
March past—" British Grenadiers."

Divisional Engineers and Pioneers.

Colonel P. E. Dixon, Commanding.
No. 2 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners.
No. 32 (Divisional Signal) Company.
128th Pioneers.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—"Garry Owen."

19th Brigade.

Major-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding.
4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
130th Baluchis.
2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—"Rory O'Moore."

20th Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. O'Donnell, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding.
1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.
2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—"A Frangesa."

21st Brigade.

Major-General F. Macbean, C.B., C.V.O., Commanding.
4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment.
16th Rajputs.
1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—"Marching thro' Georgia."

Strength.—British Officers, 223; British ranks, 2,428; Indian Officers, 153; Indian ranks, 7,445; Guns, 30; Maxim guns, 8; Horses, 957; Mules, 149.

COMPOSITE DIVISION.

Major-General C. J. Bromfield, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding.

Divisional Cavalry Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel F.A.B. Fryer, Commanding.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

Formation—In mass.

March past of the 6th Dragoons.

Divisional Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. White, Commanding.

4th (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Formation—In line of batteries at close interval.

March past of the 6th Dragoons.

Divisional Engineers and Pioneers.

Colonel O. M. R. Thackwell, Commanding.

No 11 Company, 2nd Sappers and Miners.

No. 33 (Divisional Signal) Company.

48th Pioneers.

Formation—In line of quarter columns.

March past of the 48th Pioneers.

1st Composite Brigade.

Brigadier-General W. P. Braithwaite, C.B., Commanding.

1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders.

2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

Formation—In line of quarter columns.

March past—"British Grenadiers."

2nd Composite Brigade.

Major-General K. S. Davison, C.B., Commanding
1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.
90th Punjabis.
116th Mahrattas.
45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—"Annie Laurie."

3rd Composite Brigade.

Major-General A. Wilson, C.B., Commanding.
1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.
74th Punjabis.
36th Sikhs.
41st Dogras.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—"Wings."

Strength.—British Officers, 271; British ranks, 5,209 Indian Officers, 103; Indian ranks, 4,513; Guns, 18; Maxim guns, 6; Horses, 874; Mules, 69.

DELHI GARRISON TROOPS.

Major-General B. T. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding.

Divisional Cavalry Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Cole, Commanding.
11th Lancers.
Formation—In mass.
March past of 11th Lancers.

Divisional Artillery.

Major W. C. R. Farmar, Commanding.
No. 59 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Formation—In line.
March past—"British Grenadiers."

Divisional Engineers.

Captain A. G. A. Bird, Commanding.
No. 4 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners.
Formation—In line.
March past—"British Grenadiers."

British Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Chaplin, Commanding.
2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment.
1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.
3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—"Viscount Nelson."

Indian Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Carnegy, Commanding.
33rd Punjabis.
34th Sikh Pioneers.
107th Pioneers.
Formation—In line of quarter columns.
March past—"Viscount Nelson."

Strength.—British Officers, 112; British ranks, 2,175; Indian Officers, 57; Indian ranks, 2,251; Maxim guns, 4; Horses, 414; Mules, 24.

VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) J. H. S. Beer, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Mounted.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) S. J. Rennie, Commanding.
Two composite squadrons Light Horse.
One composite company Mounted Rifles.

Formation—In mass.
March past—"Under the Double Eagle."

Dismounted.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) A. H. Deane, Commanding.

Artillery and Port Defence.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Evans, Commanding.
Composite Company.
Formation—In line.
March past—"Entente Cordial."

Infantry.

Major W. D. Henry, V.D., Commanding.
Composite Battalion.
Formation—In quarter column.
March past—"Entente Cordial."

Strength.—British Officers, 25; British ranks, 822; Horses, 143.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Major-General F. H. R. Drummond, C.B., C.I.E., Commanding.

Cavalry Division.

Brigadier-General J. S. Turner, C.B., Commanding.

1st Cavalry Brigade.

Major A. W. Pennington, M.V.O., Commanding.
Alwar Lancers.
Bhopal Lancers,
Gwalior Lancers.
Formation—By regiments in mass.
March past—"Coburg March."

2nd Cavalry Brigade.

Major M. H. Henderson, Commanding.
Hyderabad Lancers.
Jodhpur Lancers.
Kashmir Lancers.
Mysore Lancers.
Formation—By Regiments in Mass.
March past—"Garb of old Gaul."

3rd Cavalry Brigade.

Major E. J. M. Molyneux, D.S.O., Commanding.
Patiala Lancers.
Rampur Lancers.
Formation—By Regiments in Mass.
March past—"Dover Castle."

Camel Corps.

Major A. T. A. Muhammad Khan, Commanding.
Kashmir Mountain Battery.
Formation—In line.
March past—"John Peel."
Major J. F. Finnis, Commanding.
Bahawalpur Mounted Escort.
Bikaner Camel Corps.
Khairpur Mounted Escort.
Formation—Column of squadrons.
March past—"Wait for the Wagon."

Engineers.

jor G. H. Boileau, Commanding.
Faridkote Sappers.
Maler Kotla Sappers.
Sirmoor Sappers.

Tehri Sappers.
Formation—Company columns.
March past—"John Peel."

1st Infantry Brigade.

Major H. J. Riddell, Commanding.
Formation—Column of double companies.
Alwar Infantry.
March past—"Within a mile of Edinboro' Toun."
Bharatpur Infantry.
March past—"Bonnie Dundee."
Bikaner Infantry.
March past—"I'm ninety-five."
Gwalior Infantry. } 3rd Infantry.
Composite Regiment. } 4th Infantry
March past—"Annie Laurie."

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Major J. L. Rose, Commanding.
Formation—Column of double companies.
Jind Infantry.
March past—"Wha wad na fecht for Charlie."
Kapurthala Infantry.
March past—"Young May Moon."
Kashmir Infantry.
March past—"Hieland Laddie."

3rd Infantry Brigade.

Major W. B. Douglas, Commanding.
Formation—Column of double companies.
Nabha Infantry.
March past—"Hieland Laddie."
Patiala Infantry.
March past—"Weel gang nae mair."

Rampur Infantry.

March past—"I'm ninety-five."

Strength.—British Officers, 25; Indian Officers, 347; Indian ranks, 7,640; Guns, 4; Horses, 2,173; Mules, 2,065; Camels, 179.

A summary of the strength of the whole parade was :—

British Officers—1,177.

British ranks—15,050.

Indian Officers—894.

Indian ranks—31,669.

Guns—106.

Maxim Guns—42.

Horses—9,945.

Mules—2,562.

Camels—206.

In the return are included the Naval Contingent, which acted as a guard of honour.

The march past was a fine spectacle, and frequent bursts of applause from the spectators rewarded the batteries or regiments which won particular favours by their bearing or exceptional steadiness. The formation of the cavalry in rigade mass had an impressive effect, while the solidity of he Infantry Brigades in line of quarter columns was equally imposing. The brigades in which Highlanders appeared were as ever favourites, while the masses of Gurkhas in other brigades drew marked attention. But it would be invidious to single out only these. The battalions of the Line and a score or more of splendid Indian Infantry regiments showed how fine is the physique, and how thorough the drill of our sh and Indian troops. The Cavalry and Artillery were, eed scarcely be said, admired with the enthusiasm which nted branches always excite. The Volunteers in their kmanlike khaki had a great ovation, and they justified

this by the manner in which they marched past, their steadiness and the accurate dressing of the ranks being excellent.

The Imperial Service Troops were led past by their Chiefs and their brilliant uniforms were never seen to better advantage. Scindia, Bikaner, Patiala and other Chiefs who were recognised were heartily applauded, but the most enthusiastic receptions were given to the young Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bahawalpur and Bharatpur. Of these Jodhpur, still in his teens, rode on a white charger and in a gold uniform and Bharatpur was on a pony whose saddle-cloth and trappings were golden. Bahawalpur, a tiny boy, was on a camel with an attendant to watch over him; the saddle-cloth was of scarlet and gold and the camel strode on as if proud of its rider and his directing hands. We cheered ourselves almost hoarse as Bahawalpur saluted the King-Emperor with his diminutive sword. Afterwards we saw several of the Chiefs go by at full speed when the gallop past took place and none rode harder than young Jodhpur. He comes of a noble race of horsemen, Rajputs who are at home in the saddle from their infancy. This gallop past, which formed the third part of the review programme, had all its customary excitement and there were no accidents to mar it. Only two men were dismounted. The grand dash of the Horse Artillery wa superb, and the Cavalry galloped at a pace that won universal praise. There was none of that rather deliberate riding which is sometimes seen at reviews.

The gallop past having ended, the advance in review order of the whole force took place and so admirably were the troops handled that no time was lost. The Infantry and Camel Corps were formed up in line of divisional masse Cavalry in column of brigade masses and the Royal H Artillery in line. This formation, with the Artillery conf ing to it, was exactly calculated to give the best effect. W the line advanced in review order under the Commander

Chief to within 200 yards of the Royal Standard, the bands playing "The British Grenadiers," a royal salute was given and then three cheers for the King-Emperor followed by three more for the Queen-Empress. It was a thrilling scene and its effect was increased as the two brigades of Royal Horse Artillery galloped to a position a thousand yards or so away and came into action, a salute of 101 guns bringing this splendid review to a close.

The Investiture.

15th December.

The Investiture last evening was held in the big *shamiana* in the royal camp, where the reception took place on the 12th instant and was a function marked by much stateliness and ceremonial. It was not without an episode that for a few moments was rather startling, as the alarm whistles notifying a fire in the camp were heard outside and this caused a feeling of uneasiness for some time. It quickly subsided, however, when the report was circulated that only one tent had been burned out and that the fire had been prevented from spreading. An account of this incident will be found in its due place.

The *shamiana* was filled with some three thousand persons seated on chairs ranged in tiers, which gave a full view of the two thrones on the daïs standing on a raised platform. The light blue and white canvas roof matched the blue side walls. White and yellow silk draped the long back wall. Immediately behind the daïs were heavy crimson curtains, which gave relief to the prevailing blue and white tones. In the of the thrones were ranged Chobdars with silver maces attendants with *morchalms*, while the two golden *surajkhis* were held as emblems of royalty. A solitary Guardsman his bearskin head dress stood immovable in rear of the s and the platform, which was covered with red cloth and

light coloured carpets. When all who had been commanded to attend had assembled, the processions from the grand entrance began. Commanders, Companions and members of the various Orders appeared first, then Knights Commanders; and, thirdly, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights of the Grand Cross. The last named included many notable figures, and among these the Begum of Bhopal was conspicuous in a rich dress and veil. All these went to the right and left on reaching the front of the daïs and took their seats according to prescribed order. Then the Imperial Cadets marched in and lined up on either side, the heralds and trumpeters following them. This prepared the way for the arrival of the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, who with His Excellency's staff and Mr. J. B. Wood, Foreign Secretary, moved in procession from the grand entrance. The Governor-General was in Star of India robes with many orders. Lady Hardinge wore a light plum-coloured gown. Their Excellencies, attended by their Indian pages, proceeded to the daïs and took their seats on the platform to the right and left of the thrones.

Punctually at half past nine the royal procession entered in the following order:—

Chobdar. Chobdar.

Delhi Herald.

Gentlemen at Arms and Royal Archers.

A. M. S.

A.M.S.	Lt.-Col. Sir Havelock Charles.	A.M.S.
Equerry.	Equerry.	Equerry.
Sir James Dunlop Smith.		Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.
Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson.	Lt.-General Sir H. Smith Dorrien.	Sir Edward Henry
Sir John Hewett.		The Lord Star fordham.

Lord Chamberlain to Queen-Empress. Lord-in-waiting. Lord High Steward.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. THE KING-EMPEROR.

Pages. Pages.

Attendants. Attendants.

The Duke of Teck. The Marquis of Crewe.

Mistress of the Robes.

Lady-in-waiting. Lady-in-waiting.

Br.-Genl. Grimston. Sir Henry McMahon.

Assistant Herald.

Chobdar. Chobdar.

The entry of this procession was announced by a flourish of trumpets and the band then played the National Anthem. Their Imperial Majesties walked hand in hand as a grand march was played. On taking their seats on the thrones, their immediate attendants were the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Minister-in-Attendance (Lord Crewe), the Lord High Steward (the Earl of Durham), the Mistress of the Robes (Duchess of Devonshire), the Duke of Teck, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress (the Earl of Shaftesbury), and the Lord Annaly (Lord-in-Waiting).

The King-Emperor was in the robes of the Star of India and the Queen-Empress wore a light blue dress to match with a magnificent diamond tiara and necklace. It had not been generally known that the Queen-Empress was to be invested with the Grand Cross of the premier Indian Order and interest was excited when Her Imperial Majesty after curtseying to the King-Emperor left the daïs with the Governor-General and her suite and proceeded to the grand entrance. Presently the procession reappeared, the Governor-General carrying certain insignia of the Star of India on a cushion and other members of the suite the robes. The Queen-

Empress walked in regal state to the daïs and was there invested by the King-Emperor, who kissed her on the cheek on the conclusion of the ceremonial, while the Duchess of Devonshire and Countess of Shaftesbury robed her in beautiful blue and white. Her Imperial Majesty then took her place on the throne, a lovely figure in robes harmonising with those of the King-Emperor.

Sir Henry McMahon, as Master of the Ceremonies, then obtained royal permission for the general investiture to proceed and the various honours which were lately published were bestowed, the King-Emperor giving the insignia, orders and medals. The new knights received their honour by being tapped on each shoulder with a sword according to time-honoured custom. The ceremony proceeded in this way until a quarter past ten when the repeated sound of fire whistles was heard just outside the *shamiana*. Many persons on the tiers of seats rose and as the electric lights suddenly flickered there was a sense of alarm; but brief admonitions to those affected to remain seated had an immediate effect. The ceremonial proceeded without any interruption and as the whistles ceased to sound and the electric lights burned steadily, the feeling of uneasiness soon passed away. Later everyone was reassured by the news that the fire had been got under. We learned on leaving that the tent of Mr. Lucas, Private Secretary to Lord Crewe, had been burnt down. The fire was said to have been caused by some messenger having leaned his bicycl against the wall of the tent. The lamp on the bicycle se fire to the canvas and the tent was destroyed. The ropes o the adjoining tents, including that of Lord Stamf were cut and the fire was thus localised. There was nc or the consequences might have been more serious, as Lucas's tent was in the same line as those of Their Imp Majesties, which again were to the right of the State *sham*

The close watch and ward kept in the royal camp and the appliances at hand for preventing any really disastrous fire were proved to be most thoroughly effective on this occasion and the promptitude with which this outbreak was dealt with cannot be too highly praised.

The investiture as a whole was a ceremony which lacked nothing in stateliness and dignity. Those who received their honours direct from the hand of their Sovereign will treasure the rewards all the more for having had them bestowed so directly at the Coronation Durbar. The investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and Her Highness the Maharani Shri Nundkanvarba of Bhavnagar was one feature of special interest, and Her Excellency Lady Hardinge was also invested with the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the 1st class. The ceremonial lasted between two and three hours and Their Imperial Majesties left in procession as on arrival, bowing graciously as they passed to the grand entrance, while the band again played the National Anthem after a flourish of trumpets had sounded.

NINTH DAY.

THE NEW CAPITAL, FOUNDATION-STONES LAID—THE POLICE REVIEW.

15th December.

This morning a ceremony which had not been contemplated when the programme of the Durbar was sanctioned by the King-Emperor took place in the Government of India Camp.

Upon the royal announcement regarding the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi it was suggested that Their Imperial Majesties should themselves lay the foundation-stones of the new city beyond the Ridge, and this was at once adopted. The only question was one of time, but early yesterday an official circular was sent out with the heading, "Ceremony of inaugurating the restoration of Delhi as the capital of India by laying foundation-stones." This showed that the arrangements had been made and the time given for the ceremony was ten o'clock this morning.

The spot chosen was in the so-called Avenue, where the tents of the Executive Members of Council are pitched. Here the Public Works Department had men working day and night. Foundations of a wall were sunk running some fifteen feet from east to west and the wall itself, of solid construction, was built to a height of seven feet above the ground level. Two blocks of dressed were prepared three feet three inches in height, the being two and a half feet and their depth one and feet. These were slung by pulleys over the masonr were about three feet apart. A platform with an

approach completed the arrangements. Captain Allanson, in charge of the Government of India Camp, and Mr. R. T. Angus, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, were chief among those who worked hardest to secure that everything should be ready in time. Invitations were issued to heads of Local Governments and Administrations, Ruling Chiefs, provincial representatives who did homage at the Durbar, and high military officers; but the number had to be limited in all to five hundred owing to the difficulty of accommodating more, especially as the list naturally included residents in the Government of India Camp.

Though the actual ceremony was an extremely short and simple one, care was taken to make Their Majesties' arrival a state one. The route from the royal camp was lined with troops, the Gordon Highlanders being placed along Imperial Avenue and extending their line right to the temporary daïs under a canopy where two thrones had been placed. A guard of honour was drawn up and saluted as the royal carriage halted.

Their Imperial Majesties had a small suite. The Kingemperor was again in Field-Marshal's uniform, while the Queen-Empress wore a cream flowered silk dress with a crimson velvet cloak specially embroidered in Kashmir.

Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and the members of his Executive Council and conducted to their thrones on the daïs. The Governor-General and his councillors then walked towards the foundation-stones on which in gilt lettering were the words "15th December 1911," and at the foot of the platform all faced towards the daïs. His Excellency then spoke as follows:—

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

"By graciously consenting to lay the first stones of the Imperial capital to be established at Delhi, Your Imperial Majesties will set a seal upon the announcement made by His

Imperial Majesty on the day of the Coronation Durbar, a day which will ever be memorable in the history of India, partly owing to the splendour with which it was celebrated, but much more on account of the fervent demonstrations of loyalty which it evoked.

"Many capitals have been inaugurated in the neighbourhood of Delhi, some of which are so ancient that their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, but none has ever arisen under happier auspices than those which attend the ceremony which Your Imperial Majesties are about to perform and assuredly none ever held promise of greater permanence or of a more prosperous and glorious future.

"The decision to remove the capital of the Government of India from Calcutta was not reached without mature and anxious consideration. Proposals of a similar nature had been fully discussed as long ago as 1868 and ample materials were on record for the formation of a just opinion upon all debatable points.

"No great change, however beneficial, can be carried out without some sacrifice, without some injury to personal interest or some offence to local sentiment. Yet, if I may be permitted to speak as Your Imperial Majesty's Governor-General on behalf of myself and my colleagues in Council, we desire to say that we are confident that there have been few changes so important which have been so much to the advantage of the many and so little injurious to the interests of the few, that the injury which the few may anticipate will be merely temporary and within no long time will be greatly outweighed by the benefits which will ensue; and that Your Imperial Majesty's decision, taken constitutionally upon the advice of Your Imperial Majesty's Ministers, will, with the concomitant changes which are necessarily involved, result in a vast and progressive improvement in the methods of government of the Indian Empire; will put an end to strife and dissension and will usher in an era of general peace and contentment.

"We are convinced that the decision could have been taken and announced in no way which would have been provocative of so little discord and debate or so well calculated to enlist the enthusiastic and loyal support of all classes of Your Imperial Majesties' faithful subjects.

"We sincerely trust that the noble city which under God's providence we hope to rear around the spot where these stones are laid, will be worthy of the occasion to which it owes its birth. The stones themselves will for ever remain a monument of Your Imperial Majesties' gracious presence at this ancient seat of civilisation and empire and of the momentous decision which was declared and published to Your Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects at this place."

His Excellency's closing announcement that the Maharaja of Gwalior had offered to new Delhi the gift of a statue of the King-Emperor was received with applause.

His Majesty's Hope and Desire.

The King-Emperor, remaining seated on his throne, then replied in the following terms :—

"It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to the Queen-Empress and myself that it has been possible for us before leaving Delhi to lay the first stones of the Imperial capital which will arise from where we now stand.

"This is the first step to give material effect to the important announcement which it was my pleasure to make on that magnificent, and to us deeply impressive, occasion of my Coronation Durbar three days ago.

"I earnestly hope that the anticipation of the beneficial and far-reaching results from the great changes now to be effected may be amply fulfilled, securing to India improved administration and to its people increased happiness and prosperity.

"It is my desire that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city.

"May God's blessing rest upon the work which is so happily inaugurated to-day."

There was loud applause at the conclusion of the speech.

The King-Emperor, attended by the Governor-General, the Lord High Steward and the Lord-in-Waiting, then left the daïs and proceeded to the platform where the stone on the proper right was raised by pulleys worked by four Madras Sappers in uniform under the superintendence of Mr. Angus. A gold trowel was handed to His Imperial Majesty who spread the mortar, and the stone was lowered into position and tapped with the mallet in the usual ceremonial way.

The King-Emperor returned to the daïs, and the Queen-Empress laid the second stone in a similar manner, the Governor-General, Her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, Mistress of the Robes and the Lady-in-Waiting being attendance. Her Imperial Majesty returned to the daïs General Peyton, Delhi Herald, and Malik Umar Hayat Kh Assistant Herald, then advanced to the foot of the platfor

General Peyton proclaimed that the stones to inaugur the restoration of Delhi as the capital of India had been v and truly laid by Their Imperial Majesties, ending th few brief sentences with "God save the King-Emperor a Queen-Empress."

The Assistant Herald made similar announcements i Hindustani and a flourish of trumpets was sounded. This concluded the ceremony which was witnessed by a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen with a number of Ruling Chiefs.

Just as the royal party were moving from the daïs S Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, call

three cheers for the King-Emperor and for "the old capital that is the new." They were heartily given and were followed by three cheers for the Queen-Empress.

Thus in the presence of a small but distinguished group of Europeans and Indians, representative of many communities and of the military and civil services of the country, the new capital was founded.

The Site where the Foundation-stones are Laid.

What the building will be of which the stones mark the site seems at present unknown. It may be the Council Hall in which in future the laws of India will be shaped or some memorial building in honour of King George and Queen Mary. It can scarcely serve as a residence for the Governor-General, for the proper site for that would be on higher ground. Those who are at a distance from Delhi may be curious as to the exact position of the foundation-stones as they now stand on their pedestal. A Durbar map makes the site clear. It is about eight hundred yards south-west in a bee line from the Flagstaff tower and some six hundred yards south from the centre of the royal camp. The Ridge is directly to the east, its crest being about five hundred yards away. The land on every side is flat, with the exception of the low hill to the south, which is known as the General's Mound. There are no villages, for the hamlet of Rajpur with its few mud houses is scarcely worth counting and one has to go as far as Sabzi Mandi on the Grand Trunk Road to find a bazar of any considerable size. Taking the Ridge, the Mall and the Grand Trunk Road, as three sides of a triangle with the Ridge as the base, there is a vast extent of open ground, while northwards of the Mall is the space now occupied by the Chiefs' Camps, through which Coronation Road, Kingsway and Prince's Road run, so aligned as to give good access over a wide area and only

needing connecting roads. Kingsway station, if enlarged and improved, would well serve the new Delhi *viâ* Azadpur Junction, but this question of railway communication will probably have to be carefully considered in view of the expansion of traffic to and from Delhi as a whole. The planning of this new city should be on a large and liberal scale, for the ground is practically unlimited. It should have its parks, open spaces, its boulevards and avenues, while the architecture of its public buildings and private houses should be above reproach. It will take many years to accomplish the task of creating a Delhi beyond the Ridge, but no plans should be accepted which do not take count of the far future. In this way only can the capital of India excite admiration and enthusiasm, as it slowly spreads from the foundation-stones laid to-day.

Review of the Police.

The ceremony of foundation-stone laying being over the King-Emperor went on to the polo ground. On arrival there His Majesty at once proceeded, accompanied by Sir E. Lee French and followed by Lord Hardinge and the royal suite, to the inspection of the police force drawn up on the western polo ground, while Her Imperial Majesty alighted from her carriage and took her seat in the Royal Pavilion. There were present on parade the Inspectors-General of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, Burma, the Central Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India and Indore State, all gazetted officers on duty at the Durbar, and all non-gazetted officers who could be spared, while the total rank and file numbered 2,722. Except in the case of the Punjab these represented 75 per cent of the strength of the provincial detachments on duty at the Durbar, the contingent being made up as follows:—Punjab, 1,600; the United Provinces, 550; N.-W. F. P., 101; Bengal, 70; the Central Provinces,

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GSL

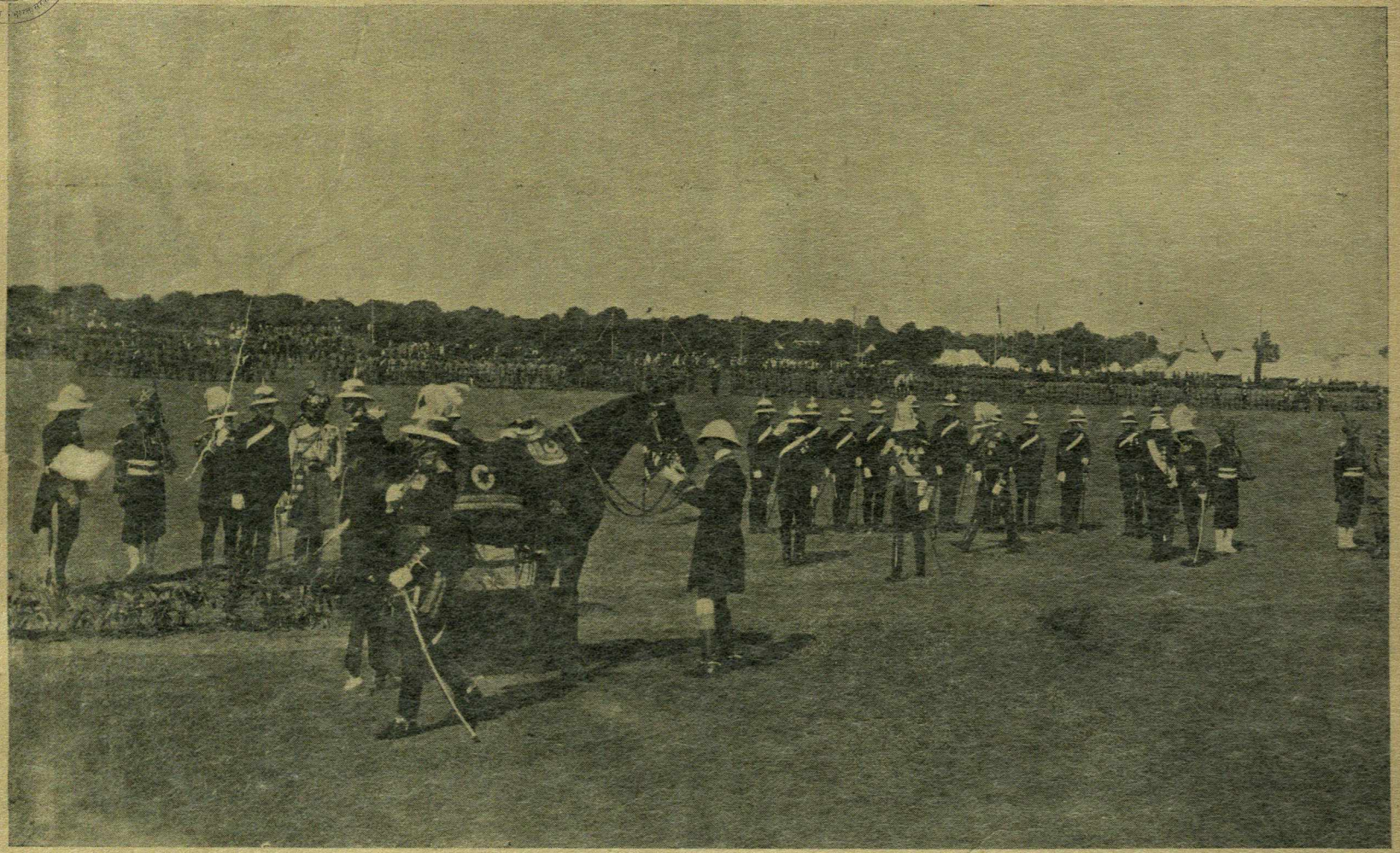


Photo by H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR AT THE POLICE REVIEW. *Willie Burke.*

240

100; Madras, 46; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 70; Central India, 8; Bombay, 52; Burma, 42; Rajputana, 33; and Baluchistan, 50. Sir E. Lee French, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, was in command of the parade, attended by Messrs Tomkins, and Mercer Superintendents, as Staff officers. The men, grouped according to provinces, looked a fine well set up body, and the dark blue uniforms of the Central Provinces and Burma contingents formed an effective contrast to the prevailing khaki. Behind the front line was a strong body of mounted police and one small detachment of camel sowars. The police band was in attendance and played a selection of music during the parade. His Imperial Majesty having inspected the assembled force returned to the saluting base and having dismounted presented the King's medals for long and distinguished service to a large number of officers and men. The last man to receive the medal was a member of the Burma force and His Imperial Majesty at once noticed that he was wearing a *dah*, the national weapon of the Burmese. The King-Emperor asked to seé the *dah* and after examining it expressed the opinion that it was a most formidable weapon. The presentation of medals over, the police gave a royal salute and Mr. Percy Bramley called for three cheers for the King-Emperor. These were given with the greatest enthusiasm after the manner of a *feu de joie*, the cheers rippling up and down the line of police with curious and striking effect. The King-Emperor then remounted his charger, the Queen-Empress re-entered her carriage and the royal party returned to their camp escorted by the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the 18th Cavalry. As the royal cavalcade left the polo ground the National Anthem was played and rousing cheers were given by the police and spectators. After the King-Emperor's departure, the police officers and all who had received King's medals were photographed.

Before leaving His Imperial Majesty expressed to Sir E. Lee French his keen appreciation of the arduous labours undertaken by the police during the Durbar celebrations and of the excellence of all police arrangements. His Majesty congratulated him warmly upon the very smart and workmanlike appearance of the men on parade and directed him to convey to them the royal thanks for their successful work. The honour of this review by His Imperial Majesty has given the greatest pleasure to all members of the police force from Inspectors-General down to the latest joined recruits. The King-Emperor openly expressed his satisfaction at the services rendered by the police and his personal interest in them is regarded as sufficient answer to the calumnies so often levelled at the force by irresponsible persons. His Imperial Majesty's appreciation is fully shared by all who have seen the excellence of the police arrangements in the Durbar area and the heavy duties so readily and efficiently undertaken. Sir John Hewett, President of the Durbar Committee, has expressed the greatest satisfaction at the work done in the Durbar area and has personally congratulated the officers responsible for the arrangements. Sir Edward Henry, head of the first police force in the world, who has also long experience of Indian conditions, has spoken in similar terms of praise, and the whole police force has reason to be gratified at the recognition by the public of its hard work, efficiency and invariable courtesy under trying conditions. Special congratulations are due to the Punjab Police who have borne the brunt of the work in the Durbar area under the capable direction of Sir E. Lee French, whose recent honour is recognised as being richly deserved.

With regard to the King's medals presented by His Imperial Majesty, it may be noted that all recipients are men who have made a special mark either by long and

distinguished service or by some conspicuous act of gallantry. Among those who received medals this morning there was, for instance, a constable of the North-West Frontier Province who had on no less than three occasions arrested desperate outlaws who were armed and firing at him. There was another from the United Provinces who at Fatehpur Sikri jumped down a well ninety-five feet deep and saved a woman's life. Another was a constable who during a severe epidemic of plague volunteered to bury or cremate the bodies of victims undisposed of by relatives and friends. He performed this duty irrespective of the caste or creed of the victims, undergoing grave danger and risking almost certain social ostracism. One superintendent of police obtained the medal for the successful recapture of desperate men who had escaped from jail, their pursuit involving nearly 58 hours in the saddle or on foot without rest or refreshment. Then there was an inspector about to retire after thirty-five years' service who has been commended no less than seventy-four times for fine detective work and general efficiency. There were men who had tackled single-handed bands of dacoits and other desperate characters; others whose general efficiency and gifts of organisation had enabled them to render invaluable service. These are but specimens culled at random from official records of the work which won the honour of recognition from the King-Emperor; they can be matched by innumerable other cases in which the men have been content to do equally fine work without hope of reward.

Their Majesties at the Military Tournament and Races.

This afternoon Their Majesties drove out to the grand stand on the review ground to witness the Military Tournament and Point-to-Point Races. They were received with the usual enthusiasm and all through the afternoon many eyes and

binoculars were constantly being turned on the grey helmet with the golden *pagri* which has become such a familiar sight at all sporting events at Delhi. Both Their Majesties seemed to take great interest in all the events, following the Point-to-Point Races through binoculars. The afternoon was very interesting and enjoyable. The tournament competitions had been decided in the morning, and the afternoon was devoted to military displays alternated with races. The West Riding Regiment in working uniform gave an exhibition of their all-round sturdiness and field training by advancing, section after section, over a stiff obstacle course of walls, banks, ditches, etc., after which they lined up in extended order facing the grand stand, and delivered a sham attack, first lying down and firing blank, and then rising and charging with the bayonet, cheering loudly as they doubled. Then came the Indian Officers' Race, after which a detachment of the 17th Lancers in review order and wearing lance caps performed a musical ride. The "Death-or-Glory boys" wheeled their chargers in most intricate figures with the utmost precision, first at the trot and then at the canter. The Light Weight Race followed, and then came the feats of horsemanship by the 18th King George's Own Lancers. The sowars proved most agile acrobats on horseback, and some fine feats of tent-pegging with two men on one horse, and under other extraordinary conditions, were performed; ending with tent-pegging by the *shuter-sowars*, who got an amazing pace out of their camels. Finally the musical drive by R. Battery of the R. H. A. excited the greatest admiration. The applause was loud when the battery formed in line on the far side of a three-foot mud wall and then, advancing at the canter all six guns and teams jumped it together. On the conclusion of the sport Her Majesty the Queen-Empress gave away the prizes to the winners of the events including the cups for the Hockey and Football Tournaments.

THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE.

THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE RELIGIOUS LEADERS—THE FINAL CEREMONIAL FUNCTION—MESSAGES TO PRESS CORRESPONDENTS—PROSPECT AND RETROSPECT.

16th December.

This morning representative religious leaders of Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs, headed by the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, were presented to Their Imperial Majesties at the King's Camp. They were those who took part in the prayer-offering ceremony for Their Imperial Majesties on the 13th.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab first of all presented and introduced to Their Imperial Majesties the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga. Then were presented Sir Shankarcharya of Gobardhan Matra, Mahamahopadyaya Sinakimar Sastri, Chitradhar Misra, Krishna Sinha Thakur and heads of other Hindu sects and leading pundits. Then the heads of the Mahomedan sects were presented followed by those of the Sikhs. The Hindus uttered a benediction and presented a benedictory verse specially composed for the occasion and Their Majesties gladly received the same. The Mahomedan representatives also presented benedictory verses handsomely cased, and the Sikhs presented the emblem of their faith enclosed in a beautiful cover.

Their Imperial Majesties left Delhi at mid-day, the King-Emperor proceeding to Nepal and the Queen-Empress to Agra, whence a tour will be made to certain Rajputana States. The departure was invested with most of the pomp

that marked the arrival, except that there was no procession of high officials or Ruling Chiefs. The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and staff proceeded under suitable escort to Selimgarh railway station, where many distinguished civil and military officers together with Sir John Hewett and members of the Durbar Committee also assembled. The Ruling Chiefs, their political officers and sardars, gathered in the audience *shamiana* of the royal camp, and there received gold coronation medals which they wore forthwith. Shortly after 11 o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, who passed down the Chamber, Sir Henry McMahon, Master of the Ceremonies, announcing the name of each chief who made the usual reverence. The chiefs were in their richest dress and the scene was impressive in its own way, for this was their leave-taking of their Sovereign and his Consort who had won their deepest affection during the past week. It was obvious that these faithful Princes were affected by the simple ceremony which marked the close of the royal visit to Delhi, so memorable in many ways. When the leave-taking had been completed, Their Imperial Majesties left and entered the royal carriage. The King-Emperor was wearing his Field-Marshal's uniform and the sash of the Star of India, and the Queen-Empress wore light blue and white in honour of her admittance to the Order of the Star of India.

The band played the National Anthem, the guard of honour presented arms, and the procession was formed as on the occasion of the State entry on the 7th December in the following order :—

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
Officer, Army Head-quarters.
British Cavalry Regiment of Escort.
Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
Escort Staff.

Army Head-quarters Staff.
The Commander-in-Chief.
Delhi Herald. Assistant Herald.
Trumpeters.
King-Emperor's Staff (*on horseback*).
Body-guard.

THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

The Imperial Cadet Corps.
Members of the Household (*in carriages*).
Indian Cavalry Regiment of Escort.

The procession was headed as before by the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, Sir E. Lee French, and the escort consisted of the Inniskilling Dragoons, R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, the Body-guard, the Household Cavalry Orderlies, the Imperial Cadet Corps and the 30th Lancers, who closed the procession. The Delhi Herald and Assistant Herald were there with their trumpeters, in crimson and gold. The escort and King-Emperor's staff rode in due order. There were two equerries-in-waiting and the members of the Royal Household were in carriages. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were in a carriage which was immediately preceded by the Body-guard and the Cavalry orderlies, and followed by the Imperial Cadets. The golden umbrella and other emblems were in full evidence, and Their Imperial Majesties could be distinguished at once by all who watched the procession pass. Troops lined the whole route, which was by way of Chauburja Road and Alipur Road to Kashmir Gate, and thence by way of Lothian Bridge to the Lahore Gate of the Fort, outside which on the Champs de Mars stood troops in solid mass.

At the Pavilion on the Ridge, several hundred spectators, including officials and Indian gentlemen, had assembled and there were many ladies. The procession was at the trot

and as it passed loud cheers were raised. It disappeared along Ridge Road and so to the Kashmir Gate. There and at other points enormous crowds had gathered, though the route did not lie through the heart of the city, and was consequently much shorter than on the day of arrival. The cavalcade was practically as imposing a one as on the state entry. Enthusiastic plaudits broke out again and again, and in loving loyalty Delhi wished Their Imperial Majesties God-speed.

There only remained the actual state departure from Selimgarh railway station which was an official function. As the procession passed through the Fort, the various portions of the escort filed off and formed up on the open ground at the side of the main road, leaving only the Heralds and trumpeters, the Body-guard and the Imperial Cadet Corps to enter the Selimgarh bastion with the royal party. Opposite the Selimgarh platform a treble guard of honour was drawn up, the Volunteer Contingent on the right, the Durham Light Infantry in the centre, the 57th Wilde's Rifles on the left. Behind the guards the escorts ranged themselves. The platform of the station was more profusely decorated with palms and plants than on the occasion of the state entry and looked very gay and pretty. On alighting from their carriage, Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General, Lady Hardinge and staff. His Imperial Majesty inspected the guard of honour, talking in an interested manner to the officers commanding each company. Then the King-Emperor ascended the steps to the platform and the farewells commenced. The ceremony resembled that of the arrival except that Their Imperial Majesties lingered over it, speaking for a few minutes to some officials with whom they had doubtless become better acquainted during the holding of the Court at Delhi. There were also more ladies on the platform than on the occasion of the arrival, and Their Majesties also bade them farewell. The Metropolitan of India and

Mr. Hailey were both absent owing to illness. Among those present was the newly appointed Ruling Chief-in-waiting, His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur. The recipients of honours were wearing their new insignia.

There was no element of sadness about the parting, for most of those present will see Their Majesties again before they return to England. Indeed it was noticeable that both the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress seemed particularly cheerful, as though satisfied that an exacting programme of important duties had been well carried out and that now they were free to enjoy a holiday in India, a land which they have more than once told us they both love so well.

Presently the King-Emperor entered his train, which rolled away in the direction of the Jumna Bridge amidst salutes by the guard of honour and by the batteries on the Fort ramparts. His Majesty stood at the door of his carriage till the train was clear of the station, smilingly acknowledging the hearty cheers which followed it along the platform.

Then the second train entered and the Queen-Empress departed in the other direction amidst equally loud cheering.

Afterwards the Governor-General's train drew up and Lord and Lady Hardinge with the Hon. Diamond Hardinge left for Barrackpur. They, too, were cheered and the assembly then dispersed. So ended this ever memorable royal visit to Delhi.

His Majesty and the Press Correspondents.

17th December.

The following message from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor is circulated over the signature of Mr. C. B. Bayley, officer in charge of the Press Camp:—"His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor sent General Keary, A.-D.-C., to this camp this afternoon and commanded him to

convey to the correspondents His Majesty's thanks for the splendid services they have rendered during the Durbar. His Imperial Majesty sympathises with them for the arduous work they had to perform and desires his appreciation to be conveyed to all correspondents."

His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to express his thanks and appreciation of the efforts of all the correspondents. They would have had far less chance of giving satisfaction but for the very efficient manner in which Mr. Bayley and his assistants helped them in their work. The supply of motor-cars and tongas was ample, and on the occasion of all big functions the arrangements for conveying each correspondent to the spot where he wished to be—arrangements which were by no means easy to make when roads were closed at an early hour—all worked without a hitch. For instance, many correspondents were enabled to view the state entry at three different points and most of them witnessed it from at least two points. In this connection it may be mentioned that the cars and chauffeurs provided for the Press Camp by the firm of Messrs. Max Minck were of excellent quality, the cars being comfortable, and most of the drivers extremely skilful. The catering arrangements have been in the hands of Messrs. Kellner and Co. and they, too, have been most satisfactory.

At a farewell dinner in the Press Camp this evening special correspondents of Anglo-Indian and London newspapers and news agencies joined in testifying to their warm appreciation of the unwearied labours and valuable assistance of Mr. Bayley, whose careful organisation had so greatly assisted them in their work.

Mr. Bayley's health was drunk with musical honours and he suitably replied.

Earlier in the day the correspondents asked Mr. Bayley's acceptance of a massive silver bowl on an ebony stand suitably

inscribed, as a permanent memento of the cordial goodwill which had existed between them.

On Friday evening Brigadier-General Birdwood, A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor, visited the Indian Press Camp and gave a message of thanks and good wishes from Their Imperial Majesties. Dewan Bahadur Karunakara Menon, the senior Editor, speaking on behalf of his brother journalists asked the General to convey their loyal and dutiful greetings to Their Majesties for their gracious solicitude for their welfare. Sir James DuBoulay also visited the camp and gave a similar message from Lord Hardinge, which elicited a most cordial and hearty response. After dinner, Mr. Alma Latifi gave the loyal toast and then Mr. Mohammad Ali, junior Editor in the camp, eulogised the services of the camp officers and made the following presentation on behalf of the Press :—(1) a silver tea service to Mr. A. Latifi, I.C.S.; (2) a silver flower stand to Khan Bahadur Aziz-ud-din; (3) a silver pandan to Mr. Manik Lal Joshi. There was a large gathering, and among those present were Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Dr. and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Haidari and Mr. Harold Cox.

Prospect and Retrospect.

The great Durbar with all its pomp and magnificence, its imposing military display and its splendid spectacular effects has come to an end.

Already the camps are dissolving and farewell salutes indicate the departure of chiefs hastening back to their States. The city of tents is vanishing, slowly it is true, but busy hands are at work, and on every side are signs that soon the vast area, now covered with encampments, will be left merely with landmarks to indicate all that has passed, and among these will stand the two foundation-stonessolitary on the open ground below the Ridge until the army of

builders come to raise on and about them the first great edifice that will be the forerunner of new Delhi. The roads will stretch in their significant lines away to the west and north, and they will break into plots the sites of the many buildings that are hereafter to rise. The landscape will be broken by the poles and wires that have carried electric light to thousands of tents, and the source of that light will remain with its much-abused features still dominating the view from the Ridge. The railways that have served their purpose so admirably will also remain, though their future is uncertain, and the Durbar Amphitheatre will await dismantlement if such a fate is ordered. The pleasant green spaces on which our sports have taken place, and our reviews been held, will rest in peace for the winter rains, but their future is secure, for the plough of the cultivator will never touch them again. They will be the play-grounds of the garrison that must in natural course hold the new capital, and of the members of that official world which will have its centre here. There will not be the desolation that followed upon the two Durbars that preceded this, the greatest of all, for Delhi is to be imperial in character once again.

So it comes that though our tents are struck and disappear they do but make room for permanent habitations that have yet to be planned. No one can foresee what the future has in store, but Delhi at least has the confident belief that the years will bring fruition to the King-Emperor's hope "that the anticipation of the beneficial and far-reaching results from great changes now to be effected may be amply fulfilled, securing to India improved administration, and to its people increased happiness and prosperity."

And of all those who have worked so long to secure that this Durbar should surpass those that have gone before, in the perfection of its arrangements and its completeness in every sense, what shall be said? This only, that their success

has been absolute and supreme and that their reward is less in the honours that they received than in the enthusiastic approval universally expressed. If some have received inadequate recognition, they may content themselves with the knowledge that those whom their labours benefited are more than grateful. And here should not be forgotten the part which the military staff, executive and administrative, have played and how thoroughly their work has been done. But the organisation all through has been so good, and on such broad lines, that whether in respect of the military arrangements or those relating to the Durbar, as a whole, failure even in detail was rendered impossible. As for Sir John Hewett and the Durbar Committee all words of praise seem inadequate, and the many loyal workers with them have deserved that full commendation which everyone has bestowed.

The responsible duties connected with the elaborate ceremonial inseparable from an assembly gathered in honour of the King-Emperor, have equally well been discharged, and Sir Henry McMahon, as Master of the Ceremonies, has filled his office with distinction. As to the troops whose presence has made effective, in the truest sense, the most important functions, the King-Emperor has just expressed in warmest terms his appreciation of all that the officers and men have done, and his sense of the arduous nature of their duties. His Imperial Majesty's farewell order has been very gratifying to all ranks.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PART III.

SPORT.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

The following is a list of teams who entered the Polo Tournament :—

10th Royal Hussars.—Captain the Hon. J. H. A. Annesley, 1 ; Captain W. O. Gibbs, 2 ; Mr. E. W. Palmes, 3; Mr. W. L. Palmer, back.

King's Dragoon Guards.—Captain D. Rasbotham, 1 ; Mr. A. E. Wienholt, 2 ; Captain L. Cheape, 3 ; Major H. C. Wickham, back. Mr. Hatfeild played in place of Captain Cheape place in the final, owing to the latter's illness.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.—Captain F. B. Nixon, 1 ; Mr. H. Colmore, 2 ; Captain G. Ritson, 3 ; Mr. A. Bowen, back.

17th Lancers.—Mr. H. Parbury, 1 (instead of Captain Bruce injured) ; Captain T. P. Melvill, 2 ; Mr. H. Turner, 3 ; Captain V. N. Lockett, back.

13th Hussars.—Mr. T. Lawson Smith, 1 ; Mr. W. G. Vanneck, 2 ; Major J. J. Richardson, 3 ; Mr. J. H. Hind, back.

9th Hodson's Horse.—Mr. M. O. Vigors, 1 ; Captain A. Fraser, 2 ; Kote-Duffadar Fatteh Mahomed Beg, 3 ; Captain F. St. J. Atkinson, back.

17th Cavalry.—Mr. T. W. Kirkwood, 1 ; Captain D. D. Wilson, 2 ; Captain R. W. Henderson, 3 ; Mr. E. G. Atkinson, back.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhopal's team.—Jemadar Gulam Ahmed, 1 ; Captain Abdul Wahed, 2 ; Imtiaz Ali Khan, 3 ; Captain J. F. Todd (39th C. I. H.), back.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh's team.—Rattan Singh, 1 ; H. H. the Maharaja, 2 ; Bunni Singh, 3 ; Moti Lal, back.

Golconda Lancers.—Hamid Yar Jung, 1 ; Captain Shah Mirza Beg, 2 ; Captain Osman Yar Jung, 3 ; Captain Kadir Beg, back.

H. H. the Maharaja of Palanpur's team.—Deare Singh, 1 ; Nawabzada Talej Mahommed Khan, 2 ; Captain A. J. L. Astley (14th Hussars), 3 ; Bhairun Singh, back.

Imperial Cadet Corps.—H. H. the Raja of Saranur, 1 ; H. H. the Nawab of Jaora, 2 ; Captain A. B. Skinner, 3 ; H. H. the Raja of Rutlam, back.

Scouts.—Captain E. W. T. Miles (Royal Dragoons), 1 ; Captain P. Stewart (Gordon Highlanders), 2 ; Captain F. W. Barrett (15th Hussars), 3 ; Colonel Chunda Singh (of Patiala), back.

The Viceroy's Staff and Kishengarh both drew byes in the first round and were drawn together in the second round. The Viceroy's Staff scratched, so that Kishengarh reached the semi-final round without playing a game.

The tournament commenced on the 27th November and concluded on the 11th December. Appended is a summary of results of matches in the various rounds, the winning team being mentioned first in each case :—

FIRST ROUND.

13th Hussars, 6 ; Golconda, 4.

King's Dragoon Guards, 8 ; 10th Hussars, 4.

Bhopal, 7 ; 17th Cavalry, 4.

Imperial Cadet Corps, 5 ; 9th Hodson's Horse, 4.

The Scouts, 8 ; 17th Lancers, 7.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 8; Palanpur, 0.

SECOND ROUND.

King's Dragoon Guards, 8 ; 13th Hussars, 4

Bhopal, 8; Imperial Cadet Corps, 3.
6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 2; The Scouts, 1.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

King's Dragoon Guards, 10; Bhopal, 0.
6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 4; Kishengarh, 3.

FINAL.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 4; King's Dragoon Guards, 1.

The following are accounts of the more interesting matches of the tournament:—

13TH HUSSARS *vs.* GOLCONDA.

27th November.

The Polo Tournament began this afternoon before a comparatively small attendance. The opposing teams were the 13th Hussars and Golconda.

The 13th had slightly the better of the first chukker and should have scored twice, the ball going just outside on each occasion. A fine run by Osman opened the scoring for Golconda. The second period was productive of a goal by Shah Mirza, but otherwise was fairly even. Exciting up and down play characterised the third period and just before the close, a fine run by Vanneck culminated in a magnificent goal from the side of the ground by Lawson-Smith. From the throw-in, Shah Mirza immediately dashed down and raised the Golconda score to three. Soon afterwards Golconda had to hit behind to save and from the ensuing penalty Hind forced it through. The score at half time was: Golconda, three; Hussars, two.

On restarting off-side was given against Golconda, who hit out from their own line. Vanneck met the ball and equalised for the Hussars. In the sixth chukker Hind and

Vanneck were particularly conspicuous, while Golconda seemed to lose all combination. Their number one failed to mark Hind at all and therefore the latter was able continually to secure the ball and Vanneck eventually scored. In the seventh chukker missing was frequent on both sides, but the 13th maintained their advantage by improved combination and the remissness of Golconda's number one. Vanneck made a fine run, but his deciding shot was two yards wide. Golconda were getting tired and their hitting was ragged in the last chukker. After fast play Hind hit up to Vanneck, Lawson-Smith rode off the back and the ball was dribbled through. Immediately afterwards, from a fine backhander from Lawson-Smith, Vanneck rushed down and added the Hussars' sixth goal. Shah Mirza slipped past Hind and retaliated a moment later, but time then sounded and the 13th gained an unexpected but splendid victory by six goals to four.

One of the most prominent of soldier sportsmen, who is making a book on the Tournament, was ready to lay long odds against any team, bar three. The chosen trio were the 10th Hussars, K. D. G.'s and Golconda. The backers of Golconda are already out of pocket. The general impression before the match was that the Nizam's team would prove victorious by a margin of at least four goals, but at half time, though Golconda were leading at that point, it was quite clear that the result would be in doubt until the last minute, and this proved to be the case as, although the final score was in favour of the Hussars by two goals, these were scored in the very last chukker, and sandwiched between them was a brilliant shot from the stick of Shah Mirza Beg. He and Kadir Beg, in fact were the only players on Golconda's side, who gave anything approaching a first class exhibition, and even Shah Mirza himself was obviously off his game. He dribbled wonderfully on occasion, and was responsible

for some brilliantly executed shots, but he missed no fewer than three easy shots at goal, and more often than otherwise, after enticing his opponents after him to the side of the ground (as is his wont), he failed to centre the ball at the critical moment. Kadir Beg, though considerably worried by Lawson-Smith and receiving very meagre assistance from his No. 3, was admirably steady and usually in the right place at the right time. At the door of Golconda's No. 1 must be laid the chief blame for the defeat of his side. In his duty of marking the opposing back he failed utterly. Except in the first two chukkers he gave Hind no trouble whatever, and in consequence this strong hitter was able time after time to push the ball right through the game to his forwards. This was particularly noticeable in the fourth chukker, when the remainder of the Thirteenth were missing a good deal. Golconda were frequently getting clear away with the ball, and two or three goals would have been practical certainties if the back had been ridden out of the way. But not a bit of it—the No. I was out on a flank waiting for a pass, Shah Mirza dribbled, the Thirteenth's No. 3 coming up forced him to hit, and there was Hind ready to hit the ball back again at his leisure. These tactics are effective only when the two forwards pass to one another with absolute certainty and accuracy, as do the brothers Waterbury, but they were fatal in this case where the hitting was most erratic.

The Thirteenth were all playing right at the top of their form, and have never put up a better exhibition. Their combination improved immensely during the latter half of the match and every member of the side took his fair share in bringing about the victory. Their ponies, on the whole, were faster than those of Golconda, and Vanneck's at any rate were considerably better trained. Hind was particularly steady at back, missed very few shots indeed and timed his rushes through the game with great exactness. Major Richardson

worked very hard, made some very valuable shots, and saved twice when a goal looked certain. On the other hand, two or three times when Hind went up, he failed to get back, and on one such occasion Shah Mirza slipped through and scored. Vanneck gave quite the best performance in either team, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the extraordinarily fine game he played. Always in the right place, always galloping and bumping, he was a tower of strength. Lawson-Smith had a hard task to deal with the redoubtable Kadir, but he succeeded in giving him a lot of trouble, and was directly responsible for three goals. The first was a brilliant shot from the side of the ground about the fifty yards flag. The second was actually scored by Vanneck, but only because Lawson-Smith rigorously rode off the back at the critical moment, while on the third occasion a long near-side backhander centred the ball beautifully to Vanneck, who had no difficulty in putting it through.

King's Dragoon Guards *vs.* 10th Hussars.

28th November.

A large attendance, including the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, assembled at the polo ground this afternoon to witness a match between the 10th Hussars and the King's Dragoon Guards.

The ball was thrown in at 3-35. Exciting play characterised the first two minutes, but then Rasbotham got away and scored. The chukker ended with a hit behind by Wienholt. The whole period was strongly in favour of the K. D. G's. The second chukker was much more even and there was no score. There was a good deal of scrimmaging, but it was a much faster chukker than the first and the 10th had as much of the game as their opponents. Shortly after the beginning of the third, Cheape ran down and only missed by inches.

The 10th forced the ball down to their opponents' end, but Wienholt got away and scored with a pretty cut from the side of the ground. From the throw-in Annesley immediately dashed down and opened the scoring for the 10th. Fast play in midfield followed until the trumpet sounded. The fourth opened with a free hit against the 10th for a foul by Gibbs but Cheape failed to score. After some up and down play a scrum occurred in front of the 10th's goal and Rasbotham forced the ball through. Immediately afterwards Annesley scored again with a long backhander. After a few exchanges Palmes and Annesley rushed down. Wickham missed right in front of the goal and the ball was dribbled through. The 10th bombarded their opponents' goal throughout, the chukker, several shots only just missing. Half time score: Three all.

On restarting with a hit from the K. D. G.'s goal line, Cheape ran the whole length of the ground, but missed his final shot. The 10th rushed the ball back and Wickham cleverly saved a certain goal, while Gibbs missed an easy shot a moment later. After exciting play in midfield the K. D. G.'s got down to the 10th's goal and though Palmer saved one shot brilliantly, Cheape hit through. Directly after the throw-in the same player rushed down and raised the Dragoons' total to five, the chukker ending with the score at five to three against the 10th. In the sixth chukker the 10th pressed for a few moments but then the Dragoons forced it back again. Palmer's pony shied off right in the mouth of the goal and Wienholt dribbled through. No further score occurred, but the rest of the chukker with the exception of two rushes was much in favour of the Dragoons. Cheape and Wickham were in particular conspicuous, while Annesley and Palmes did the lion's share of the work for the 10th. In the seventh chukker the 10th began very strongly and by some fine passing Palmes was able to score, but within a

minute of the throw-in Wienholt dashed down and retaliated. Shortly afterwards Cheape stopped on top of the ball. Palmer was obliged to pull up to avoid a collision and Cheape's shot was within an ace of scoring. Exciting play in favour of the Dragoons ensued until the end of the chukker when the score was seven to four against the 10th. In the last chukker, the Dragoons were all over their opponents. A fine shot by Rasbotham raised their advantage to four. The 10th were tired and lost combination and the Dragoons rode off the winners of a great game by eight goals to four.

There was nothing to choose between the two teams in the matter of luck, both sides missing several easy shots, and Cheape in particular hitting wide on two or three occasions which looked certainties for such a brilliant player. But, on the whole, Dame Fortune distributed her favours, impartially. In the pony department, however, the winners were considerably superior. They usually had little difficulty in catching and passing their opponents, and at the same time they were handy and staunch to a degree. Every single one of their ponies was of tip-top class, and it would be difficult to find a more superbly mounted side. The same cannot be said of the losers. Their ponies, as is only natural with so famous a team, were beautifully trained, and on the score of handiness for the most part held their own, but, taken as a whole, they lacked pace in comparison, and certainly in the case of one or two played by Palmer, staunchness also. He was "carted" on more than one critical occasion, once right in the mouth of goal, when his pony refused to go up to the ball, and Wienholt was enabled to put it through in consequence; while another of his, a bobtailed stuffy-looking bay, seemed very slow and rather disinclined to extend himself. It was an extremely fairly fought game, only one penalty being given, though there were one or two occurrences which seemed to be very nearly fouls, but the umpires saw no cause

for interference. The single penalty was for a dangerous shot under the pony's neck, which caught Wickham on the arm. For this the K. D. G.'s were given a "fifty-yard" hit in front of goal, but Cheape topped his ball and failed to score. The combination of both sides was a treat to watch. Everyone was marking his man, both Annesley and Rasbotham continually harassing their respective "backs," while long accurate passing was a feature of the game. This passing was almost invariably done by forehand shots under the pony's neck, though one marvellous backhander under the tail by Wienholt, which sent the ball a good 70 yards right from the side to within 30 yards of goal, evoked loud applause. For the winners Cheape was certainly the most brilliant. He made many remarkable runs, always seemed to be on the ball, and were it not for the fact that he missed a few shots at goal, it would be impossible to find any fault with his performance. He was ably supported by Wienholt, who did any amount of work, is the best mounted man in the team and a vastly improved player. Rasbotham, at No. 1, was continually worrying Palmer and cleared the way for his No. 2, many times, while Major Wickham, though he missed one shot which gave the 10th a goal, saved two other certainties in the nick of time and was steady and safe throughout.

The way in which the team has improved as a whole will be realised, when it is remembered that the 10th beat them in the final of the Inter-Regimental last March.

For the losers Palmes and Annesley did the lion's share. Palmes gave the finest exhibition of any player on the ground. He was playing an uphill game throughout, but he was always cool and collected, always in his right place, always passing accurately and tackling skilfully. Annesley, too, worked like a demon from start to finish, and seemed to be all over the place—now marking Wickham, now dashing back to save a goal, and again galloping forward to score one. As an

example of a real hard worker he was an object lesson. Gibbs had a difficult task to mark Cheape, and his hitting was not very certain. Palmer was severely handicapped by the injury to his wrist. He was missing the ball a great deal during the first half of the game, and there was little power behind his shots. Had his wrist been sound, and had he been better mounted, the 10th would undoubtedly have gone very much closer. As it is Palmer's wrist, inferiority of ponies and the great improvement of the K. D. G's. must be put down as the causes of the defeat of a team which has been practically invincible for five years and which has done so much to raise the standard of Indian polo. While heartily congratulating the winners, those congratulations were tempered with a strong feeling of regret at the defeat of a great team, representing a fine sporting regiment, whose *morale* and *esprit de corps* are so well known.

17TH LANCERS *vs.* THE SCOUTS.

1st December.

A large and distinguished assembly, including crowds of British troops, foregathered to-day to witness a match between the 17th Lancers No. 1 team and the Scouts' team.

Within ten seconds of the start, offside was given against the Scouts and immediately afterwards Stewart's pony slipped and fell. When the game was fairly started, the Scouts pressed at first, but the 17th forced them back and Lockett only missed by inches. Neither side had settled down yet. Beginning the second chukker, Lockett backhanded. Stewart was slow in turning and Melville picked up the ball. Parbury rode off the back and Melville dribbled through. Shortly afterwards a misunderstanding between the Scouts enabled Parbury to add another. The Scouts had considerably the better of the third period, Miles doing valuable work in worrying Lockett while Barrett pressed the attack, but no

score resulted. At the start of the fourth, Barrett outmanœuvred the 17th's backs, dribbling right through, and scored. A brilliant shot from Miles just missed. Melville hooked a stick on the wrong side, but Parbury met the resulting penalty cleverly. A splendid cut by Barrett a moment later only just failed. Melville ran down and the Scouts hit behind to save, but Lockett's penalty shot was wide. A most exciting chukker.

In the fifth Miles was given offside and a strong penalty hit by Lockett was picked up by Melville, who just missed. The Scouts forced back, however, and Barrett equalised with a brilliant shot under his pony's neck. A moment later Miles got away and scored with a marvellous shot at an almost impossible angle. Score: Three goals to two against the 17th. The Scouts were on the offensive throughout the sixth. Miles turned inside Lockett and dribbled through. Barrett and Miles together forced another a moment later, while within the next minute the Scouts' irresistible number one with the long forehand drive raised the total to six. At the end of the chukker, the 17th stopped the ball and dangerously fouled Barrett, but his penalty shot was wide. The 17th improved greatly in the seventh. Melville led off with a pretty goal. Two penalties were given against the Scouts for hooking on the wrong side. Parbury scored again cleverly with an angle shot and the Lancers continued to press till the trumpet sounded. In the eighth, Parbury by hard galloping forced it through and shortly afterwards a dangerous foul by Chanda Singh three yards in front of goal enabled the Lancers to equalise. The Scouts were all tired. Miles was no longer worrying Lockett, and Melville with a long drive brought the Lancers ahead. Everyone thought the game was over, but half a minute before time, Chanda with a tremendous nearside shot brought the score to seven all and ended a most sensational chukker.

The goals were widened and five minutes of level play followed until Miles and Chanda forced the ball down together and the former scored, thus ending the finest match of the tournament so far by eight goals to seven in favour of the Scouts.

Inniskilling Dragoons *vs.* the Scouts.

6th December.

The second round of the polo tournament concluded to-day when the Scouts met the Inniskillings. On account of the long parade the attendance at the beginning was very small.

After two minutes' level play Bowen ran through and opened the scoring for the Dragoons. Shortly afterwards a fine shot by Miles just missed, while both Ritson and Barrett almost scored before the end of the chukker. There had been nothing to choose between the teams so far. From the start of the second the Dragoons were baulked of a goal by Nixon's being offside. This period was slightly in favour of the Inniskillings. The Scouts rather lacked combination, but Barrett's brilliant individual play maintained the balance. Score, one love against the Scouts. The third chukker was most exciting. Each side gained ground in turn. Chanda Singh saved twice magnificently for the Scouts who then pressed an attack. Stewart and Miles hustled Bowen and Ritson right down the ground and Barrett easily equalised. The Dragoons attacked again. Chanda bungled and Colmore's shot only just failed. Score, one all. The Scouts pressed from the start of the fourth and Miles missed narrowly. Nixon was again given offside, and the Dragoons had to hit from their own line, but the Scouts were driven back successfully. Play continued fast and level until Miles slipped and fell causing a short delay. Thereafter play was sticky, everyone marking his man closely. The Dragoons eventually forced the play and Barrett had to hit behind to save. Half-time score, one all.

The Inniskillings took a penalty hit at the start of the fifth and a good shot by Ritson forced Miles to hit behind again, Ritson's second shot missing by inches. The Scouts immediately dashed down, but Miles shot wide. The Dragoons resumed the offensive and taxed the Scouts' back to the utmost, but Miles and Barrett brought back again and the Scouts ended the chukker with a determined onslaught. Chanda Singh was especially good this period. Nixon was offside at the beginning of the sixth and Barrett's shot hit a pony or would have scored. A moment later a scrimmage in the Dragoons' goal almost resulted in the Scouts scoring, but then the Inniskillings made desperate attacks in which Ritson and Colmore shone. Chanda and Barrett, however, offered a fine defence, the former especially playing the game of his life. Score, one all.

In the seventh Barrett missed the ball three times running which enabled Nixon to shoot but unsuccessfully. Ritson fell shortly afterwards and this caused a delay. From the restart Colmore got clear but shot wide. The Dragoons continued to attack. Chanda back-handed and hit a pony, and from the consequent scramble the Dragoons gained a second point. The Scouts pressed once more before the trumpet sounded and Bowen was hard put to it to save. Score, two to one against the Scouts.

The eighth chukker began with a fierce attack by the Scouts. Chanda made two splendid shots, but Colmore and Bowen saved brilliantly. The Scouts continued to press desperately and were actually scrimmaging in the mouth of their opponents' goal when the final trumpet sounded.

The Dragoons won a great game by two goals to one. Chanda Singh was much the best for the losers, and gave the finest performance of the match. Barrett naturally was brilliant, specially in the first half, but not nearly so good as against the 17th. Miles, who exchanged places with Stewart,

worked as hard as ever and bore the whole burden of the attack. Ritson was brilliant for the Inniskillings ably supported by Colmore. The winners were the better mounted. The ground again was very slippery.

Semi-Final Round.

9th December.

The semi-finals of the Polo Tournament were played this afternoon. A huge crowd was in attendance. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were present during part of the games and were enthusiastically received.

King's Dragoon Guards *vs.* Bhopal.

The first match began at three o'clock between the King's Dragoon Guards and Bhopal.

In the first chukker Rasbotham started with an unsuccessful run. Then Bhopal hooked Wienholt on the wrong side. From the penalty Wienholt got down, but shot wide. Bhopal made a run, but Abdul Wahed was offside and Bhopal had to hit out from their own line. The K. D. G.'s continued to press, but the chukker was sticky. Neither team had yet settled down. The Dragoons were on the offensive from the start of the second and from the scrimmage Wienholt hit through. Cheape made a brilliant run, but missed narrowly, and then Rasbotham gained the second point with an easy backhander. Score: Two love against Bhopal. After a sharp attack by Bhopal at the beginning of the third, Cheape got a clear run and scored with a long forehand drive. Shortly afterwards Wienholt's stick became entangled in Abdul Wahed's reins and the latter was nearly pulled off his mount. All the players except Cheape stopped to look at this and Cheape added a fourth goal at leisure. The remaining chukkers were a procession for the K. D. G.'s

who outclassed their opponents in every department and won by ten goals to love.

INNISKILLING DRAGOONS *vs.* KISHENGARH.

The second match began at 3-30 when the Inniskilling Dragoons met Kishengarh.

After fast even play in which each side gained advantages alternately, Ritson and Colmore forced an attack and the latter gained the first point for the Inniskillings. Except for this the chukker was very level.

Their Majesties arrived at this point.

The second chukker opened with some smart work by the Dragoons, but then the Maharaja made a good shot which only just missed. Moti Lal then missed the ball twice running. This gave Colmore a chance but his shot was wide. A moment later the Inniskillings hooked sticks on the wrong side and from the resulting penalty Kishengarh forced down and equalised. Shortly afterwards the Dragoons suffered another penalty for stick hooking, but Bunni Singh failed to materialise the advantage. The chukker ended with the Inniskillings strongly on the offensive. Colmore and Moti Lal were very good at this period. Immediately after the start of the third a collision occurred between Ritson and Moti Lal, in which the latter was injured and carried off in an ambulance.

This caused a delay of half an hour during which His Majesty went across the ground to see the football final.

A dangerous foul was given against the Dragoons, but the Maharaja failed to score and the Dragoons rushed back for Colmore to put them ahead. Shortly afterwards a tremendous shot by Ritson was all but successful. The Inniskillings were on the offensive during the remainder of the chukker. Immediately at the start Bunni Singh equalised with a magnificent shot from the sixty yards flag and from the throw-in Bunni Singh and the Maharaja renewed the attack but without

success. The remainder of the chukker was most exciting, each side fighting desperately for the lead. The Inniskillings had several hairbreadth escapes, the substitute for Moti making a fine run and also Bunni Singh. The Dragoons then pressed Kishengarh hard, Ritson being particularly conspicuous. Just on the trumpet, after several narrow misses, the Dragoons smashed through and made the half-time score three to two against Kishengarh. The fifth period was distinctly in favour of Kishengarh, who were on the attack the whole time, Bunni Singh and the Maharaja doing most of the work. The former was brilliant. One certain shot of the Maharaja was stopped by hitting a pony. Just before the trumpet the Dragoons got right down and Ritson with a long drive put his side two up. Score: Four to two against Kishengarh.

The Cavalry missed an easy chance at the beginning of the 6th.

The game was stopped for three minutes to allow of His Majesty's returning across the ground from watching the football.

On restarting the Maharaja made a mishit out from behind, which should have been fatal, but Ritson shot wide. Up and down play followed till the end of this chukker, all in favour of the Dragoons, Ritson being excellent. The Inniskillings attacked in the seventh and were baulked of a certain goal by the Maharaja's pony slipping and falling in the mouth of the goal. After some delay the ball was thrown in just in front of the goal, but went behind. Thereafter Kishengarh resumed the attack and the Cavalry back was hard pressed, but Ritson was a tower of strength and prevented scoring. At the start of the last chukker a fine run by Colmore and a shot by Ritson was cleverly saved by Bunni, who took the ball the whole length of the ground, but missed the decisive shot. The Dragoons carried it back after a succession of exciting runs. The Maharaja made a beautiful

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
GSL

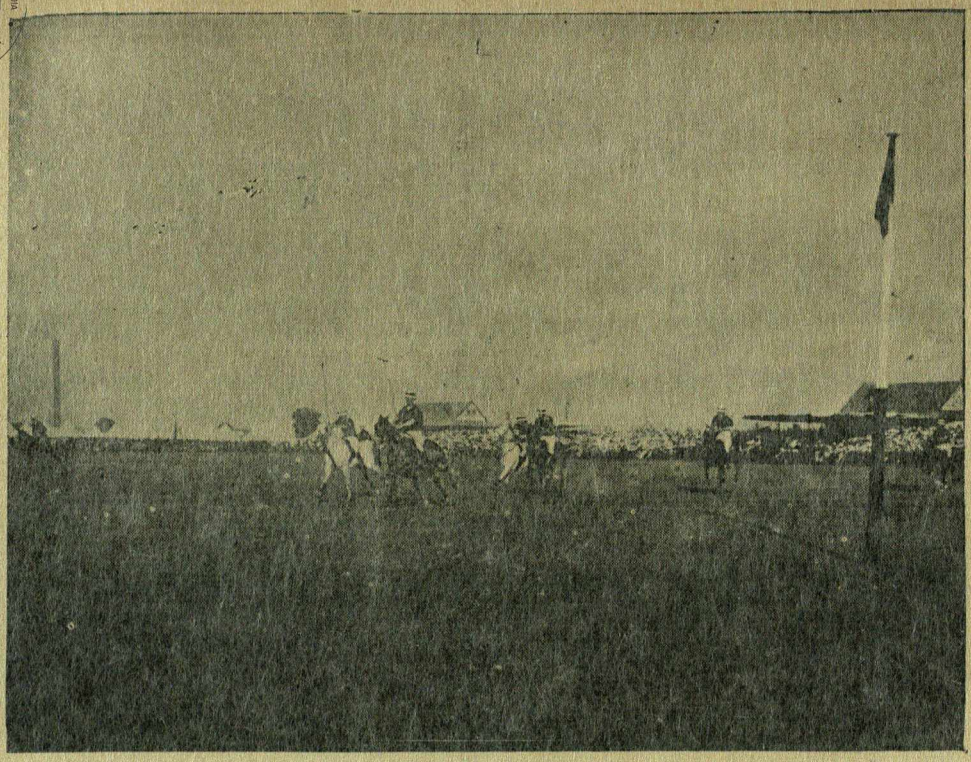


Photo by THE POLO FINAL. *J. & H. King.*

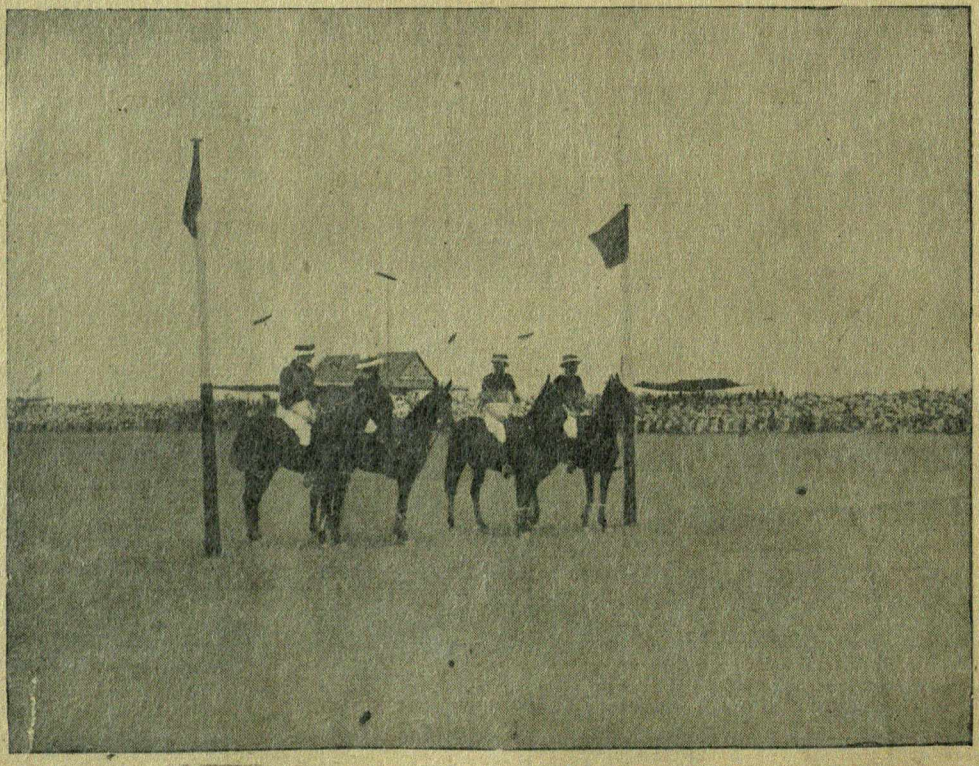


Photo by THE INNISKILLINGS : THE WINNERS. *J. & H. King.*

near side shot, which forced Bowen to hit behind and from the resulting penalty the Maharaja scored his third point.

The trumpet then sounded and the Inniskillings rode off winners of a hard fought game by four goals to three.

Kishengarh were very unlucky to lose Moti Lal. His substitute was not up to his class and there is little doubt that the result would have been different had Moti Lal played. The Maharaja played well and also No. 1. Ratan Singh, but Bunni Singh was the mainstay of the side. Ritson played a great game for the winners and Colmore did much valuable work, but the other two were not playing so well as against the Scouts.

The Final.

11th December

The polo final was decided to-day.

Enormous crowds assembled long before the commencement of the match and the border of the ground presented a wonderful picture of gay colours and various uniforms.

Their Majesties arrived at 3-40.

The ball was thrown in at 3-30 and the Inniskillings got the first run. The K. D. G.'s soon worked back, and Bowen making a mishit the Inniskillings' goal was in great danger Colmore cleared and the game was stopped while Their Majesties arrived.

Immediately on restarting the Inniskillings got away and scored the first point from a throw-in. Ritson was away again but missed when a goal looked certain. The K. D. G.'s worked it back, however, and the trumpet sounded just as Colmore's pony slipped and fell. This ended the chukker.

The Inniskillings took the offensive from the start of the second and Ritson missed. Thereupon the K. D. G.'s got into

their opponent's territory and Wienholt's shot went near, followed shortly by another from Hatfeild which was unlucky not to score. Wienholt made a narrow miss a moment later and then Rasbotham was too quick for Bowen and got clear away, but his decisive shot was wide. Colmore from the hit out made a fine run, but he also made a wild final shot which ended the chukker. This period was all in favour of the K. D. G.'s.

At the start of the third, Wickham made a mishit out, Rasbotham picked up and out-galloping all pursuers ran the entire length of the ground and equalised brilliantly amid loud applause. Play continued very fast and even. Neither side was able to gain any advantage and the chukker ended with the ball in midfield. Colmore got the first run in the fourth and the K. D. G.'s goal was seriously threatened. Rasbotham got it away once but the Dragoons forced back again until a pretty piece of combination relieved the pressure and Rasbotham's shot only missed by inches. The half-time trumpet then sounded with the score one all and the ball outside near the Inniskillings' line. The period was all in favour of the latter.

The beginning of the fifth witnessed a strong combined attack by the Inniskillings, but Wickham and Wienholt managed to force it back and lively play followed in which Ritson showed to great advantage. Then he and Nixon threatened their opponents' citadel again and it required a strong effort by the K. D. G.'s to force the ball to midfield when the chukker ended. The period was again adverse for the K. D. G.'s.

At the start of the sixth the Inniskillings resumed the offensive and from a scrimmage added a second point, Colmore a moment later running down and narrowly failing. The K. D. G.'s then had a turn, but the Dragoons drove them off. Rasbotham however returned to the attack and

the Inniskillings were hard pressed, the ball frequently going behind their line. Before the end of the chukker they succeeded in bringing the ball back to midfield by the combination of Colmore and Ritson. The K. D. G.'s had the better of this period.

At the start of the seventh a brilliant piece of work by Colmore brought the ball into their opponents' territory, but the K. D. G.'s got it away and there was nothing to choose between the two teams for some minutes until the K. D. G.'s formed a scrimmage near the goal and almost scored. Then however, Ritson and Colmore carried all before them. Wickham missed his backhander and Nixon with a neat backhander put the Inniskillings two up.

The K. D. G.'s made a determined attack at the beginning of the last chukker, but Bowen staved them off and level play continued for some minutes. Just before the final trumpet, Colmore added a fourth goal and the Inniskillings rode off winners of a great game by four goals to one.

Captain Cheape was unable to play owing to illness and it is difficult to calculate the handicap suffered by the K. D. G.'s through his absence. Without him they were all at sea. Wienholt had nobody to feed him and Wickham was overworked. Only Rasbotham reproduced his true form. With Cheape the K. D. G.'s would probably have won, and even without him the betting was seriously in their favour before the match. They are to be deeply commiserated on their extreme ill-fortune. The winners were all at the very top of their form. Ritson as usual was astoundingly good. Colmore was full of dash and very quick on the ball. Nixon and Bowen were both far better than in previous games. The ponies of each side were about equal.

Her Majesty presented the trophies to the winners and Captain Ritson called for cheers after which the King and Queen left amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

A RETROSPECT.

12th December.

The historic tournament has at last been concluded and it now becomes necessary briefly to review the causes which led to the success of the winning team. Prominent among these was the favourable caprice of Dame Fortune. While fully realising and according due admiration to the extremely meritorious displays which the Inniskillings gave, and while heartily congratulating them on their ultimate success, it is impossible to blink the fact that they were very largely indebted to the fickle goddess. If we examine the particular section of the Tournament in which the Inniskillings' lot was cast, we find that, but for the loss of Captain Bruce through an accident, the 17th Lancers would almost certainly have beaten the Scouts. But the latter proved themselves to all intents and purposes the equals of the Inniskillings. Consequently, it is only reasonable to assume that the Seventeenth, with Captain Bruce, would have been too powerful for the Dragoon combination. Again Kishengarh only suffered defeat by a margin of one goal, after Moti Lal, a tried exponent, had been rendered *hors de combat* at the beginning of the third chukker, and had been replaced by an inefficient substitute. There can surely be little doubt that, but for this mishap, the Maharaja's team would have had the match safe. And in this connection also the Dragoons were fortunate in that the Maharaja did not order the best member of their team off the ground and finish the match three aside, as was his prerogative, since the collision which caused Moti Lal's injury was given a "dangerous foul" against the Inniskillings. Had he done so, the result would have been a foregone conclusion. Finally, the sudden illness of Captain Cheape gave them an unexpected opportunity of lifting the cup. It is impossible to estimate the handicap under which the K. D. G.'s suffered through the absence of this great

player. Their combination was upset, each man seemed to be nervous about the reliability of another, they were in fact—to use a slang term—all over the shop. And no wonder. What could be more disheartening than, after working through three strenuous rounds, after easily defeating an hitherto invincible team, after expending an infinity of time, money and trouble in preparation, to have almost certain victory snatched from their grasp, not through any fault of their own, but simply through ill-luck? Let it not be thought, however, that this reference to the chances of war and polo is intended to discredit the Inniskillings' success. That they were phenomenally lucky is undeniable, but at the same time their victory was most meritorious. Except in the first round, when they had a practical walk over, they had to fight hard for the verdict in every match and they gave a better exhibition in the final than on any previous occasion. Extremely well mounted, they are extraordinarily quick on the ball, and in Captain Ritson they have a player of the very highest class. They work well together, every man does his fair share, and with the confidence gained from this signal success they should have a great chance in the forthcoming Inter-Regimental. Colmore, in particular, is an indefatigable worker and one of the best numbers two seen in this tournament. If they can but improve the accuracy of their goal shooting, it will take a remarkably good team to lower their colours. It is to be hoped that they will meet again in the Inter-Regimental their opponents of to-day with the assistance of Captain Cheape, and also the Seventeenth Lancers' full team, and should this eventuate it will be interesting to observe the result.

Thus has this most exciting and instructive tournament ended and nobody, one imagines, is more gratified at the result than the gallant officer who has been making a book throughout. With the favourites defeated in nearly every

match, and heavy money for 10th Hussars, K. D. G.'s and Kishengarh, he should have netted a comfortable sum to tide him over the winter.

All the arrangements have been carried out without a hitch by Colonel Lecky, the Honorary Secretary. The grounds left something to be desired, that on the east being very slippery while on the west ground the ball bumped considerably. In view of the fact, however, that they were ordinary maidan nine months ago, they were both extraordinarily good.

One especially satisfactory feature of the tournament was the scarcity of penalties. Only six dangerous fouls were recorded in the whole twelve matches and in the final the umpires did not intervene on a single occasion. In conclusion it is most gratifying to reflect that in the Durbar Tournament of 1902 no British team even reached the semi-finals, whereas in 1911 the ultimate verdict rested between two British Cavalry Regiments.

GSL

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

14th December.

The Point-to-Point Races were decided to-day, the first race being at 1-15. A course of above 4½ miles was laid out round the review ground, all jumps being bush fences except one mud wall, one piano-shaped bank, one water jump fourteen feet wide, and one jump to represent a nullah. The attendance at the start was small, many people still lunching, but large crowds assembled during the afternoon.

The following are details:—

All-Comers' Race. King-Emperor's Cup.—The cup and 75 per cent of the entrance money to the winner; 20 per cent to the second; 5 per cent to the third. For ponies. About three miles.

Mr. Curtis's SIR JOHN (Owner) 1
Major Crawley's SHANNON LASS (Owner) 2
Major Holden's EVENTIDE (Owner) 3

Also ran: Toby, Slow Boy, Mick, Arabi, Strawberry, Polly Hopkins and Granny.

Sir John took the lead after one mile and won easily; two lengths between second and third. Granny would have been second, but fell at the last fence and as a result was fourth.

All finished except Arabi, who fell.

Imperial Service Troops' Race. King-Emperor's Cup.—The cup to the winner. For horses. English and Australians 11st. 7lb.; C. B's. 9st. 7lb.; Arabs, 8st. 7lb. About four miles.

Patiala Imperial Service Lancers' BLACK DOUGLAS (Lieutenant Thakra Singh) 1

Jodhpur First Hardar Regiment's No. 1803 (Lieutenant Harmat Singh) 2

Also ran: Rampur I. S. Lancers' Bela; Kapurthala I. S. Infantry's Hiri; Bhawnagar I. S. Lancers' Barathaki; Bhopal I. S. Lancers' Pindhari; Alwar I S. Lancers' No. 775; 1st Patiala Infantry's Guarmukh; Mysore I. S. Lancers' Yuba

The race was run at a slow canter and refusals were frequent. Only two finished, Black Douglas winning by quarter of a mile from the Jodhpur representa tive.

Welter Weight Race. Queen-Empress's Cup.—The cup and 75 per cent. of the entrance money to the winner; 20 per cent. to the second; 5 per cent. to the third. For horses. English and Australians, 13st. 7lb.; C. Bs., 11st. 7lb.; Arabs, 10st. 7lb. Owners riding allowed 7lb. About four miles.

Captain Kennard's THE GHOST (Mr. Nicholson) ... 1

Mr. Wallace's FINDRASSIE (Owner) 2

Major Crawley's KATERFELTO (Owner) 3

Also ran: Red Paint; At Last; Black Coon; Mutiny High Force; Kote Dafadar; James; Little John; Knight of the Hills; Mutineer and Yasper.

Ghost went away with a long lead. One mile from home Katerfelto challenged strongly, but could not stay on, the Ghost winning a well ridden race by four lengths from Findrassie who came with a run and finished ten lengths in front of the third. Red Paint broke his neck at the bank.

Indian Officers' Race. King-Emperor's Cup.—The cup to the winner. For horses. English and Australians, 11st. 7lb.; C. Bs., 9st. 7lb.; Arabs, 8st. 7lb. About four miles.

27th Light Cavalry's AGAMEMNON (Risaldar Mul Singh) 1

3rd Skinner's Horse's SIKANDAR (Jemadar Raj Singh) 2

11th Lancers' HARNAMA (Risaldar Gopal Singh) ... 3

Also ran : 8th Cavalry's Royalty; 4th Cavalry's Moti; 5th Cavalry's Lady Harriet; 36th Jacob's Horse's Jacobin; 20th Deccan Horse's Mirza; 17th Cavalry's Khan Bahadur; 2nd Lancers' Red Clerk; 1st Lancers' No. 189.

Light Weight Race. Queen-Empress's Cup.—The cup and 75 per cent. of the entrance money to the winner; 20 per cent. to the 2nd, 5 per cent. to the third. For horses, English and Australians, 12st.; C. Bs., 10st.; Arabs, 9st. Owners riding allowed 7lb. About four miles.

Mr. Nethersole's HARLEQUIN (Owner) 1
Mr. Yorke's LOCHINVAR (Owner) 2
Major Keighley's PUNCH (Mr. Railston)... ... 3

Also ran : Lonely Girl; Guinevere; Golden Gleam; Lady Leonard; Peter; Deputy; Red Lucifer; Forester; Reinforcement; Devotion; Lily Bart; Rajput; Adventure; Bon Ami.

Won by four lengths; two lengths between second and third; Adventure close up fourth.

Their Majesties were present and the Queen-Empress presented the cups to the winners.

GSL

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

15th December.

The preliminary competitions in the Durbar Military Tournament, open to officers and men of the British and Indian armies took place on the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th December. The finals were decided this morning with the following results :—

Best officer at arms mounted troops.—Lieutenant D. Bromilow, 14th Lancers, 1 ; Lieutenant Collum, 26th Cavalry, 2.

Best officer at arms dismounted troops.—Captain J. A. Yates, 103rd Light Infantry, 1 ; Lieutenant Whitall, Unattached List, 2.

Best Indian officer at arms, mounted corps.—Jemadar Natha Singh, 30th Lancers, 1 ; Resaldar Hamir Singh, 34th Poona Horse, 2.

Best Indian officer at arms, dismounted corps.—Jemadar Chatarpal Singh, 96th Infantry, 1 ; Jemadar Fazal Hussain, 93rd Burma Infantry, 2.

Best officer at arms, I. S. troops, mounted.—Jemadar Saiyid Tafazul Hossain, Gwalior Lancers.

Best officer at arms, I. S. Troops, dismounted.—Subadar Naimab Ali Khan, 3rd Infantry.

Best man at arms, British mounted corps.—S.S.M.R.R. Carnegie, 14th Hussars, 1 ; Sergeant H. Roll, 17th Lancers, 2.

Best man at arms, British dismounted corps.—Sergeant Ingram, 1st Essex Regiment.

In the afternoon, in the presence of Their Imperial Majesties, spectacular displays took place. The 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, advanced by sections over the obstacle course and concluded with a sham attack. The 17th Lancers performed a musical ride. The 18th King George's Own Lancers gave a display of feats of horsemanship; and R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, performed a musical drive, which culminated in the Battery in line jumping their teams and guns over a mud wall. On the conclusion of the display Her Imperial Majesty presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the Military Tournament, as well as to the winners of the Point-to-Point Races, and to the winning teams in the Football and Hockey Tournaments.

THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Football Tournament was open to all British troops in India. Before the Durbar, qualifying rounds took place between the teams of units in each of the ten Divisions and the winners of these rounds were entitled to play in the Tournament proper. The teams of the units who thus qualified to play at Delhi and the Divisions from which they came are as follows :—

2nd Battalion, the North Staffordshire Regiment, 1st (Peshawar Division).

2nd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

1st Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers, 3rd (Lahore Division).

2nd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 4th (Quetta) Division.

1st Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry, 5th (Mhow) Division.

2nd Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 6th (Poona) Division.

1st Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment, 7th (Meerut) Division.

The Royal Garrison Artillery, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

2nd Battalion, the Shropshire Light Infantry, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

1st Battalion, the Border Regiment, Burma Division.

The tournament opened on the 27th November and the final was played on the 9th December. The North Stafford-

shire Regiment scratched to the Border Regiment in the first round. Appended are the results of matches in the various rounds, the winning team being mentioned first in each case :—

First Round.

Royal Garrison Artillery, 2 ; North Lancashire Regiment, 1.

Second Round.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, 1 ; the Black Watch, 0.

The Border Regiment, 3 ; the Royal Irish, 1.

The North Lancashire Regiment, 2 ; the Durham Light Infantry, 1.

The Shropshire Light Infantry, 3 ; the Welsh Fusiliers, 2.

Semi-Final Round.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, 3 ; the Shropshire Light Infantry, 1.

The Border Regiment, 1 ; the North Lancashire Regiment, 0.

Final.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, 1 ; the Border Regiment, 0.

Description of the Final Game.

There was an enormous gathering on the football ground on the 8th December to witness the final of the Football Tournament. The Lancashire Fusiliers started slightly favourites, but the expectation of a fine struggle was not disappointed. The Lancashire Fusiliers won eventually by one goal to love. The goal was scored in the second half.

The Fusiliers lost the toss and had to commence facing the sun. They at once rushed the ball into dangerous proximity to the Borderers' goal and sent in shot after shot all to no purpose. Fox, the Borderers' goal-keeper, stopped them whether they came high or low, swift or slow. The Lancashires kept up the pressure for several minutes forcing corners with embarrassing rapidity, but could not beat the defence. At length Josselyn and Shearer, forwards of the Borderers, took a fine pass from Ellwood and raced down the middle of the ground. Russell, the half-back, and Hefferman, the back, saved for the Fusiliers. Then followed some ding-dong play about the centre of the ground. The Lancashire Fusiliers once obtained control of the ball and looked like scoring, but Russell again came to the rescue, and by some excellent work transferred the strife to neutral ground. The Lancashire Fusiliers attacked again, but failed to beat the Border goal-keeper. When the game was restarted, the Lancashire Fusiliers were again on the offensive, but for some time failed to get past the Borderers' goal-keeper, who was at last beaten by what looked to the spectators an easy shot. It came from the left wing and was without much pace. The goal-keeper stopped the ball, but failed to hold it and it trickled over the line.

Henceforth play was more even. The Lancashire Fusiliers maintained their lead and won as already stated by one goal to *nil*, which about represented their superiority on the day.

The Fusiliers were heartily applauded by the whole crowd. The play was remarkably clean and the post of referee, occupied by Mr. Job, was practically a sinecure.

His Majesty the King, attended by Lord Hardinge, Lord Crewe, and a full suite witnessed a portion of the game and was heartily cheered both on coming to the ground and returning to the polo pavilion.

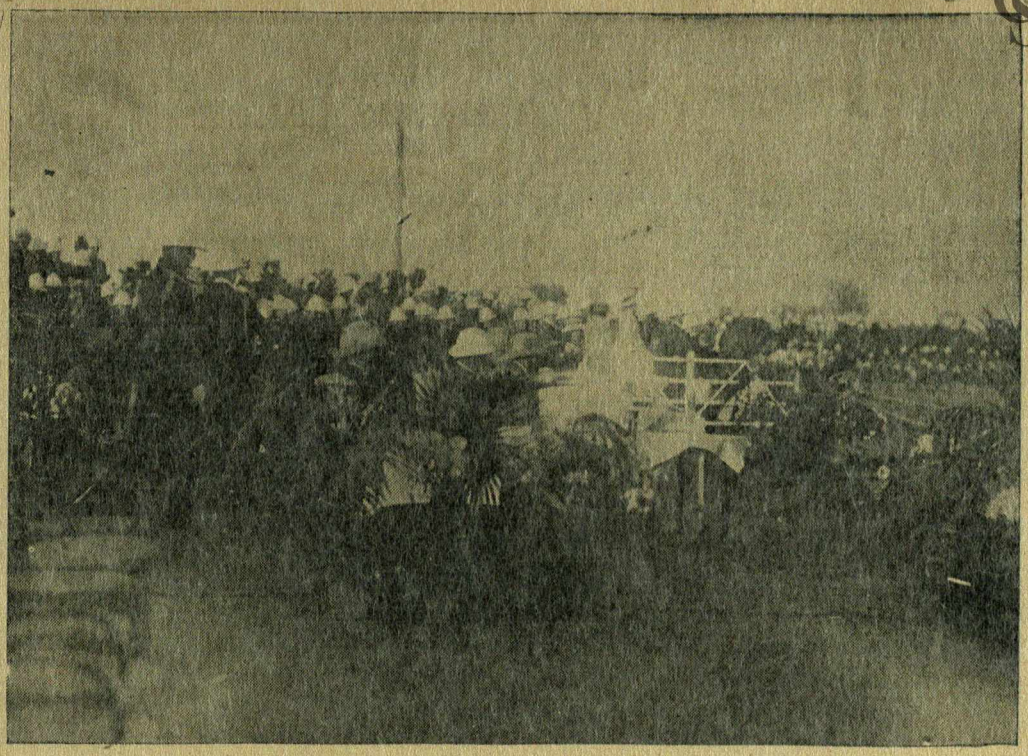


Photo by H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR AMONG HIS SOLDIERS, WATCHING THE FOOTBALL. *J. & H King.*

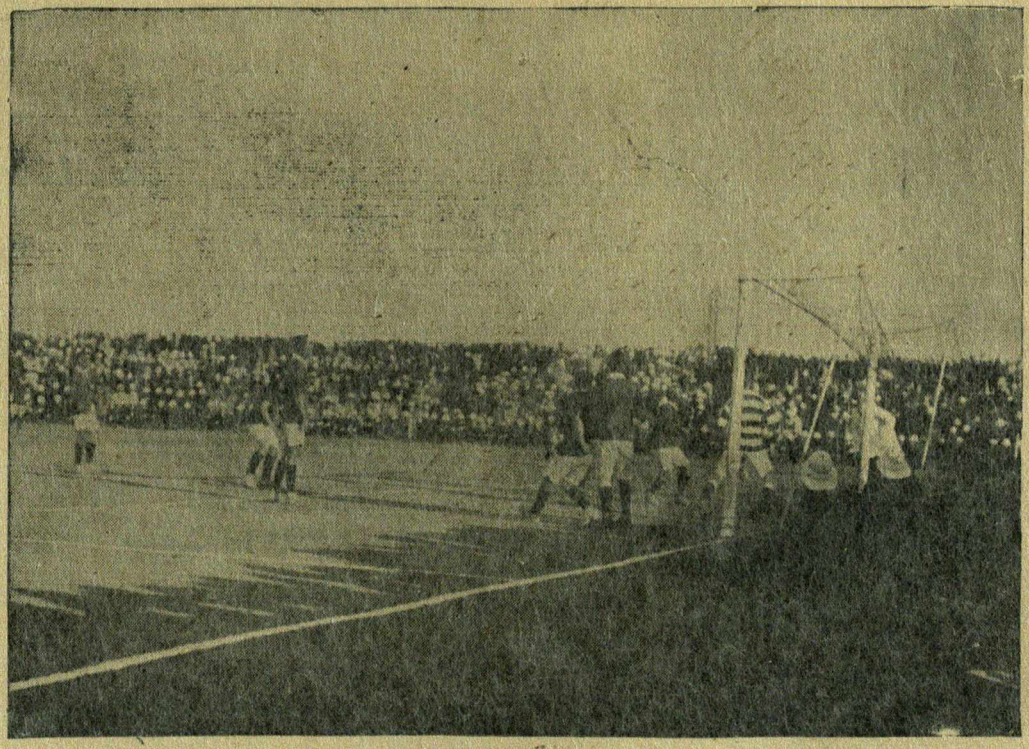


Photo by THE GAME IN PROGRESS. *J. & H. King.*

The whole tournament was an interesting one and was run most smoothly owing to the tact and resource of the indefatigable Secretary, Captain Chamier. The cup was presented to the winners by Her Majesty the Queen on the 15th instant after the termination of the Military Tournament.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Hockey Tournament, which was open to all units of the Indian Army, was run in a similar way to the Football Tournament, qualifying rounds taking place in the divisions. The units whose teams qualified to play at Delhi and the divisions from which they came were as follows :—

The 46th Punjabis, 1st Division.
The 84th Punjabis, 2nd Division.
The 45th Sikhs, 3rd Division.
The 130th K. G. O.'s Baluchis, 4th Division.
The 30th Punjabis, 5th Division.
The 12th Pioneers, 6th Division.
The 33rd Punjabis, 7th Division.
The 48th Pioneers, 8th Division.
The 1st Brahmans, 9th Division.
The 93rd Infantry, Burma Division.

The following are the results of matches played in the different rounds, the winning team being mentioned first in each case :—

First Round.

30th Punjabis, 6 ; 12th Pioneers, 0.
93rd Infantry, 3 ; 45th Sikhs, 1.

Second Round.

84th Punjabis, 4 ; 1st Brahmans, 3.
33rd Punjabis, 4 ; 46th Punjabis, 2.
30th Punjabis, 3 ; 48th Pioneers, 1.
93rd Infantry, 7 ; 130th Baluchis, 1.

Semi-Final Round.

30th Punjabis, 5 ; 84th Punjabis, 2.

33rd Punjabis, 1 ; 93rd Infantry, 0.

Final.

33rd Punjabis, 2 ; 30th Punjabis, 1.

The Final Game.

The final of the Hockey Tournament was played on the 14th December in splendid weather and before a representative gathering. His Imperial Majesty, attended by the Governor-General and staffs, arrived when the first portion of the game was half way through and remained until the play was practically over.

The 30th had the larger proportion of European officers and started slightly favourites. They went off with a rush and put their opponents on the defensive for several minutes and it was due to the hard work of Chamier, the centre half back of the 33rd, that they were kept at bay. They continued to press and at last Moss drew blood amidst great cheering. This put the 33rd on their mettle, and the forwards playing with very pretty combination enabled Harrison to score with a low shot.

In the second half the 33rd for a time had play their own way. About ten minutes after the restart, Harrison centred from the left and the centre forward sent in a smashing shot which completely beat the goal-keeper. The 30th woke up after this and made several fine attempts to equalise, but without success, and a fast and even game resulted in a victory for the 33rd Punjabis by two goals to one.

Captain Chamier, the captain of the winning side, who was also the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament, was warmly cheered.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The finals of the Durbar Boxing Tournament were fought off on the night of the 15th December before a very large gathering. Appended are the results :—

N. C. Os. and Men.

Bantam Weights.—Drummer Fairman, Royal Munster Fusiliers, *v.* Drummer Jennings, South Lancashire Regiment. The former pursued his usual tactics of going for his man, clever dodging and caring nothing for punishment. Towards the end of the second round Jennings showed signs of tiring. In the third round as usual Fairman was untiring in his efforts to force the fighting and gained a popular verdict.

Feather Weights.—Private Osborne, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, *v.* Driver Chandler, X Battery, R.H.A. Osborne led from start to finish and won a nice fight on points.

Light Weights.—Corporal Shephard, Royal West Kent Regiment, *v.* Corporal Russell, Royal West Kent Regiment. An indifferent fight. Russell took a lot of punishment very pluckily. Shephard won.

Middle Weights.—Sergeant Chivers, Essex Regiment, *v.* Rifleman Curzon, 6th K. R. R. Corps. These are two of the best middle weights in India. The first round was very close but slightly in favour of Chivers. The second round was very even. The third round was in favour of Curzon, who just won on points. The best fight of the tournament and said to be Chivers' first defeat in India.

Catch Weights.—Sergeant Houston, Black Watch, *v.* Lance-Corporal Gates, Royal Fusiliers. The first round was slightly in favour of Houston. In the second round, Houston nearly knocked his man out. The third round was

also in favour of Houston who won on points fairly comfortably.

OFFICERS.

Heavy Weights.—Captain Kirkwood, 23rd Cavalry, *v.* Lieutenant C. C. Darley, R.F.A. The latter had the better of every round, showing himself the more scientific fighter and the harder and straighter hitter. He won comfortably on points.

Light Weights.—Lieutenant Carlisle, 107th Pioneers *v.* Captain R. C. Williams, R.F.A. The latter led off, hitting hard and gaining several points, but towards the end of the 1st round he tired. The same thing happened each round, and Carlisle, being in better training, took his early punishment and won.

Middle Weights.—Lieutenant C. C. Darley, R.F.A. *v.* Lieutenant Carter, R.G.A. Darley had the better of the first round but Carter woke up in the second and punished his man. In the third round, Carter was repeatedly knocked down but he refused to give up although practically knocked out. The referee stopped the fight awarding it to Darley.

Feather Weights.—Lieutenant Selby, 5th Fusiliers, *v.* Captain Williams, R.F.A. Selby led in the first two rounds and went for his man again in the third, showing more training and a little more science. A very good fight.

The last mentioned was the last fight and concluded a most successful tournament. The greatest credit was due t
Captain Stansfeld, D. S. O., Gordon Highlanders, for h
only completed the building of the stadium which h
but also made all arrangements throughout th
and personally attended on every one of the
spite of early morning parades. Genera
the prizes.

The following is the list of poin
Royal West Kent Regiment, 15;
Munster Fusiliers, 8; Essex Regimen

MINISTRY OF CULTURE • GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CC SL

APPENDICES.

GSL

APPENDIX I.

By the King-Emperor.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

For making known within His Majesty's Dominions the celebration of the Solemnity of the Coronation of His Majesty,

GEORGE, R. I.

Whereas, by Our Royal Proclamations bearing date the nineteenth day of July and the seventh day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten in the First Year of Our Reign, We did publish and declare Our Royal intention, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation upon the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

And whereas, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, We were enabled to celebrate the said Solemnity upon Thursday, the 22nd June last;

And whereas, by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of March in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, in the First Year of Our Reign, We did declare that it was Our wish and desire Ourselves to make known to all Our loving Subjects within Our Indian Dominions that the said Solemnity had so been celebrated, and to call to Our Presence Our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and other of Our Officers, the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under Our Protection, and the Representatives of all the Provinces of Our Indian Empire;

Now We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, make announcement thereof and extend to all Our Officers, and to all Princes, Chiefs and Peoples now at Delhi assembled Our Royal and Imperial greeting and assure them of the deep affection with which We regard Our Indian Empire, the welfare and prosperity of which are and ever will be Our constant concern.

Given at Our Court at Delhi, the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven in the Second Year of Our Reign.

God Save The King-Emperor.

APPENDIX II.

Court Circulars.

King-Emperor's Camp, 8th December.

This morning the King-Emperor held a reception of the Ruling Chiefs.

Their Highnesses were conducted to the audience chamber and were received in turn by His Imperial Majesty.

The following had the honour of being received:—The Maharaja of Travancore, the Raja of Cochin, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Maharaja of Orchha, the Raja of Dhar, the Raja of Dewas (senior branch), the Raja of Dewas (junior branch), the Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Raja of Nabha, the Maharaja of Bhutan, the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Khan of Kalat.

The Lord-in-Waiting, Commander Sir Charles Cust and Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Equerries-in-Waiting, Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Colonel Goodwin, Major Cadogan and Captain Raban were in attendance on His Imperial Majesty, and a guard of honour of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the King's Own Sappers and Miners was mounted in front of the reception tent during the ceremony.

This afternoon the King-Emperor laid the foundation-stone of the All-India King Edward Memorial. A royal procession was formed in the following order and Their Imperial Majesties drove from the King-Emperor's Camp to the site of the memorial:—

First carriage—Their Imperial Majesties.

Second carriage—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord-in-Waiting.

Third carriage—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Teck, the Lord Stamfordham, Sir John Hewett.

Fourth carriage—The Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord High Steward, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Sir Edward Henry.

Fifth carriage—The Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Edmund Barrow, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Colonel Sir J. Dunlop-Smith.

Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

An escort was furnished by the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars and the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers.

The route was by the Alipur Road, Kashmir Gate and Elgin Road, and was lined throughout by troops.

On arrival at the Memorial Gardens the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General and the members of the Executive Committee, who had the honour of being presented to His Imperial Majesty by His Excellency.

Guards of honour of the Royal Navy, Royal Marine Artillery, the Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, were mounted within the enclosure, and detachments of the following regiments of which the late King-Emperor was Colonel-in-Chief, with standards and colours, were grouped around the base of the memorial :—10th Royal Hussars, Royal Regiment of Artillery, King's Own Royal Lancashire Regiment, Norfolk Regiment, Gordon Highlanders, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were conducted to the *shamiana* by the Governor-General. His Excellency then read an address to the King-Emperor on behalf of the Executive Committee to which His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply.

After replying to the address the King-Emperor advanced to the base of the memorial and laid the foundation-stone. The massed bands played the National Anthem and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the Fort. On the completion of the ceremony Their Imperial Majesties entered their carriages and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp, where His Imperial Majesty inspected the guards of honour of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and King George's Own Sappers and Miners which were mounted in front of the royal tents.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a dinner party this evening to which the following had the honour of being invited :—The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, Sir Arthur Lawley and Lady Lawley, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, Lord Alington, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Thakur Saheb and Rani Saheb of Gondal, the Nawab of Janjira, Sir

Mohamed Ali Muhammed Khan of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Mr. M. Mazharul Haque, the Hon. Maung Bah Too and Mrs. Bah Too, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy and Mrs. Dadabhoy, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Gates and Mrs. Gates, the Hon. Mr. F. A. T. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, the Hon. Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Sir Trevredyn Wynne, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Meston and Mrs. Meston, the Hon. Mr. J. B. Brunyate and Mrs. Brunyate, the Hon. Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson and Mrs. Stewart-Wilson, the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, the Hon. Mr. B. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, the Hon. Major-General M. H. S. Grover and Mrs. Grover, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Bhurgri, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Vincent and Mrs. Vincent, the Right Revd. Eyre Chatterton, D.D., Bishop of Nagpur, and Mrs. Chatterton, the Right Revd. R. S. Fyffe, Bishop of Rangoon, the Right Revd. G. H. Westcott, Bishop of Lucknow, Mr. W. H. Wood and Mrs. Wood, Mr. S. Finney, C.I.E., and Mrs. Finney, Mr. G. W. Shaw, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. S. Hartnoll and Mrs. Hartnoll, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. W. Ormond and Mrs. Ormond, Mr. W. W. Drew and Mrs. Drew, Sir John Benton and Lady Benton, Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor and Mrs. Trevor, Major-General B. T. Mahon, Major-General Sir A. A. Barrett and Lady Barrett, Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill, the Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Colonel P. Z. Cox and Mrs. Cox, the Raja of Chhota Udepur, the Raja of Baria, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Nawab of Sachin, the Thakur Saheb of Limbri, the Thakur Saheb of Rajkot, Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., and Mrs. Peyton, Brigadier-General H. V. Cox and Mrs. Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel F.A. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, the Aides-de-camp-in-waiting to H. E. the Governor-General, the ladies and gentlemen of Their Imperial Majesties' household in attendance; the Duke of Teck, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Mistress of the Robes, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord-in-Waiting, Lord Stamfordham, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Sir E. R. Henry, Prince George of Battenberg, the Hon J. W. Fortescue, Commander Sir Charles Cust and Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel (Equerries-in-Waiting).

The massed string bands under the direction of Major Stretton played a selection of music during dinner.

9th December.

The King-Emperor this morning held a further reception of the Ruling Chiefs, when the following had the honour of being received in turn by His Imperial Majesty in the audience chamber :—

Bombay Chiefs.—The Nawab of Palanpur, the Jam of Nawanagar, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Raja of Rajpipla,

the Nawab of Cambay, the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Thakur Saheb of Gondal, the Nawab of Janjira, the Sultan of Lahej, the Sultan of Sher and Mokalla, the Fadthli Sultan, the Raja of Dharmpur, the Raja of Bansda, the Raja of Chhota Udepur, the Raja of Baria, the Nawab of Sachin, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Thakur Saheb of Palitana, the Thakur Saheb of Limbdi, the Thakur Saheb of Rajkot, the Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Mudhol.

Rajputana.—The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar.

Central India.—The Maharaja of Samthar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Rutlam, the Maharaja of Panna, the Maharaja of Charkhari, the Maharaja of Bijawar, the Maharaja of Chhatarpur, the Raja of Sitamau, the Raja of Sailana, the Raja of Rajgarh, the Raja of Narsinghgarh, the Rana of Barwani, the Rana of Ali Rajpur.

Bengal.—The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Raja of Karond.

United Provinces.—The Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Benares, the Raja of Tehri (Garhwal).

Punjab.—The Raja of Jind, the Raja of Kapurthala, the Raja of Mandi, the Raja of Sirmur (Nahan), the Raja of Bilaspur (Kohlar), the Nawab of Kotla, the Raja of Faridkote, the Raja of Chamba, the Raja of Suket, the Nawab of Loharu.

Madras.—The Raja of Pudukkottai.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The Raja of Hill Tippera, the Raja of Manipur.

Burma.—The Sawbwa of Kengtung, the Sawbwa of Yawnghwe, the Sawbwa of Hsipaw.

Baluchistan.—The Jam of Las Bela.

The Lord-in-Waiting, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Major the Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett (Equerries-in-Waiting), Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General Mercer, Colonel the Viscount Hardinge, Captain Ashburner and Captain Hill were in attendance.

After the reception the King-Emperor inspected the guards-of-honour of the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion, King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, which were mounted in front of the reception tent.

Yesterday the Queen-Empress in the morning visited the Kutab Minar and surrounding places of interest.

Her Imperial Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring and Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson (Equerry-in-Waiting).

This morning the Queen-Empress held a reception of Indian ladies who presented an address of welcome to Her Imperial Majesty. The Duchess of Devonshire and the Countess of Shaftesbury were in attendance.

In the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress drove to the tournament grounds. A procession of carriages was formed as follows :—

First Carriage.—The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage.—The Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett.

Third Carriage.—The Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, Major the Lord C. Fitzmaurice.

Major Stockley and Captain Hogg were in attendance on horseback.

The escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Colonel Stanton and Colonel the Viscount Hardinge were in attendance at the polo ground.

On arrival the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and Their Imperial Majesties witnessed the semi-finals of the Polo Tournament.

His Imperial Majesty was also present at the final of the Football Tournament.

In the evening, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured by their presence a military torchlight tattoo by the massed bands at the polo ground.

Their Imperial Majesties drove to the polo ground in motors. The military tattoo was under the management of Colonel Somerville, Principal, Kneller Hall, and the massed bands were directed by Major Stretton, Kneller Hall.

10th December.

This morning the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were present at Divine service, which was held on Jagatpur Island, opposite the Delhi Garrison Troops' Camp. Their Imperial Majesties drove to the Church parade-ground, and the procession of carriages was as follows :—

First Carriage.—The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage.—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Lord High Steward, the Marquis of Crewe and Lord Shaftesbury.

Third Carriage.—The Duke of Teck, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord-in-Waiting and Lord Stamfordham.

Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The escort was furnished by the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons and the 9th Hodson's Horse. The route of the procession, which was by Kingsway and Military Road, was lined throughout by British and Indian Infantry and the Imperial Service Troops.

The service was intoned by the Ven. G. E. Nicolls and the Rev. K. G. Foster. The lesson was read by the Rev. G. J. Chree. The prayers were said by the Bishop of Lahore and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Madras.

The service was attended by some eight thousand of the troops concentrated at Delhi. At the conclusion of the service. Their Imperial Majesties entered their carriages and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp.

The return route was by Military Road, Parade Road, and Prince's Road.

11th December.

This morning the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to present Colours to the following regiments :—1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, 90th Punjabis and 18th Infantry.

His Imperial Majesty proceeded on horseback to the polo ground where the presentation ceremony took place. A mounted procession was formed as follows :—

The King-Emperor, the Duke of Teck, the Governor-General, Major C. Wigram, Sir Charles Fitzmaurice, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of the Rampur State, Major-General Sir Partab Singh, the Maharaja of Gwalior, General Sir E. Barrow, Lord Annaly, the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir S. Beatson, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Lord Stamfordham, Colonel Maxwell, Brigadier-General Grimston.

The Queen-Empress (in a carriage), attended by the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Lord High Steward.

Captain Hill and Lieutenant-Colonel Watson were in attendance on Her Imperial Majesty on horseback.

Lady Hardinge (in a carriage) with the Marquis of Crewe and Captain H. P. Burn.

The escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and the 36th Jacob's Horse.

On arrival the King-Emperor inspected the British Infantry Battalions which were drawn up in the form of a hollow square.

After the inspection His Imperial Majesty dismounted and the consecration of the Colours took place. The consecration was performed by—Church of England: The Bishop of Lahore. Church of Scotland: The Senior Presbyterian Chaplain. Church of Rome : The Archbishop of Agra.

At the conclusion of the consecration, His Imperial Majesty presented colours to the British Infantry Battalions and then addressed the parade. The new colours took post and the National Anthem was played by the massed bands.

The King-Emperor then mounted his charger and Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the east polo ground, where the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to present the colours to the 90th Punjabis and the 18th Infantry.

His Imperial Majesty afterwards addressed these two regiments, and by His Imperial Majesty's command the address was repeated in the vernacular by the Commander-in-Chief.

The King-Emperor then inspected some eight hundred veterans of the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops.

The Queen-Empress accompanied His Imperial Majesty in a carriage during the inspection.

At the conclusion of the inspection Their Imperial Majesties returned to camp where the King-Emperor inspected the guards-of-honour furnished by the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.

In the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured with their presence the final of the Delhi Durbar Polo Tournament.

Their Majesties drove to the polo ground, and the procession formed was as follows :—

First Carriage.—The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Teck, and Captain Godfrey-Faussett.

Third Carriage.—The Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, and Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice.

Major Money and Captain Hogg were in attendance on horseback.

On arrival at the polo pavilion, Their Imperial Majesties were conducted to their seats by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The competing teams were those of the Dragoon Guards and the Inniskilling Dragoons.

The tournament was won by the team of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to whom the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to present the Cup.

The members of both teams had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties.

12th December.

His Imperial Majesty held a Council this morning at 10 A.M. The Governor-General the Marquis of Crewe and the Lord Stamfordham were present. Major Clive Wigram was in attendance as acting clerk to the Council. The Lord-in-Waiting, the Master of the Household, Commander Sir Charles Cust and Rear-Admiral Sir C. Keppel (Equerries-in-Waiting) were also in attendance.

After the Council the Governor-General and the Marquis of Crewe were received in audience by His Imperial Majesty.

This morning the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress drove by the Kingsway to the Amphitheatre where the Coronation Durbar was held.

Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major C. Wigram were in attendance on horseback. The escort, commanded by Major-General Remington, was in the following order :—

"N" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

10th Hussars.

Body-guard, Imperial Cadet Corps.

18th Lancers.

Major-General Remington and Maharaja Major-General Sir Partab Singh, Honorary Colonel of the Cadet Corps, rode on the right and left of Their Imperial Majesties' carriage.

On arrival the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General and conducted to their thrones in the royal *shamiana*, where the whole of Their Imperial Majesties' suite were in attendance.

By His Imperial Majesty's command, the Master of the Ceremonies opened the Durbar, and this was signalled by a flourish of trumpets and a roll of drums from the massed bands.

The King-Emperor was graciously pleased to address the assemblage.

After this, the high officials and the Ruling Chiefs did homage in the following order :—

The Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

The Ruling Chiefs and Agents to the Governor-General and Residents in the following territorial order :—Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, Sikkim, and Bhutan.

The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bengal.

The Governor-General's Legislative Council.

The Governor of Madras, the Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Madras, Provincial representatives of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay, the Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Bombay, Provincial representatives of Bombay.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Bengal, Provincial representatives of Bengal.

The Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, the Ruling Chiefs, United Provinces, and Provincial representatives of the Provinces.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab, and Provincial representatives of the Punjab.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, the Ruling Chiefs of Burma, the Provincial representatives of Burma.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Ruling Chiefs of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Provincial representatives of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and representatives of the Central Provinces.

The representatives of Baluchistan.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, representatives of the North-West Frontier Province.

On the conclusion of this ceremony, Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the Royal Pavilion facing the spectators' mound. The procession was formed as follows :—

The Lord High Steward.	Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress.
THE KING-EMPEROR.	THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
Pages:—	*Pages:—*
The Maharaja of Bharatpur, Maharaj Kumar Himat Singhji of Idar, Vir Singh, grandson of the Maharaja of Orchha, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, Maharaj Kunwar Sadul Singh of Bikaner, Sahibzada Muhammad Wahidaz Zafar Khan of Bhopal.	The Thakur Saheb of Palitana, Maharaj Kunwar Ram Chandra Singhji of Sailana, Maharaj Kunwar Gulab Singh of Rewa, Maharaj Kunwar Mandhata Singhji of Sailana.
The Governor-General.	Lady Hardinge.
The Duke of Teck.	The Duchess of Devonshire.
The Marquis of Crewe.	The Hon. Venetia Baring.
Maharaja Sir Partab Singh.	The Countess of Shaftesbury.
The Nawab of Rampur.	Sir John Hewett.
The Maharaja of Bikaner.	The Lord Annaly.
The Nawab of Rampur.	The Lord Stamfordham.
Sir Edward Henry.	Sir H. McMahon.
Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien.	Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop-Smith.
Sir E. Keppel.	Sir Stuart Beatson.
Brigadier-General Grimston.	Major Lord E. Fitzmaurice.
The Hon. Sir D. Keppel.	Commander Sir C. Cust.
Captain B. G. Godfrey Faussett.	Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson.
H. H. Prince George of Battenberg.	Major Wigram.
Sir R. H. Charles.	Colonel Lord Harris.
Brigadier-General Keary.	Brigadier-General Birdwood.
Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss.	Brigadier-General Mercer.
Colonel Goodwin.	Colonel Viscount Hardinge.
Colonel Stanton.	Major Stockley.
The Hon. Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan.	The Hon. Colonel Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan.
Major Money.	Lieutenant-Colonel Bird.
The Hon. J. Fortescue.	Mr. Lucas.
Captain Hogg.	Captain Raban.
Captain Ashburner.	Major Cadogan.
Captain Hill.	

The bands within the arena of the Amphitheatre then sounded a summons to the Heralds, who with the trumpeters replied with a flourish of trumpets and rode up to the Amphitheatre, where they sounded another flourish. They then rode to the front of the Pavilion and sounded a third flourish.

The Herald was then commanded by the King-Emperor to read the Royal Proclamation announcing the solemnity of His Imperial Majesty's coronation in London on the 22nd June, 1911, after which it was read in Urdu by the Assistant Herald.

The National Anthem was played by the massed bands and this wa followed by a salute of 101 guns, by salvoes of batteries and a *feu de joie* by the troops outside the Amphitheatre.

The Governor-General then by command of the King-Emperor made known His Imperial Majesty's announcements. The Herald and trumpeters again sounded a flourish and the Herald called for three cheers, first for the King-Emperor and afterwards for the Queen-Empress, which were followed by cheers by the troops stationed outside the area.

Their Imperial Majesties returned in procession to the Durbar *shamiana*.

The King-Emperor was then graciously pleased to make a further announcement to the assemblage that the historic city of Delhi should become the capital of British India and that certain adjustments would in consequence take place in the administrative areas of Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Assam.

The King-Emperor then commanded the Master of Ceremonies to close the Durbar. The National Anthem was played by the massed bands and sung by the assemblage.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress returned to the camp by Circular Road and Kingsway.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a State banquet this evening, to which the following had the honour of being invited :—The Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, the Governor of Madras and Lady Carmichael, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Dane, the Governor of Ceylon and Lady McCallum, the Governor of the Straits Settlements and Lady Young.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Commander-in-Chief in India and Lady Creagh, Sir John Hewett (President, Coronation Durbar Committee) and Lady Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and Lady Adamson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and Lady Bayley, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Mrs. Duke, the Chief Justice of Bengal and Lady Jenkins, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Ordinary Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor-General, Mr. J. L.

Jenkins, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, and Mrs. Jenkins.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Mrs. Carlyle, Mr. S. H. Butler, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, Mr. W. H. Clark, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Mrs. Clark, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Simla.

The Earl and the Countess of Mar and Kellie, Lord Charles Montague, Admiral the Hon. Sir H. and Lady Lambton Meux, Major-General the Maharaja of Gwalior, Hon. A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor, the Maharaja of Indore, Major-General the Maharaja Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, Regent of Jodhpur, Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor, Colonel the Maharaja of Bikaner, Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Bhutan, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch), the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch), the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Maharaja of Idar, Colonel the Nawab of Rampur (Hony. A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor), the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Hill Tippera, the Aga Khan.

The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies and Lady Slade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon (Master of Ceremonies) and Lady McMahon, Sir Charles Arnold White (Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) and Lady White, Sir Basil Scott (Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), Mr. Justice H. G. Richards (Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces) and Mrs. Richards, the Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead, the Bishop of Bombay, Sir Murray Hammick, Ordinary Member of Council, Madras, and Lady Hammick; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Ordinary Member of Council, Bombay, Mr. W. T. Morison, Ordinary Member of Council, Bombay, Mr. R. A. Lamb, Ordinary Member of Council, Bombay, and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyer, Ordinary Member of Council, Madras, the General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and Lady Barrow, the Chief of the General Staff and Lady Haig, the General Officer Commanding the Northern Army and Lady Willcocks, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Mrs. Colvin, the Resident in Kashmir and Mrs. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Craddock, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, the Resident in Mysore and Mrs. Daly, Mr. F. A. Slacke, Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Mrs. Slacke, Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur, Member of the Executive Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and Mrs. Ramsay, the Agent to the Governor-General

in Central India and Mrs. O'Dwyer, the Resident in Hyderabad and Mrs. Pinhey, Mr. R. F. Greer (Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) and Mrs. Greer.

Justice Sir G. E. Knox (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces) and Lady Knox, Mr. Justice P. C. Banerjee (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces), Justice Sir Ralph Benson (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) and Lady Benson, Justice Sir Richard Harington, Bart. (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal) and Mrs. Harington, Mr. Justice C. N. W. Brett (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal) and Mrs. Brett, Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal) and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) and Mrs. Sankaran Nair, Mr. Justice H. D. Griffin (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces) and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim (Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras), Sir Charles Fox (Chief Justice of the Chief Court of Burma) and Lady Fox, Sir Arthur Reid (Chief Judge of the Chief Court Punjab) and Lady Reid, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 1st (Peshawar) Division and Lady Nixon, Lieutenant-General Sir A. R. Martin, Commanding the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 7th (Meerut) Division and Lady Lake, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 3rd (Lahore) Division and Lady Pearson, Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Moon, Commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division and Mrs. Sclater, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. B. Wood (Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department) and Mrs. Wood, Brigadier-General H. E. Grimston, Military Secretary to the King-Emperor, Mr. H. V. Cobb (Resident at Baroda), Major F. W. Wodehouse (Political Agent, Kolhapur), Mr. C. A. Bell (Political Officer, Sikkim), the Private Secretary to the Governor-General and Mrs. Du Boulay, Captain the Hon. E. Hardinge, Aide-de-Camp in waiting to the Governor-General.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Household in attendance :—The Duke of Teck (Silver Stick and personal A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor), the Marquis of Crewe (Minister in attendance), the Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward), the Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord-in-Waiting), the Lord Annaly (Lord-in-Waiting), the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary to the King-Emperor), the Hon. Venetia Baring (Maid of Honour), Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien (Aide-de-Camp), General Sir E. R. Henry (Extra Equerry to the King-Emperor), Major-General Sir S. B. Beatson (Private Secretary to the Queen-Empress), Rear-Admiral Sir C. R. Keppel (Extra Equerry to the King-

Emperor), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith (Political A.-D.-C to the Secretary of State), Commander Sir C. L. Cust, Bt. (Equerry-in-waiting to the King-Emperor), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir D. W. G. Keppel (Master of the Household), Captain B. G. Godfrey-Faussett (Equerry to the King-Emperor), Lord Charles G. F. P. Fitzmaurice (Equerry to the King-Emperor), Major Clive Wigram (Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry to the King-Emperor), Prince George of Battenberg, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles (Sergeant Surgeon to the King-Emperor), Mr. F. H. Lucas (Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India), the Hon. J. W. Fortescue (Official Historian to the King-Emperor), Mr. F. Jacomb Hood (Official Artist to the King-Emperor).

The Nawab of Tonk also had the honour of being invited, but was unavoidably prevented from obeying His Majesty's commands.

During the banquet, the massed string bands under the direction of Major Stretton played a selection of music.

After the banquet Their Imperial Majesties held a reception.

13th December.

The King-Emperor left camp by motor at 8 A.M. this morning, attended by the Duke of Teck, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Annaly, General Sir E. Barrow, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Major Clive Wigram.

On arrival at the camp of the Naval Contingent, His Imperial Majesty mounted his charger and rode through the camps of the Naval Contingent, the 19th Infantry Brigade, the 20th Infantry Brigade, the 21st Infantry Brigade, the 9th Brigade, the 8th Brigade, the 7th Infantry Brigade, the 1st Composite Infantry Brigade.

His Imperial Majesty returned to camp by motor by Kingsway.

PRESENTATION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS, INDIAN OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Volunteer Officers first had the honour of being presented to the King-Emperor. The Indian Officers and Imperial Service Officers then had the honour of being presented :—

The Governor-General's Body-guard, the Governor's Body-guard, Madras, the Governor's Body-guard, Bombay, the Escort to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

3rd Skinner's Horse, 8th Cavalry, 9th Hodson's Horse, 11th Lancers, 30th Lancers, 36th Horse.

31st Mountain Battery, 32nd Mountain Battery, 1st Sappers and Miners, 2nd Sappers and Miners, 25th and 26th Railway Companies, Sappers and Miners, 31st, 32nd and 33rd Divisional Signal Companies.

16th Rajputs, 18th Infantry, 25th Punjabis, 23rd Pioneers, 28th Punjabis, 33rd Punjabis, 34th Pioneers, 36th Sikhs, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles, 2-39th

Garhwal Rifles, 41st Dogras, 45th Sikhs, 47th Sikhs, 48th Pioneers, 53rd Sikhs, 57th Rifles, 74th Punjabis.

90th Punjabis, 107th Pioneers, 116th Maharattas, 126th Pioneers, 130th Baluchis, 1-1st Gurkha Rifles, 2-1st Gurkha Rifles, 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles, 2-4th Gurkha Rifles, 2-9th Gurkha Rifles, 2-10th Gurkha Rifles.

1st Lancers, 6th Cavalry, 26th Cavalry, 38th Horse, 39th Horse, 104th Rifles, 61st Pioneers, 102nd Grenadiers, 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles, 33rd Cavalry, the Corps of Guides, 2nd Infantry, Malay States Guides, 14th Lancers, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 31st Lancers, 2nd Lancers, 12th Cavalry, 7th Rajputs, 60th Punjabis.

Indian Aides-de-Camp to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, the G. O. C. Northern Army, the G. O. C. Southern Army.

Medical Department, Transport units.

Imperial Service Troops.—Alwar Lancers, Bhavnagar Lancers, Bhopal Lancers, Gwalior Lancers, Hyderabad Lancers, Jodhpur Lancers, Kashmir Lancers, Mysore Lancers, Nawanagar Lancers, Patiala Lancers, Rampur Lancers, Kashmir Artillery, Faridkote Sappers, Maler Kotla Sappers, Sirmur Sappers, Tehri Garhwal Sappers, Bhawalpur Camel Corps, Bikaner Camel Corps, Khairpur Camel Corps, Alwar Infantry, Bharatpur Infantry, Bikaner Infantry, Gwalior Infantry, Jind Infantry, Kapurthala Infantry, Kashmir Infantry, Nabha Infantry, Patiala Infantry, Rampur Infantry, Gwalior Transport Corps, Indore Transport Corps, Jaipur Transport Corps.

At the conclusion of the presentation His Imperial Majesty inspected the guard-of-honour of the 1st Battalion the Connaught Rangers and 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Before the presentation of the above officers took place, the King-Emperor presented Albert Medals to the following officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Ordnance Department, which were conferred on them for their gallantry in saving life on the occasion of the explosion of cordite at Hyderabad (Sind) and Ferozepur in 1906 : —

Albert Medal, of the first class.—Captain G. C. Donovan and Sub-Conductor A. E. Purkis.

Albert Medal, of the second class.—Major-General C. A. Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel M. S. Clarke Campbell, Captain H. Clarke, Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieutenant F. Handley, Conductor H. Pargiter, Sergeant A. J. Robinson, Sergeant G. Smith, and Sergeant D. Dow.

At 12-30 the King-Emperor received deputations from the Presidency of Madras and the Municipality of Delhi.

Mr. A. E. Lawson, Sheriff of Madras, read the address on behalf of the former, and Mr. C. A. Barron, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, read the address on behalf of the latter.

His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply to both addresses.

The Queen-Empress this morning held a reception in the Circuit House, when 120 ladies of the families of the Ruling Chiefs had the honour of being presented to Her Imperial Majesty by Lady Hardinge of Penshurst.

The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady McMahon were in attendance.

In the afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a garden party in Delhi Fort. Their Imperial Majesties drove to the Fort and the following procession was formed :—

First Carriage.—The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage.—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Teck.

Third Carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord Annaly, the Lord Stamfordham.

Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major C. Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The escort was furnished by the 1st Dragoon Guards and the 6th Cavalry.

The route, which was by Chauburja Road, the Ridge, Alipur Road, Kashmir Gate, Elgin Road and Lahore Gate, was lined by troops.

On arrival Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then proceeded through the gardens, after which Their Imperial Majesties appeared before the people assembled at the Badshahi Mela below.

A series of processions headed by representatives of the neighbouring Punjab and United Provinces districts and Native States advanced towards Their Imperial Majesties, passing to the right and left as they approached the wall of the Masammam Burj.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress after taking tea left the Fort by motor and returned to camp by the same route.

Their Imperial Majesties gave a dinner party this evening, to which the following had the honour of being invited :—The Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Agra, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, the Raja of Jind, the Raja of Kapurthala, the Raja of Pudukkottai, the Raj Rana of Jhalawar, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

Additional members of the Council of the Governor-General.—The Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham (President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce), the Maharaj Adhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon. Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon. Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda, the Hon. the Raja of Kurupam, the Hon. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Saheb Bahadur, the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

The Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, and Mrs. Holmes, the Hon. Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla, the Hon. Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, the Hon. Mr. J. M. Macpherson, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and Mrs. Lukis, the Director-General of Telegraphs in India and Mrs. Dempster, the Inspector-General of Excise and Salt and Mrs. Todhunter, the Hon. Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, Advocate-General, Bengal, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven, the Hon. Kour Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prince of Arcot.

Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, the Hon. Mr. E. D. MacLagan, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, the Hon. Mr. W. B. Gordon, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, the Hon. Mr. A. Meredith and Mrs. Meredith, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, Member, Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Mrs. Lyon, the Hon. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, and Mrs. Arthur.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. A. Robertson, a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington, a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mrs. Kensington, the Hon. Mr. Justice D. C. Johnstone, a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mrs. Johnstone, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and Lady Stuart, the Director of Supplies and Transport and Mrs. Mansfield.

Major-General W. Du G. Gray, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, the General Officer Commanding the 5th (Mhow) Division and Mrs. Blomfield, Major-General T. D. Pilcher, Commanding the Sirhind Brigade, Major-General G. C. Kitson, Quartermaster-General in India.

The Hon. Mr. A. E. C. Stuart, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, and a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. J. McC. Douie, First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Mrs. Douie.

The Hon. Mr. P. G. Melitus, Member, Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and a Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council, and Mrs. Melitus, the Hon. Mr. A. H. Diack, Second Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Mrs. Diack, Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman and Mrs. Bannerman, the Hon. Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal, and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Mrs. Macpherson.

The Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, the Commissioner of Delhi Division and Mrs. Dallas, the Political Agent,

Phulkian States and Bahawalpur, and Mrs. Atkins, Colonel Viscount Hardinge, C.B., A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor, and Viscountess Hardinge, Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, Sardar Bahadur, A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor, Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kupurthala, and Rani Lady Harnam Singh.

The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and Mrs. Lee-French, the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura, the Maharaja of Morbhanj, the Nawab of Banganapalle, the Raja of Sarangarh, the Surgeon to the Governor-General of India and Mrs. O'Kinealy, the Comptroller of the Governor-General's Household and Mrs. Mackenzie, Captains Burn and Todd, Aides-de-Camp-in-Waiting to H. E. The Governor-General.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household:—Duke of Teck (Silver Stick and Personal Aide-de-Camp), the Right Hon. the Marquis of Crewe (Minister-in-attendance), the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward), the Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Chamberlain to Her Imperial Majesty), the Countess of Shaftesbury (Lady-in-Waiting), the Lord Annaly (Lord-in-Waiting), the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty), the Hon. Venetia Baring (Maid-of-Honour), Major-General Sir S. B. Beatson (Private Secretary to Her Imperial Majesty), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith (Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir D. W. G. Keppel (Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles (Sergeant-Surgeon to His Imperial Majesty), Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, Rear-Admiral Sir C. R. Keppel.

During dinner the massed bands (string) under the direction of Major Stretton played a selection of music.

14th December.

This morning the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the camp by motor and proceeded by Kingsway to the Dahirpur village, where they were met by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. His Imperial Majesty then mounted his charger and the Queen-Empress entered the royal carriage and proceeded to the railway crossing where a procession to the review ground was formed as follows :—

The Governor-General's personal staff.

Captain R. Raban, Captain R. E. T. Hogg, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Major H. R. Stockley.

Hon. Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Major E. D. Money, the Hon. Colonel Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan.

Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Goodwin, Brigadier-General H. D'U. Keary, Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Brigadier-General Birdwood.

Sir E. Henry, Brigadier-General Mercer, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow

Lord Stamfordham.
The Lord-in-Waiting.
Body-guard.
The King-Emperor.
Adjutant, Body-guard: Commandant, Body-guard.
The Duke of Teck.
The Governor-General.
Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Grimston, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell.
The Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior.
The Queen-Empress (in a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward).
The Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps, Major-General Sir Partab Singh; Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson; Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson; Captain H. Hill; Captain L. P. Ashburner.
Second Carriage.—Lady Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, Aide-de-Camp.

The Imperial Cadet Corps was under the command of Major-General Sir Partab Singh.

On the arrival of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress a salute of 101 guns was fired and on reaching the saluting point, His Imperial Majesty was received with the royal salute. The King-Emperor, followed by the Queen-Empress in a carriage, then inspected the troops which were drawn up in two lines. During the inspection, the order of procession was as follows:—

Army Headquarters Staff.
Foreign General Officers and Military Attachés.
The Commander-in-Chief's personal staff.
The Governor-General's personal staff.
Captain Raban, Captain Hogg, Major the Hon. W. Cadogan, Major Stockley.
The Hon. Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Major Money, the Hon. Colonel Muhammad Aslam Khan.
Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Goodwin, Brigadier-General Keary, Brigadier-General Melliss, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Sir E. Henry, Brigadier-General Mercer.
Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow.
Lord Stamfordham.
The Lord-in-Waiting.
1st Division, Body-guard.
The King-Emperor.
Adjutant, Body-guard.
The Commander-in-Chief.
Commandant, Bodyguard.

The Duke of Teck.

The Governor-General.

Major Lord S. Fitzmaurice; Brigadier-General Grimston, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior.

2nd Division, Bodyguard.

1st Division, Imperial Cadet Corps.

The Queen-Empress in a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and Lord High Steward.

Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps, the Hon. Major-General Sir Partab Singh; Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson; Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson; Captain H. Hill; Captain Ashburner.

Second carriage.—Lady Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, an Aide-de-Camp.

2nd Division, Imperial Cadets.

After the inspection the King-Emperor returned to the saluting point and the Queen-Empress drove to the grand-stand and entered the royal box.

A guard of honour at the saluting point was furnished by the Royal Navy and the Royal Marine Artillery.

The British and Indian troops then marched past followed by the Imperial Service Troops.

The Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry (including the Imperial Service Cavalry) galloped past.

The whole of the force then advanced in review order. The royal salute was given, followed by three cheers for the King-Emperor and three cheers for the Queen-Empress.

A salute of 101 guns was then fired, and during the salute the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the review ground and returned in procession as before to the Dahirpur village, where Their Imperial Majesties entered their motors and returned to the camp.

On arrival the King-Emperor inspected the guard of honour of the 1st Battalion, the Seaforth Highlanders, and the 45th Sikhs.

The King-Emperor, attended by the Governor-General, Commander Sir C. Cust and Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel motored to the tournament ground, where His Imperial Majesty witnessed the final of the Coronation Durbar Hockey Tournament. The competing teams were the 33rd and 30th Punjabis.

The Queen-Empress this afternoon motored round the principal camps and also visited the Nicholson statue and the Roshanara Gardens. Her Imperial Majesty was attended by Lady Shaftesbury and General Sir Stuart Beatson.

The Investiture.

In the evening the King-Emperor held an Investiture. The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress arrived at the grand entrance of the

Investiture *shamiana* at 9-30 P.M., where a procession was formed and proceeded to the daïs in th e following order :—Delhi Herald, Major Stockley, Captain Hogg, Major Money, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Charles, Prince George of Battenberg, Major C. Wigram, Lieutentant-Colonel Sir D. Keppel, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Captain Godfrey-Faussett, Commander Sir C. Cust, Sir James Dunlop-Smith, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Sir Colin Keppel, Sir Edward Henry, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Sir J. Hewett, the Lord-in-Waiting, the Lord Stamfordham, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord High Steward.

The Queen-Empress, the King-Emperor.

Pages.—Maharaja Kishen Singh of Bharatpur, Maharaja Sumer Singh of Jodhpur, Maharaja Kunwar Sadul Singh of Bikaner, Vir Singh, grandson of the Maharaja of Orchha, Maharaj Kumar Himat Singhji of Idar, Sahebzada Muhammad Wahidaz Zafar Khan of Bhopal, the Thakur Saheb of Palitana, Maharaj, Kunwar Chandra Singhji of Sailana, Maharaj Kunwar Gulab Singh of Rewa, Maharaja Mandhata Singhji of Sailana.

The Duke of Teck, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Mistress of the Robes, the Marquis of Crewe, Sir H. McMahon, Assistant Herald.

The entry of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress was announced by a flourish of trumpets and the National Anthem was played. Their Imperial Majesties, attended by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, took their seats on the daïs, to the right and left of which a guard of honour of the Imperial Cadet Corps was mounted. The King-Emperor first invested the Queen-Empress with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

By His Imperial Majesty's command the Master of the Ceremonies then introduced in turn the gentlemen who had conferred on them the honour of Knighthood and the riband and badge of the Division of the Order into which they were admitted.

To be Knights Grand Commanders of the Order of the Star of India.—Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Sir Arthur Lawley, Sir John Prescott Hewett, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharao of Kotah, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Aga Khan.

To be Knights Grand Commanders of the Order of the Indian Empire.—The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Sir L. W. Dane, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Lord Stamfordham, the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Mir of Khairpur, the Raja of Cochin.

To be Knights of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.—Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, the Nawab of Rampur.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.—The Begum of Bhopal Maharani Shri Nundkanvarba of Bhavnagar.

To be Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath.—Lieut.-General J. E. Nixon, Major-General J. F. Woon.

To be Knights Commanders of the Star of India.—The Hon. Mr. Leslie A. Selim Porter, the Hon. Mr. John Lewis Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Spencer Harcourt Butler, the Hon. Mr. Robert Warrand Carlyle, the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the Hon. Mr. Reginald Henry Craddock, the Hon. Mr. James McCrone Douie, the Hon. Mr. James Scorgie Meston, the Hon. Mr. Benjamin Robertson, the Hon. Mr. [illegible]ard Amphlett Lamb, the Hon. Maharaja of Burdwan, the Hon. [illegible]t Graham Colvin, the Hon. Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, the [illegible]rgeon-General C. P. Lukis, Mr. Stanley Ismay, Mr. Apcar Alexan[illegible]pcar, the Raja of Dhar, the Raja of Dewas (Senior branch), Surgeon-General Francis Wollaston Trevor, the Maharaja of Bhutan.

To be Knight Commanders of the Order of the Indian Empire.—Mr. Frederick William Duke, the Hon. Mr. Archdale Earle, the Hon. Mr. Charles Stewart-Wilson, the Hon. Major-General Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover, Mr. Charles Raitt Cleveland, Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Daly, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Hon. Mr. Henry Parsall Burt, Mr. James Houssemayne Du Boulay, the Maharaja of Charkhari, Mr. Rajendra Nath Mukharji, the Hon. Mr. Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Sitamau, Raj Sahib Amarsinghi Banesinhji of Vankaner, Mr. Michael Filose, Rear-Admiral Sir Colin R. Keppel, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Z. Cox, Mr. William Arthur Dring, the Maharaja of Sikkim, Rana Sheoraj Singh, Raja Shaban Ali Khan, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Raja of Rajpipla, Diwan Bahadur Seth Kasturchand Daga, the Maharaja of Bijawar.

To be Knights Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.—The Hon. Mr. Edward Lee French, Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, the Hon. Nawab Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, Rear-Admiral Sir E. J. Warre Slade.

To be Knights Bachelors.—The Hon. Mr. James M. Macpherson, the Hon. Mr. Justice C. M. W. Brett, the Hon. Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukharji, the Hon. Chief Justice H. G. Richards, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. D. Griffin, Mr. Ralph Percy Ashton, the Hon. Mr. Cecil W. N. Graham, the Hon. Mr. Hugh S. Fraser, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw Dhanjibhai Davar, the Hon. Mr. Shahpurji Burjorji Broacha, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. James Begbie.

To be Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.—Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton, Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Mr. J. C. Lyle, Mr. M. S. D. Butler, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Major F. G. Smallwood, Mr. J. E. Pitkeathly, Munshi Aziz-ud-Din, Captain W. Lumsden.

To be Companions of the Order of the Bath.—Surgeon-General J. G. MacNeece, Brigadier-General J. H. O'Donnell, Brigadier-General W. H. Rodwell, Brigadier-General E. E. Bunbury, Brigadier-General P. M. Carnegy,

Brigadier-General J. G. Turner, Brigadier-General E. B. Burton, Colonel St. G. L. Steele, Colonel C. F. Willis, Colonel W. C. Barratt, Colonel G. B. Hodgson, Colonel H. P. Shekleton, Colonel J. A. Tanner, Colonel C. Rutherford, Colonel R. S. Maclagan, Brigadier-General W. P. Braithwaite.

To be Companions of the Order of the Star of India.—Mr. R. W. Gillan, the Hon. Mr. J. Hose, the Hon. Mr. G. E. V. Goument, Mr. H. V. Lovett, Mr. H. L. Eales, the Hon. Mr. G. G. White, Colonel S. G. Burrard, Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers, Mr. G. M. Harriott, the Hon. Mr. R. Nathan, the Hon. Mr. A. Meredith, Lieut.-Colonel C. Archer, the Hon. Mr. James Peter Orr, the Hon. Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, Major Clive Wigram, the Hon. Mr. Herbert Thompson, Rao Bahadur Nanak Chand, Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. Ramsay, the Hon. Mr. Stuart Lockwood Maddox, the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Philip R. T. Gurdon, the Hon. Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, Colonel G. F. A. Harris, Mr. E. V. Gabriel, Mr. J. S. Donald, Mr. A. C. Hankin, Nawab Faridoon Jang Bahadur, Maulvi Ahmad Hussain, the Raja of Bilaspur, Lieut.-Colonel M. R. A. Wilson, Mr. M. Kennedy, Thakor Karansinghji Vajirajgi, Chief of Lakhtar, Lieut.-Colonel I. C. S. Lotbiniere Joly de Lotbiniere, Brigadier-General H. V. Cox, Colonel R. S. Maclagan, Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Dallas, Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Mr. Jagadish Chandra Bose.

To be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.—Colonel R. C. Broome, Mr. J. H. Seabrooke, Lieut.-Colonel W. C. R. Stratton, Mr. James Scott, Major E. C. Bayley, Rai Bahadur Lala Sheo Prasad, Mr. F. W. Johnston, Mr. E. S. Gregson, Khan Bahadur Mian Rahim Shah, Mr. H. G. Tomkins, Major F. B. Prideaux, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. C. Gordon, Nawab Mirza Mahdi Hussain, Rai Kishan Sah Bahadur, Mr. H. G. Stokes, the Hon. Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, Lieut.-Colonel A. McConaghey, Nawab Kaisar Khan, Rai Bahadur Dewan Jamiat Rai, Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Mr. H. H. Hayden, Mr. A. Muirhead, Maharaj Kumar Sidkeong Tulku of Sikkim, Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Frenchman, Mr. Maung Myet Tun Aung, Mr. G. C. Buchanan, the Hon. Mr. W. R. Stikeman, Mr. G. S. Hart, Nawab Muhammad Salamullah Khan, Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Evans, Maharaj Raghunath Singh, the Hon. Mr. G. W. Kuchler, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming, the Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saiyad Muhammad Nasaruddin, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Cathcart, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Pundit Kailas Narayan Haksar, Captain R. S. E. T. Hogg, Major E. D. Money, Major H. K. Stockley, Mr. Mokshagundam Visvesaraya, Jagirdar Desraj Urs, Rai Sahib Dewan Amar Nath, Lieut.-Colonel L. Impey, Mr. Arthur E. Lawson, Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, Major F. F. Elwes, the Hon. Mr. Cecil A. Smith, Sardar Shamsher Singh, Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, Colonel G. W. Palin, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. P. Piggott, Major W. D. Henry, Major J. G. Greig, Sardar Naoroji

Padamoji, Mr. Claude A. Barron, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Major A. D. G. Ramsay, Captain J. Mackenzie.

To be Members of the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.—Mr. T. R. J. Ward, Colonel J. Bamber, Major S. D'A. Crookshank, Major W. B. James, Colonel T. C. F. Somerville, Major A. J. Stretton, Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Murray, Mr. W. Maxwell, Major C. D. Mears, Captain J. S. Barker, Lieut.-Col. G. L. Holland, Col. G. G. Carnegy, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Somerset, Major H. F. E. Freeland, Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, Lieut.-Col. A. A. H. D. Creagh, Lieut.-Col. P. G. Twining, Sir A. M. Ker, the Hon. Malik Umar Hyat Khan, Mr. I. C. Thomas.

To be Companions of the Imperial Service Order.—Mr. E. W. Baker, Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Mr. J. Salt, Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai, Babu Umesh Chandra Das, Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, Taw Sein Ko, Mr. Maung Ogh, Mr. Mahdi Hasan, Mr. C. E. Browne, Pandit Nand Lal, Mr. Shams Shah, Mr. A. G. Lincoln, Mr. A. Stapleton.

To be Members of the 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.—Mr. Lancelot C. Glascock, Mr. F. T. Jones, Sadar Bahadur Bhai Ram Singh, Lieutenant Ali Husain.

Decorated with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st Class.—The Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, Mr. Denys De Saumarez Bray, Captain J. R. J. Tyrrell, Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, Rev. G. P. Taylor, the Hon. Sardar Raji Shambhusingh Amarsing Jadhavrao Raji, Mr. Darcy Lindsay.

At the completion of the Investiture the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the Investiture *shamiana*, and a further flourish of trumpets was sounded.

During the Investiture massed string bands under the direction of Mr. Barrett played a selection of music. The guard of honour mounted outside the Investiture tent was furnished by the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and the 45th Sikhs.

15th December.

This morning the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress drove to the camp of the members of the Governor-General's Council, where Their Imperial Majesties laid the foundation-stones to inaugurate the restoration of Delhi as the Capital of India.

The procession from the King-Emperor's Camp was formed in the following order :—

First carriage.—The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

Second carriage.—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Teck.

Third carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord Stamfordham.

Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston and Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice were in attendance on horseback.

On arrival the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were received by the Governor-General.

His Excellency, on behalf of the Government of India, then read an address to which His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress performed the ceremonies of laying the foundation-stones, after which the King-Emperor mounted his charger and Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the polo ground, where the review of the police took place.

The escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and the 17th Cavalry. The police, who were drawn up in line, gave a royal salute on the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties and the National Anthem was played. The King-Emperor inspected the police and proceeded to the saluting base, where His Imperial Majesty dismounted and presented medals to members of the police force.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then returned to the camp.

On arrival Their Imperial Majesties received the commanding officers of units which had provided escorts and guards of honour during the royal visit and officers commanding units with which His Imperial Majesty is associated as Colonel-in-Chief.

Each commanding officer had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties and the King-Emperor handed to each officer portraits of Their Imperial Majesties to be kept as mementoes of the Coronation Durbar by their regiments.

This afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured with their presence the Military Tournament and Point-to-Point Races which took place on the review ground. Their Imperial Majesties drove to the review ground in procession as follows :—

First Carriage.—The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage.—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquis of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward.

Third Carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress.

Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The route was by Kingsway, Prince's Road and the Parade Road.

The escort was furnished by the Volunteer Light Horse, and detachments of the 1st Lancers, the 6th Cavalry and the 39th Central India Horse.

On arrival Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and conducted to their seats in the grand-stand.

On the conclusion of the tournament Her Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to present the prizes to the successful competitors in the events in the Military Tournament and Point-to-Point Races and also to the winning teams of the Football and Hockey Tournaments.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then returned to camp by motor.

APPENDIX III.

THE DURBAR HONOURS.

The following are the main portions of the Durbar Honours List published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 12th December :—

PERSONAL SALUTES.

Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India, a personal salute of 21 guns.

Major-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Sham Sher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Prime Minister, Marshal of Nepal, a personal salute of 19 guns.

Rana Ranjit Singh, Chief of the Barwani State, a personal salute of 11 guns.

Sultan Ghalib bin Awadth Al-Kayti, Sultan of Sher and Mokalla, a personal salute of 11 guns.

Shankar Rav Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv of Bhor, a personal salute of 11 guns.

Maharajadhiraja Komal Deo, Chief of the Kanker State, a personal salute of 9 guns.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF CROWN OF INDIA.

Margaret Etrenne Hannah, Marchionness of Crewe.

Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, G.C.S I., G.C.I.E., Ruler of Bhopal.

Her Highness Maharani Shri Nundkanvarba, wife of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

BARONETCY.

The Hon. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, *Kt.*, an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Statutes of the Order of the Star of India, dated the 28th October 1911, are published with the *Gazette* announcing the following increases in the authorised numbers of the members of the first, second and third classes of the Order of the Star of India :—In future the maximum numbers will be: For Knights Grand Commanders, forty-four, of whom twenty-two shall be Native Princes and Chiefs in India and twenty-two British subjects ; for Knights Commanders, one hundred ; and for Companions two hundred.

A temporary increase is also announced in the numbers of the first, second and third classes of the Order of the Star of India—"to such persons as have rendered to Us special and important services." The Statute containing this announcement continues as follows :—"It is ordained that the persons whom We may on the 12th day of December one thousand nine hundred and eleven think fit to admit as additional members into the first, second and third classes of the most exalted Order of the Star of India in commemoration of Our visit to Our Empire of India to celebrate Our coronation shall not now or hereafter be included within the number of the ordinary members allotted to such classes. It is ordained that the additional members so to be appointed shall have rank and precedence among ordinary members of their respective classes according to the date of their respective appointments and that the statutes of Our said most exalted Order shall on all matters and things apply in the same manner to the said additional members as to the ordinary members of Our said most exalted Order, any statute or decree or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

G.C.S.I.

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Ex-Governor of Madras.

Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President of the Coronation Durbar Committee.

Colonel His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Gunga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.-D.-C., of Bikaner.

Major His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E. K.C.S.I., of Kotah.

His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India.

His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Kapurthala.

His Highness Asafjah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jang, of Hyderabad.

His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., of Bombay.

K.C.S.I.

Mr. Leslie A. S. Porter, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., Home Member

Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member for Education.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member for Revenue and Agriculture.

Captain His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Kishengarh.

Mr. R. H. Craddock, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. McC. Douie, C.S.I., First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Mr. J. S. Meston, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Mr. B. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member and Vice-President of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Maharajadhiraja Bahadur Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan, and a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E., V.D., M.I.C.E., Chairman of the Railway Board.

Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis, C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S., Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Mr. Stanley Ismay, C.S.I., Chief Justice of the Chief Court of Mysore.

Mr. G. Casson Walker, C.S.I., lately Financial Adviser to the Nizam's Government.

Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I., Partner, Messrs. Apcar and Co., Calcutta, and Consul for Siam in Calcutta.

His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Puar, of Dhar, in Central India.

His Highness Raja Tukoji Rao Puar, of Dewas State (Senior Branch), in Central India.

Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor, C.B., M.B., K.H.S., Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India.

His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., of Bhutan.

The late Sardar Pratab Singh would have been made a K.C.S.I. if he had lived.

C.S.I.

Mr. R. W. Gillan, Comptroller-General in India.

Mr. J. W. Hose, Chief Secretary, U. P.

Mr. C. E. V. Goument, Chief Engineer, U. P.

Mr. H. V. Lovett, Commissioner, Benares.

Mr. H. L. Eales, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma.

Mr. G. G. White, Chief Engineer, Burma.

Colonel S. G. Burrard, R.E., Surveyor-General.

Mr. F. Beadon-Bryant, Inspector-General of Forests.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers, Resident, Jaipur.

Mr. G. M. Harriott, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.

Mr. F. G. Sly, Commissioner, Berar.

Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Commissioner, Bhagalpur.

Mr. E. V. Levinge, Commissioner, Orissa.

Mr. R. Nathan, Commissioner of a Division, Eastern Bengal.

Mr. A. Meredith, Financial Commissioner, the Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.I.E., Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Mr. J. P. Orr, Senior Collector, Bombay.

Mr. H. A. Casson, Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab.

Mr. W. A. Hertz, Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Member, Bombay Executive Council.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, Commissioner of a Division, Bombay.

Syed Ali Imam, Legal Member.

Mr. W. H. Clark, C M.G., Member for Commerce and Industry.

Major C. Wigram, Assistant Private Secretary to the King-Emperor.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., D.S.O., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Mr. H. Thompson, officiating Chief Secretary, Burma.

Rao Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., Member of Council, Indore.

Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Mr. S. L. Maddox, Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.

Dr. Gilbert Walker, Director-General of Observatories.

Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, Member, Executive Council, Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. T. Gurdon, Commissioner, Assam Valley District.

Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., Secretary, Coronation Durbar Committee.

Mr. J. S. Donald, Resident in Waziristan.

Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, Commissioner of Settlements, Burma.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, Inspector-General of H. H. the Nizam's District Police.

Nawab Faridoon Jang Bahadur, C.I.E., of Hyderabad.

Mr. M. A. Hussain, Private Secretary to the Nizam.

Mr. H. C. Mules, Collector, Karachi.

H. H. Raja Bije Chand, Chief of Kahlur (Bilaspur).

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Aldridge, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. A. Wilson, 10th Hussars.

Mr. J. C. Burnham, Manager and Chemist of the Cordite Factory, Nilgiris.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., Superintendent of Surveys, Southern Circle.

Mr. M. Kennedy, I. G. of Police, Bombay.

Thakur Karansinhji Vajirajji, Chief of Lakhtar (Kathiawar).

M. M. J. N. Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. deL. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., of Kashmir.

Brigadier-General V. Cox, Indian Army, Military Member, Durbar Committee.

Brevet-Colonel R. S. Maclagan, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Punjab, Member, Durbar Committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Dallas, Commissioner, Delhi, Member, Durbar Committee.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary, Foreign Office.

Mr. J. C. Bose, Presidency College, Calcutta.

Nawab Alladad Khan Saddozai, of Dera Ismail Khan, would have been made a C.S.I. had he been alive.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Statutes of the Order of the Indian Empire, similar to those of the Order of the Star of India, are also published, fixing the maximum numbers for Knights Grand Commanders and Knight Commanders at 40 and 120, ordaining that nominations to Companionships of the Order shall not exceed 40 in any successive year exclusive in every case of promotion to a higher class of the order and finally providing for a temporary increase in the first, second and third classes of the Order "to such persons as have rendered to Us special and important services."

G.C.I.E.

Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Maharaja of Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency.

Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Zamindar of Bobbili, in the Madras Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Arthur J. Bigge, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., Baron Stamfordham.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Finance Member.

His Excellency Sir John Newell Jordan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Udaipur.

His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia-Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Bhupindar Singh, Mahindar Bahadur, of Patiala, Punjab.

His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan, Ruler of Khairpur State, Bombay Presidency.

His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., of Cochin, Madras Presidency.

Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Salimulla, K.C.S.I., of Dacca, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

K.C.I.E.

Mr. F. William Duke, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr. Archdale Earle, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Major-General Malcolm H. S. Grover, C.B., Indian Army, Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

Mr. C. R. Cleveland, C.I.E., Director, Criminal Investigation Department.

Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B., Chief of the General Staff.

Sri Kantirava Narasinharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, Yuvaraja of Mysore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army, Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

Mr. H. P. Burt, C.I.E., Manager, North-Western Railway.

Mr. James Houssemayne DuBoulay, C.I.E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Jujharsingh Ju Deo Bahadur, C.I.E., of Charkhari State, Bundelkhand, Central India.

Mr. Rajendra Nath Mukharji, C.I.E., senior partner, Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta, and Sheriff of Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, C.I.E., Indian Army, Inspecting Officer of Cantonments.

Mr. Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, C.I.E., of Nagpur, an Additional Member of the Council, Viceroy's Legislation Council.

Captain His Highness Fakr-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Iftikar Ali, Khan Bahadur Saulat Jung, of Jaora State, Central India.

His Highness Raja Ram Singh, of Sitamau State, Central India.

Raj Saheb Amarsinhji Banesinhji, of Vankaner, Bombay Presidency.

Dr. Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E., M.A., L.L.D., of Poona, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Michael Filose, C.I.E., Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

Rear-Admiral Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Royal Navy.

Surgeon-General Arthur Mudge Branfoot, C.I.E., M.B., Indian Medical Service (retired), President of the Medical Board, India Office.

Sir John Stanley, K.C., Kt., lately Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Saint-Hill Eardley-Wilmot, C.I.E., Commissioner under the Development Act for Great Britain, lately Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Zachariah Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. F. E. Spring, C.I.E., Public Works Department (retired), Chairman of the Madras Port Trust Board.

Mr. William Arthur Dring, C.I.E., Agent, East Indian Railway Company.

Maharaja Sri Vickrama Deo of Jeypore, Zamindar in the Madras Presidency.

His Highness Maharaja Thotab Namgye of Sikkim.

Rana Sheoraz Singh, Talukdar of Thalrai (Khajurgaon), in the Rai Bareli District of Oudh.

Raja Shaban Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Salempur, Lucknow District, Oudh.

His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Alwar.

His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh Bahadur, of Partabgarh, Rajputana.

His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji Gambhirsinhji, Raja of Rajpipla, Rewa-Kantha Agency, Bombay Presidency.

Diwan Bahadur Seth Kasturchand Daga, C.I.E., Marwari and Banker, Central Provinces.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur, of Bijawar State, Bundelkhand, Central India.

General Mowbray Thomson (retired), late Bengal Infantry.

HONORARY K.C.I.E.

General Albert Houtum Schindler, C.I.E., lately Director, Central Department, Persian Foreign Office.

Sheikh Mubarak Bin Subah, Ruler of Koweit.

C.I.E.

Mr. J. H. Seabrooke, Assistant Military Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

Mr. W. C. Madge, President of the Anglo-Indian Association.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Army, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Mr. James Scott, Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Major E. C. Bayley, Indian Army, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Rai Bahadur Lala Sheo Prasad, an Honorary Magistrate of Delhi, Punjab.

Mr. Frederick W. Johnston, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Major Arthur Louis Bickford, Indian Army, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), Commandant, Khyber Rifles.

Mr. E. G. Gregson, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, North-West Frontier Province, on special duty in connection with suppression of the arms traffic.

Khan Bahadur Mian Rahim Shah, Kaka Khel.

Mr. W. M. Hailey, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, on special duty with the Coronation Durbar Committee.

Colonel B. W. Marlow, Indian Army, Military Accountant-General, and *ex officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department (Military Finance).

Mr. H. G. Tomkins, F.R.A.S., Financial Department, Government of India, officiating Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. H. W. Smith, Indo-European Telegraph Department, lately Director, Persian Gulf Section.

Major F. B. Prideaux, Indian Army, Political Officer, Southern Rajputana States.

Major A. P. Trevor, Indian Army, Political Department, Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. C. Gordon, Indian Army, Private Secretary to the President, Coronation Durbar Committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Mactaggart, M.A., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Nawab Mirza Mahdi Husain, Khan Bahadur, of Lucknow.

Rai Kishan Sah Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Naini Tal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Mr. H. G. Stokes, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

Major Leonard Rogers, Indian Medical Service, Professor of Pathology Medical College, Calcutta, and Bacteriologist to Government.

Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad High Court, a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Mr. Ludovic C. Porter, Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department.

Mr. Henry Sharp, M.A., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department.

Mr. Arthur Venis, M.A., Principal of the Queen's College and the Sanskrit College, Benares.

Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Shastri, Honorary Magistrate, Naihati Independent Bench, Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allen McConaghey, Indian Army, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Peshin, Baluchistan.

Nawab Kaisar Khan, Chief of the Magassi Tribe, Baluchistan.

Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan.

Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Secretary, Railway Board.

Mr. H. H. Hayden, Director, Geological Survey of India.

Mr. Alexander Muirhead, Agent, South Indian Railway Company.

Chotal or Tsedag Namgyal Maharaj Kumar Sidkeong Tulku of Sikkim, Heir-Apparent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edulji Palanji Frenchman, Indian Medical Service (retired).

Mr. A. E. English, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Burma.

Mr. G. F. Arnold, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

Maung Myat Tun Aung, K.S.M., T.D.M., Burma Commission, Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukpyu, Burma.

Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Port Trust, Rangoon.

Mr. W. R. Stikeman, Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, Vice-Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust.

Mr. E. R. K. Blenkinsop, Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, Central Provinces.

Mr. George S. Hart, Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.

Nawab Muhammad Salamullah Khan Bahadur, Jagirdar of Deulghat, Buldana District, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. H. Kerr, Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Evans, M.R.C.V.S., Officiating Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Major H. Burden, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon in Nepal.

Maharaj Raghunath Singh, of Dhasuk in Kishengarh State.

Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Mr. J. G. Cumming, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments.

The Rev. J. A. Graham, M.A., D.D., of Kalimpong, Darjeeling District.

Mr. F. H. Stewart, Partner, Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., Calcutta, a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta.

Khan Bahadur Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Nasaruddin, Bengal Provincial Executive Service (retired), Revenue Member, Bhopal State.

Mr. L. J. Kershaw, Magistrate and Collector, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. W. T. Cathcart, an Additional Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, Central Provinces, an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Mr. Hugh Murray, Imperial Forest Service (retired), lately Senior Conservator of Forests, Bombay.

Sawai Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinkar Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur Madar-ul-Moham, Political Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

Pundit Kailas Narayan Haksar, B.A., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Gwalior Army, and Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Captain R. S. E. T. Hogg, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Assistant Military Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Major E. D. Money, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, Assistant Military Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Major H. R. Stockley, R.E., 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, Assistant Military Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Mr. Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., Public Works Department (retired), Chief Engineer to the Government of Mysore.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Jones, Indian Army, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Jagirdar Desraj Urs, M.V.O., Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Major A. B. Dew, Indian Army, lately Political Agent in Gilgit.

Rai Saheb Diwan Amar Nath, Chief Minister to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Roberts, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon in Indore, and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Impey, Indian Army, Political Agent in Bundelkhand, Central India.

Raja Avadhendra Bahadur Singh of Kothi, Baghelkhand Agency, Central India.

Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Wasudeo Mulye, B.A., Member of Council of Regency, Indore State, Central India.

Colonel A. W. Macrae, V.D., Honorary Colonel of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, and an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

Mr. A. E. Lawson, Editor of *The Madras Mail*, and Sheriff of Madras.

Mr. A. Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., Dewan of Cochin.

Major F. F. Elwes, Indian Medical Service, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Colonel William Burgess Wright, V.D., General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and Commanding 1st Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

Mr. C. A. Smith, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

Sardar Shamsher Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Ahlkhar-i-Ala (Senior Member, Executive and Judicial Committee) of the Jind State, Punjab.

Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kallar, Rawalpindi District, Punjab.

Colonel G. W. Palin, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Corps, Deputy Director, Supply and Transport Corps, Coronation Durbar and Manœuvres.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. P. Pigott, V.D., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major W. D. Henry, V. D., Simla Volunteer Rifles.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture and Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay.

Major J. G. Greig, Indian Army, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Sardar Naoroji Pudamoji, ex-President of the Poona Municipality, Bombay Presidency.

Vala Laksman Meram, Chief of Thana-Devli, Jetpur Taluka, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. C. A. Barron, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G., Indian Army, Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan.

Mr. C. A. W. Rose, Consul at Tengyueh.

Major A. D. G. Ramsay, Indian Army, Political Department of the Government of India.

Captain John Mackenzie, Indian Army, Comptroller, Governor-General's Household.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

G.C.V.O.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E. C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Master of Ceremonies, King-Emperor's Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

Honorary Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.-D.-C., Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur.

Honorary Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, G.C.I.E., A.-D.-C.

K.C.V.O.

The Hon. Mr. Edward Lee French, Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, C.I.E., Indian Army, Military Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The Hon. Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of Pahasu, Chief Member of Council, Jaipur State.

Honorary Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, K.C.I.E. A.-D.-C.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir E. J. W. Slade, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron.

C.V.O.

Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., Commanding Meerut Cavalry Brigade, the King-Emperor's Herald.

Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., Indian Army, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., Indian Army, on special duty in the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Mr. J. C. Lyle, Chief Engineer of Durbar Railways.

Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and Secretary of the Punjab to the All-India Memorial.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political, Special and Judicial Departments.

Major F. G. Smallwood, M.V.O., Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, on Deputation, Coronation Durbar Camp, Delhi.

Balwat Rao Bhaiya Scindia, Member of the Board of Revenue, Gwalior State.

Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, Electrical Inspector to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Electrical Engineer, Delhi Coronation Durbar.

Munshi Aziz-ud-din, C.I.E., M.V.O.

Captain Walter Lumsden, R.N. (retired), Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Manners-Smith, V.C., C.I.E., I.A., Resident in Nepal.

MEMBERS, 4TH CLASS, V.O.

Mr. T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal Circle, Punjab.

Colonel J. Bamber, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and a Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee.

Major S. D'A. Crookshank, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Superintendent of Works, Delhi Coronation Durbar.

Major W. B. James, 2nd Lancers, Assistant Adjutant-General, on special duty, Coronation Durbar, Delhi.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. F. Somerville, Commandant, Royal Military School of Music.

Major Arthur J. Stretton, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Military School of Muisc.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Murray, I.A., Supply and Transport Corps on special duty, Coronation Durbar, Delhi.

Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., Postmaster-General, Punjab.

Major C. Delarue Mears, Squadron Officer, 8th Cavalry.

Captain J. S. Barker, R.E., Garrison Engineer, Quetta, on special duty, Coronation Durbar, Delhi.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Holland, I.A., Commandant, 23rd Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Carnegy, I.A., Commandant, 107th Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Somerset, I.A., Commandant, 48th Pioneers.

Major E. H. S. Cullen, I.A., 32nd Pioneers.

Major H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, on special duty, Coronation Durbar.

Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., Public Works Department, Punjab (retired).

Mr. Muhammad Ali, District Judge and Magistrate of Tawargarh, Gwalior State.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. D. Creagh, 128th Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Twining, 1st (K. G. O.) Sappers and Miners.

Sir Arthur M. Ker, Kt., C.I.E., Honorary Treasurer, All-India Memorial.

Captain G. H. Willis, R.E., officiating Mint Master, Calcutta.

Honorary Captain the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E., Indian Herald.

Mr. I. C. Thomas, Director, Indian Telegraph Department.

Mr. A. C. Stewart, Deputy Inspector-General, Punjab Police.

MEMBERS, 5TH CLASS.

Mr. L. C. Glascock, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

Mr. F. T. Jones, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, United Provinces, on special duty, Coronation Durbar.

Bhai Ram Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Provincial Education Service, Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Ali Husain, Lieutenant, 2nd Gwalior Infantry.

KNIGHTHOODS.

The Hon. Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department.

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. M. W. Brett, C.S.I., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukharji, C.S.I., M.A., D.L., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and Vice-Chancellor and Fellow of the Calcutta University.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. G. Richards, K.C., M.A., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, and Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. D. Griffin, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. R. P. Aston, Partner in Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Calcutta, and President of the Mining and Geological Institute.

Khan Bahadur Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur.

The Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham, Head of Messrs. Graham & Co., President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Hall.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Bedford, Indian Medical Service, Chemical Examiner, Bengal.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Fraser, of Madras, an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw Dhanjibhai Davar, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay.

Rao Sahib Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Head of the Jain community, a Justice of the Peace, and an Honorary Magistrate for the City of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Hon. Mr. J. Begbie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, and an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

KAISAR-I-HIND.

Gold Medal.

Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, C.I.

Major A. E. Walter, Indian Medical Service, Superintendent, X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun.

Mr. D. deS. Bray, Census Superintendent, Baluchistan.

Mr. J. T. R. Stark, Registrar of the Railway Department of the Government of India.

Mr. M. C. C. Bonig, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair.

Rao Bahadur Ram Bhau Meghasham Joshi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, Central Provinces.

Mr H. F. P. Hall, lately a Deputy Commissioner in Burma (retired).

Mr. J. E. DuBern, Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

Mr. F. F. Lyall, Magistrate and Collector, Muzaffarpur, Bengal.

Major Arthur Gwyther, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, and Superintendent of the Howrah Jail.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Joint Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Club.

Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur, Secretary, Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, and an Honorary Magistrate, Darjeeling.

Mr. E. G. Barton, M.I.C.E., District Engineer, Darbhanga, Bengal

Dr. T. J. O'Donnel, lately Chief Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.

The Rev. C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe, M.A., Principal of the Church Missionary Society Schools, Kashmir.

Captain J. R. J. Tyrrell, Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, Central India.

Major W. H. Tucker, Indian Medical Service, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.

Dr. H. F. L. Taylor, of the Church of Scotland Mission, Jalalpur, in the Gujrat District, Punjab, and in charge of the Jalalpur Hospital.

Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

Mr. A. Broadway, Honorary Magistrate, Shorkot Tahsil, Jhang District, Punjab.

Mr. G. R. Murray, Assistant Magistrate, United Provinces, on special duty.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Forest Department, Bombay, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surat, and Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.

The Rev. G. P. Taylor, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad, and President and Professor of the Stevenson Memorial Divinity School, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

The Hon. Sardar Raji Shambhusingh Amarsing Jadhavrao Raji, of Malegaon, Bombay Presidency, an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Rev. J. C. Young, Medical Missionary of the Keith Falconer Mission at Shaikh Othman, Aden.

Mr. J. F. Brunton, Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of the Karachi Municipality.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Kothari, of Karachi, a Municipal Councillor, Karachi Municipality.

Dr. Raghavendra Row, M.D., D.Sc., of Bombay.

Miss Beck, Secretary, National Indian Association.

SILVER MEDAL.

Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces and Oudh, Major, 2nd (Northern) Regiment, U. P. Horse, and an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

Mr. B. E. O'Conor, Advocate, High Court of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Mr. B. C. Burt, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, Cawnpore, United Provinces.

Mr. A. Anderson, Secretary to the Quetta Municipality.

L-2 CSL

U Ko of Kyigon, Shwebo District, Chairman of the Kyigon Pathi Rural Co-operative Credit Society and of the Tantabin Union, Burma, retired Police Officer.

Maung Po Tok, Municipal Commissioner of Tharrawaddy, Burma.

Mr. F. J. Langhorne, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, North Chanda Division, Central Provinces.

Dr. Margaret Mackellar, Lady Doctor of the Canadian Mission, Neemuch, Central India.

Musammat Parbati Bai, of Baghoda, in the Betul District, Central Provinces.

Mulla Yusuf Ali Kothewala, of Burhanpur, Central Provinces.

Jeona Patel, Malguzar of Roshna, in the Balaghat District, Central Provinces.

Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality, Central Provinces.

Miss Rose Margaret Phailbus, of the Krishnagar Medical Mission, Bengal.

Babu Harnath Singh, Coal-cutting Contractor at Giridih, Bengal, Chairman of the Educational Sub-Committee in the East Indian Railway Company's Collieries.

The Rev. J. M. Macphail, M.S., of Monghyr, Bengal.

The Rev. F. W. A. Smith, Senior Member of the Wesleyan Mission in Bankura and in charge of the Bankura Leper Asylum, Bengal.

Miss Eleanor Louisa Moore, of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Barisal, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. J. H. Stephens, Municipal Engineer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Mysore.

Miss A. M. Macphail, of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras.

The Rev. J. S. Chandler, of the American Madura Mission in the Madras Presidency.

Mirza Nasrulla Khan, Honorary Vice-Consul, Kerman, Persian Gulf.

Agha Mohamed Khalil-bin-Mohamed Karim, Dragoman in the British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf.

Mr. M. Gulzad, Provision Contractor to the Navy and Indian Marine, Bushire, Persian Gulf.

Yasuf Kanow, an Arab Merchant of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.

Dr. Edith Brown, of the Memorial Mission Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab.

Lala Dharm Chand, Tahsildar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, on special duty in connection with the new Chorutta Town.

Lala Mathura Das, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.

Commissary (Honorary Captain) W. D. Gray, Indian Miscellaneous List, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, Army Headquarters.

Miss Elizabeth Annie Wildman, R.R.C., Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Poona.

Miss Eleanor Sarah Kelly, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Meerut (on leave).

Miss Mary Lavinia Hayes, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Rawalpindi.

Miss Helen Anna Macdonald Rait, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Senior Nursing Sister, Lucknow (on leave).

Honorary Captain C. H. Orman, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Dalhousie, Punjab.

Subadar Abdur Razzak Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

Jamadar Niranjan Das, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

Ihsan Ali, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

Usman Nawaz Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.

Shaikh Ali Shabash, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.

Miss Motibai Kapadia, F.R.C.S., Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

The Rev. J. F. Steele, Missionary at Anand, and an Honorary Magistrate, Anand, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, Assistant Collector, on special duty in connection with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. S. A. Strip, Principal, Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. R. T. Harrison, Public Works Department, Bombay, Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branches.

Miss Lais Moxon, Governess, Akalkot State, Bombay Presidency.

Trimbak Raghunath Gune, L.M. & S., in charge of the Cholera Hospital at Pandharpur, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. A. McGregor Mackenzie, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, Rajputana.

Mr. A. E. P. Griessen, Superintendent of the Gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra, United Provinces.

Sardar Saheb Balwant Singh, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.

Miss Fletcher, of the Baptist Medical Mission, Gurgaon District, Punjab.

Mr. R. Parsons, Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. W. G. Hanrahan, Assistant Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Mr. C. B. Owen, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

Mr. A. F. Johnson, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

Lieutenant A. H. Mount, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

Mahomed Naimullah, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Body-guard.

Dr. M. Y. Young of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

HONORARY RANK IN THE ARMY.

To be Honorary Major-General.

His Highness Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharaja-dhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., of Jaipur.

To be Honorary Majors.

Honorary Captain His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., of Rutlam.

Honorary Captain His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, of Jaora.

Honorary Captain His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Kishengarh.

Honorary Captain Sahibzada Haji Hafiz Obeidulla Khan, Commandant of the Bhopal Imperial State Troops.

KING'S POLICE MEDALS.

Mr. F. Fawcett, retired Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Mr. F. Armitage, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Commissioner of Police, Madras City.

Mr. C. C. Longden, District Superintendent of Police, Madras.

Mr. C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.

Veerabadra Pillai, Constable, Madura District, Madras.

Mahim Shah Chamnad, Sub-Inspector of Police, Madras.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney, Superintendent of Police, Bombay.

Mr. C. S. Marston, Superintendent of Police, Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Samson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay.

Bhikajee Hurry More, Constable, Bombay.

Lalta Pershad Lakhai Pershad, Head Constable, Bombay.

Mr. C. A. Tegart, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the Special Branch, Bengal.

Mr. H. C. Richardson, Inspector of Police, Bengal.

Babu Bhawani Nath Nandi, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

Babu Kumud Mohan Das Gupta, Inspector of Police, Special Department, Bengal.

Babu Sushil Chandra Ghose, Inspector of Police, Special Department, Bengal.

Babu Ranjit Kumar Banerji, officiating Inspector of Police, Special Department, Bengal.

Saiyed Ahmad Husain, Inspector of Police, United Provinces.

Ganga Sahai, Sub-Inspector of Police, United Provinces.

Sohrab Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, United Provinces.

Abdul Hamid Khan, Sub-Inspector, Civil Police, United Provinces.

Yakub Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, United Provinces.

Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Sheikh Abdulla, Deputy Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Sardar Bishan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Mr. E. G. S. Borthwick, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Sidheswar Bose, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Mr. F. S. Lincoln, Inspector of Railway Police, Punjab.

Jugmohun Singh, Head Constable, Civil Police, Burma.

Mr. P. J. A. G. Porter, District Superintendent of Police, Burma.

Mr. A. St. John Ingle, District Superintendent of Police (retired), Burma.

Maung Chan Tha, Constable, Civil Police, Burma.

Rai Saheb Mehta Ramji Mal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Burma.

Mr. T. E. Furze, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Aswini Kumar Guha, Inspector of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Chena Ram, Constable, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Shew Shukul Upadhaya, Constable, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Subadar Kharka Singh Thapa, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police.

Sardar Bahadur Subadar Arjun Ray, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police.

Isurdin, Constable, Akola District, Central Provinces.

Dhiraj Singh, Circle Inspector, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces.

Mr. M. Donlea, Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Assistant in the Criminal Branch and Inspector-General of the Central India Agency Police.

Mr. C. M. B. Seagrim, Inspector-General of Police, Indore State.

Rai Saheb Ganesh Dass, Inspector of Police, Quetta City.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

To be Companions.

Mr. H. L. French, Superintendent in the Finance Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

L 23 GSL

Shaikh Shadi, Assistant, Record Section in the Legislative Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

Mr. E. W. Baker, Assistant in the Finance Department of the Government of India Secretariat, and Personal Assistant to the Hon. Member.

Upendra Nath Chatterji, Cashier in the Legislative Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

Mr. S. K. Murphy, Superintendent in the Education Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

Rai Bahadur Rala Ram, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. T. W. Payne, Registrar, Legislative Department, Government of India.

Babu Narayan Kissen Sen, Stamp Store-keeper, Office of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.

Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

Jahangir Dosabhai Framji, Bar.-at-Law, Customs Department, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, Bombay.

Mr. T. O. Drake, Registrar, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India.

Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirganda Artal, Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Collector, Belgaum District, Bombay.

Mr. J. Salt, Chief Clerk, Office of the Director-General of Military Works.

Mr. J. Bocarro, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

Mr. C. W. Caston, Registrar, Home Department Government of India.

Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai, Deputy Collector and Assistant Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canal, Sind.

Mr. J. E. Lacey, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Mr. Ahsan-ud-din Ahmad, Bar.-at-Law, Statutory Civilian, Magistrate and Collector, Bankura, Bengal.

Mr. C. A. Pogson, Assistant Collector, Salt Department, Bombay.

Babu Umesh Chandra Das, Civil Surgeon of Palamau.

Mr. J. A. McIver, Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department, Bombay.

Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, Deputy Collector, United Provinces.

Mr. W. H. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Santhal Pargannas, Bengal.

Mr. Taw Sein Ko, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and Examiner in Chinese, Burma.

Mr. W. A Shilstone, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.

Maung Ogh, Provincial Civil Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Headquarters Assistant, Pegu, Burma.

Mr. G. Aylmer Levett-Yeats, Factory Superintendent, Opium Department, United Provinces.

Mr. Mahdi Hasan, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Provincial Civil Service, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Mr. R. H. Niblett, Deputy Collector, United Provinces.

Rai Saheb Gajju Mal, Head Clerk, Office of Political Agent, Khyber.

Mr. C. E. Browne, Provincial Civil Service, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Shan States, Burma.

Pandit Nand Lal, Extra Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

Mr. W. J. Bagley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Mir Shams Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Mr. A. G. Lincoln, Registrar, Office of Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

M. R. Ry. Parambil Tharyan Tharyan Avergal, B.A., Registrar, Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments of the Government of Madras.

Mr. A. M. Anscomb, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan.

M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Annaji Aiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avergal, B.A., Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue Department, Madras.

Mr. G. W. Marshall, Registrar, Foreign Department, Government of India.

M. R. Ry. Canchi Sarvottama Row Avergal, B.A., Registrar of Assurances, Madras.

Mr. A. Stapleton, Superintendent in the Foreign Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

M. R. Ry. Bhimanakunte Hanumantha Row Avergal, B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Engineering College, Madras.

INDIAN TITLES.

Maharajadhiraja Hereditary.—H. H. Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur of Sirohi.

Maharaja Hereditary.—The Raja of Jind, the Raja of Nabha, the Raja of Kapurthala.

Raja Hereditary.—Rana Pratab Singh, of Ali Rajpur; Raja Bhagat Raj Bahadur Singh, of Sohawal State; Raja Dig Bijai Singh, of Allahabad.

Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore receives the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Maharaj Kumar Kshaunish Chandra Ray, of Nadia, receives the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

To be Raja Bahadur.—Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo, of Gangpur, Orissa; Raja Bisen Prasad Singh Deo, of Jashpur State, Central Provinces; Raja Bhup Deo Singh, of Raigarh State, Central Provinces.

Nawab Rustam Ali Khan Mandal, of the Karnal District, receives the title of Nawab Bahadur as a personal distinction.

To be Raja.—The Hon. Sri Madana Mohana Simha Devu Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota, in the Madras Presidency; the Hon. Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur, of Serampore, Hooghly, Member of the Bengal Executive Council; the Hon. Kumar Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri, of Kakina, Rangpur District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Seth Swami Dayal, of Moizuddinpur, Sitapur District, in the United Provinces; Mirza Wali-ullah Khan, of Rehlu, Kangra District, in the Punjab; Rao Khalak Singh, of Khaniadhana, Gwalior Agency, in Central India; Rai Bahadur Ugyen Dorji Kazi, Bhutan Agent, Kalimpong.

Nawab.—Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur, Vakil, High Court, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta, in Bengal; the Hon. Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, of Dhanbari, Mymensingh District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; the Hon. Saiyid Hossam Haidar Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, of Comilla, Tippera District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Haji Ismail Khan of Datauli, Aligarh District, in the United Provinces; Saiyid Muhammad Ali Nasir Khan, of Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces; Sardar Jallab Khan, C.I.E., Gurchani Tumandar, Dehra Ghazi Khan District, in the Punjab; Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan of Teri, in the North-West Frontier Province; Khan Bahadur Mohabat Khan, Khan of Toru, in the North-West Frontier Province; Sajjad Ali Khan, son of the late Ahmad Ali Khan, head of the British Indian community at Baghdad.

Mahamahopadhyaya.—M. R. Ry. Srimushnam Vyakarna Subbarayacharya Avergal, of Tiruvadi, Tanjore District, in the Madras Presidency, M. R. Ry. Rama Sastri Ganapathi Sastri Avergal, of Kumbakonam, Tanjore District, in the Madras Presidency; Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan, Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, in Bengal; Pandit Bisweswar Tarkaratna, of Burdwan, in Bengal; Pandit Kesava Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit in the Queen's College, Benares, in the United Provinces; Pandit Har Narain Shastri, of Delhi, in the Punjab; Pandit Sheo Narayan, Head Pandit of the Mayo College, and Superintendent of the Ajmer Boarding House, in Rajputana; Pandit Mukand Ram Shastri, of the Archæological Department of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

Shams-ul-Ulama.—Saiyid Abdulla Bin Edrus Bin Zain Al Edrus, Mansab of the Shrine of Edrus, Aden; Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad Nosherwan, High Priest of the Parsis, in the Deccan; Maulvi Ghulam Salmani, Assistant Superintendent, Hooghly Madrassa, in Bengal; Maulvi Safiulla, Lecturer, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrassa, in Bengal;

Maulvi Khalil Ahmad, Professor of Arabic in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, in the United Provinces; Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad, Head Imam of the Jamma Masjid, Delhi, in the Punjab.

Shifa-ul-Mulk.—Tanjore Zynulabdin Sahib, Medical Practitioner, Madras.

Diwan Bahadur.—M. R. Ry. Theagaraja Aiyar Sadasiva Aiyar Avergal, M.L., District Judge, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Calamur Viravalli Kumaraswami Sastri Avergal, Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Govindas Chatterbooja Das Garu, Merchant of Madras; the Hon. Mr. Sattappa Ramanatha Muttaiya Ramaswami Chettiyar, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Venkataswamy Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Periyakulam Municipal Council, Madura District, in the Madras Presidency; Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna Chetty, Senior Member of Council, Mysore State; Rao Bahadur Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar of Pahra, Bhaghelkhand Agency, in Central India; Rai Bahadur Tiwari Chajuram, Diwan of the Dhar State, Bhopawar Agency, in Central India; Rai Bahadur Lala Bisheshar Nath, Diwan of the Rajgarh State, Bhopal Agency, in Central India; Diwan Bishan Das, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State, in Central India; Mr. Krishna Rao Luxman Paonaskar, Chief Member of Council, Kishengarh State, in Rajputana; Rao Bahadur Pandit Govind Ram Chandar Khandekar, Judicial Member of Council, Bharatpur State, in Rajputana.

Sardar Bahadur.—Bhimdal Lazarus Diwan Rai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, in Bengal; Subadar Tai Ram, Dacca Military Police Battalion, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Sardar Bhagwant Singh, of Barheli, Umballa District, in the Punjab; Sardar Kirpal Singh, of Mananwala, Gujranwala District, in the Punjab; Subadar Nidhan Singh, Northern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police; Nizam Sha, Zamindar of Kutru, Bastar State, in the Central Provinces; Captain Narayan Singh, Imperial Service Infantry, Bharatpur State, in Rajputana.

Khan Bahadur.—The Hon. Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Saheb, Member of the Madras Legislative Council; Dubash Khadir Saheb, Landholder in the Ramnad District, in the Madras Presidency; Khan Saheb Manekji Palanji Poho, of Surat and Broach, in the Bombay Presidency; Nusserwanji Rustomji Mehta, Karachi, in the Bombay Presidency; Khan Sahib Nisar Husain, Excise Inspector, Broach District, in the Bombay Presidency; Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay; Rustamji Jamshedji Kapadia, Senior Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency; Edulji Bhicaji Kumana, Treasurer, Paper Currency Office, Bombay; Maulvi Abdus Salam, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in

Bengal; Saiyid Aulad Hossein, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; the Hon'ble Maulvi Himayat-ud-din Ahmad, of Barisal, Bakarganj District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Maulvi Muhib-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Dacca, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Maulvi Abu Nasr Muhammad Yahia, of Sylhet, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Muhammad Bakar Khan, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces; Munshi Rahimdad Khan, Tahsildar, in the United Provinces; Mirza Kasim Beg Chaghtai, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces; Munshi Razi-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar, in the United Provinces; Saiyid Ali Naqi, of Ghazipur, in the United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Abdus Sami, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces; Maulvi Mubarak Husain, Subordinate Judge, in the United Provinces; Maulvi Ghulam Mujtaba, Government Pleader to the High Court, in the United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Taj-ud-din, Judge, Small Cause Court, Lucknow, in the United Provinces; Saiyid Turab Ali, retired Deputy Magistrate, in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of the United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Asghar Husain Khan, of Farrukhabad, in the United Provinces; Habib-ul-Rahman Khan, Deputy Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department; Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Honorary Magistrate, Karnal, in the Punjab; Subadar-Major Kurban Ali Khan (retired), of Kamra, Rawalpindi District, in the Punjab; Sardar Din Muhammad Khan, Leghari, Acting Tumandar of the Leghar Tribe, Dera Ghazi Khan District, in the Punjab; Abdul Rahman Khan, Military Member of the Council of Regency and Commander-in-Chief, Bahawalpur State, in the Punjab; Khan Saheb Saiyid Muhammad Suleman Shah, Veterinary Inspector, Army Remount Department, Lahore Circle, in the Punjab; Khan Saheb Muhammad Kasim, Superintendent of Post Offices, in the Punjab; Chaudhri Fateh Muhammad, Inspector of Police, Kotwal of Delhi, in the Punjab; Subadar-Major Fateh Muhammad Khan, Shwebo Battalion, Burma Military Police; Mr. Muhammad Sarwar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Yeotmal, in Berar; Mr. Manishah Ratanji Dastur, District Judge, Bhandara, in the Central Provinces; Kazi Khalil-ud-Din Ahmed, Diwan of the Panna State, Bundelkhand Agency, in Central India; Khan Sahib Haji Bahuddin Khan, Bazai Kakar, of Nauhissar, in the Quetta District, Baluchistan; Sardar Sher Muhammad Khan, Umrani, of the Nasirabad Tahsil, in the Sibi District, Baluchistan; Sardar Muhammad Khan, Jogezai, of Killa Saifulla, in the Zhob District, Baluchistan; Sardar Zarghun Khan, Jogezai, of Killa Saifulla, in the Zhob District, Baluchistan; Mitha Khan, Brahui, Resaldar of the Zhob Levy Corps, Baluchistan; Haji Karim Baksh, Sethi, of Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province; Malik Zaman Khan, Chief of the Kuki Khel Afridis, in the North-West Frontier Province; Khan Saheb Khair Muhammad Khan, Khindar Khan Khel, Hathi Khel, Ahmadzai Wazir, in the North-West Frontier Province; Mr. Muhammad Hasan, Muhsin, British Vice-Consul at Karbala.

Rai Bahadur.—Babu Bihari Lal Mitra, of Calcutta, in Bengal; Babu Amrita Lal Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in Bengal; Babu Baijnath Goenka, Banker, Monghyr, in Bengal; Babu Radha Gobind Chaudhri, Pleader, Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, in Bengal; Dr. Upendra Nath Brahmachari, Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, in Bengal; Mr. Jogindra Nath Mukharji, retired District and Sessions Judge, Bengal; Babu Ram Gulam Singh, of Mangalpur, Champaran, in Bengal; Babu Chandi Das Gosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in Bengal; Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose, Pleader, Krishnagar, Nadia, in Bengal; Mr. Mahim Chandra Sarkar, retired Subordinate Judge, in Bengal; Babu Mahendra Chandra Mitra, Government Pleader, Hooghly, in Bengal; Babu Jyot Kumar Mukharji, Uttarpara, District Hooghly, in Bengal; Babu Makunda Deb Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in Bengal; Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, of Bhawanipur, Calcutta, in Bengal; Hira Lal Bahaduri, late Accountant in the Office of Accountant-General, Bengal; Rai Sahib Lachman Daji Jadu, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; Babu Radhika Mohan Lahiri, Superintendent of Post Offices; the Hon. Babu Ananga Mohan Naha, of Comilla, Tippera District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Babu Charu Chandra Chaudhuri, of Sherpur, Mymensingh District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Babu Mathura Nath Sen, of Barisal, Bakarganj District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Babu Jogesh Chandra Ghosh, of Dacca, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Babu Kali Pada Banerji, of Jalpaiguri, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Babu Pyari Mohan Datta, of Dhubri, Goalpara District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Babu Girish Chandra Datta, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Gauhati, Kamrup District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; Babu Ram Singh, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces; Pandit Badri Narayan Misra, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces; Pandit Bisheshar Dayal, Chaturvedi, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces; Babu Srish Chandra Basu, Small Cause Court Judge, in the United Provinces; Pandit Pitambar Joshi, Assistant Judge, in the United Provinces; Pandit Mohan Lal Hukhu, Subordinate Judge, in the United Provinces; Pandit Sadanand Gairola, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the United Provinces; Babu Kanauji Lal, Assistant Surgeon, in the United Provinces; Pandit Lachmi Das Deogan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the United Provinces; Lala Mewa Ram, of Khurja, Bulandshahr District, in the United Provinces; Babu Ram Garib Lal, of Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces; Lala Ashtbhuja Prasad, of Basti, in the United Provinces; Rai Sahib Darshan Singh, of Madhu Tanda, Pilibhit District, in the United Provinces; Kunwar Bam Bahadur Sah, of Khairigarh, Kheri District, in the United Provinces; Rai Jai Narain Saheb, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Rai Saheb Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab; Rai Saheb Hotu Singh, Extra

Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab; Rai Saheb Lala Sukh Dayal, Advocate, Chief Court, Punjab; Lala Joti Pershad, of Jagadhri, Umballa District, in the Punjab; Lala Hem Raj, Assistant Meteorologist, Meteorological Office, Simla, in the Punjab; Subadar-Major Jhuttan Singh, Chindwin Battalion, Burma Military Police; Subadar-Major Janghir Gurung, Ruby Mines Battalion, Burma Military Police; Subadar Kalu Manjhi, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police; Subadar Jangsher Gurung, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police; Mr. Hamendra Nath Mitra, Barrister-at-Law, Khandwa, Nimar District, in the Central Provinces; Conjeveram Varadaraju Mudali, Contractor of Secunderabad, Hyderabad (Deccan); Pandit Brijmohan Nath A. Zutshi, LL.B., Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Rutlam, Malwa Agency, in Central India; Rai Sahib Janki Prasad, LL.B., Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, Baghelkhand Agency, in Central India; Lala Moti Lal, Revenue and Finance Member of Council, Tonk State, in Rajputana; Khawas Bala Bux, State Official, Jaipur, in Rajputana; Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Rai Sahib Basant Singh, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Baluchistan; Rai Sahib Lala Rocha Ram, Abbottabad, in the North-West Frontier Province; Rai Sahib Seth Lakhmi Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan, in the North-West Frontier Province; Rai Saheb Brahmdeo Singh, Subadar-Major, Resident's Escort, Nepal; Lieutenant-Colonel Bishan Das, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Army; Rai Saheb Salig Ram, Divisional Engineer, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Rao Bahadur.—M. R. Ry. Kilambi Ramanuja Chariar Avergal, B.L., Principal of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Komad Seshappaiyar Venkatarama Aiyar Avergal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Negapatam, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Mandayam Ananda Pillay Parthasarathi Aiyangar Avergal, B.L., Head Cashier, Bank of Madras; M. R. Ry. Nayapathi Ranganadha Rao Avergal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Tekkemmar Vittil Anantan Nayar Avergal, B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, L.T., Principal of the Pittapur Raja's College, Coconada, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Tavasimuthu Ratnasami Nadar Avergal, Abkari Contractor and Landholder of Tranquebar, in the Madra Presidency; M. R. Ry. Seshadri Aiyangar Ramaswami Aiyangar Avergal, B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Ragadi Rama Rao Avergal, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Annu Chidambara Pranatharthihara Aiyar Avergal, Inspector of Schools, in the Madras Presidency; Rao Saheb Narayan Vishnu Barve, retired Sub-Engineer, in the Bombay Presidency; Harumal Ramchand Jhangiani, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency; Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar, District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency,

Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, in the Bombay Presidency; Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay; Vinayak Narayan Khopkar, District Deputy Collector, in the Bombay Presidency; Ramchandra Parashuram Godbole, Head Master, Garud High School, Dhulia, and acting Head Master, Poona High School, in the Bombay Presidency; Vinayak Sakharam Deshmukh, Head Master, Nasik High School, in the Bombay Presidency; Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, Principal, Training College for Men, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency; Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, LL.B., Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency; Vishnu Jagannath Shirgaonkar, L.M. & S., Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency; Ram Chandra Daji Moghe, Deputy Examiner, Office of the Controller of Military Supply Accounts; Shridhar Ganesh Paranjape, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces; Govind Rao Subhedar, Honorary Magistrate, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces; Rao Saheb Vithal Purshottam Puranik, of Wun, Yeotmal District, in Berar; Gopalaswami Krishnamachari, B.L., Secretary to the Legislative Council, and Advocate-General to His Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad (Deccan); Arcot Muttusami Sundramurthi Mudaliar, Head and Managing Member of the Arcot Narayanswami Family, Mysore; Mr. Koravanda Mattanna Nanjappa, Coffee Planter, Coorg; Thakur Sardar Singh, of Bakhtgarh, Dhar State, in Central India; General Govind Rao Gangaram Matkar Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief, Indore State Army, and Member of the Council of Regency, Indore State, in Central India; Shrimant Seturamji Puar, of Dhar, Bhopawar Agency, in Central India; Mr. Bapu Rao Powar, Suba of Tawarghar, Gwalior State, in Central India; Raja Kandarp Sen, of Pisangan, First Class Tazimi Istimrardar of Ajmer; Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh, Member of Council, Bharatpur State, in Rajputana; Thakur Hari Singh, of Mahajan, Bikaner State, in Rajputana; Thakur Raghuvar Singh, late Revenue Member of Council, Bikaner State, in Rajputana; Thakur Sheonath Singh, of Bera, Jodhpur State, in Rajputana; Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Superintendent of Census Operations in the Baroda State.

(Owing to lack of space we have been obliged to omit the names of recipients of other honours.)

APPENDIX IV.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

The Despatches.

The following correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the administrative changes announced by the King-Emperor on the 12th December was published in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* on that date :—

To

The Right Hon'ble the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 25th August 1911.

My Lord Marquess,—We venture in this despatch to address Your Lordship on a most important and urgent subject, embracing two questions of great political moment which are in our opinion indissolubly linked together. This subject has engaged our attention for some time past and the proposals which we are about to submit for Your Lordship's consideration are the result of our mature deliberation. We shall in the first place attempt to set forth the circumstances which have induced us to frame these proposals at this particular juncture and then proceed to lay before Your Lordship the broad general features of our scheme.

2. That the Government of India should have its seat in the same city as one of the chief Provincial Governments, and moreover in a city geographically so ill-adapted as Calcutta to be the capital of the Indian Empire, has long being recognised to be a serious anomaly. We need not stop to recall the circumstances in which Calcutta rose to its present position. The considerations which explain its original selection as the principal seat of Government have long since passed away with the consolidation of British rule throughout the Peninsula and the development of a great inland system of railway communication. But it is only in the light of recent developments, constitutional and political, that the drawbacks of the existing arrangement and the urgency of a change have been fully realised. On the one hand, the almost incalculable importance of the part which can already safely be predicted for the Imperial Legislative Council in the shape it has assumed under the Indian Councils Act of 1909, renders the removal of the capital to a more central and easily accessible position practically imperative. On the other hand, the peculiar political situation which has arisen in Bengal since the Partition makes it eminently desirable to withdraw the Government of India

from its present Provincial environment, while its removal from Bengal is an essential feature of the scheme we have in view for allaying the ill-feeling aroused by the Partition amongst the Bengali population. Once the necessity of removing the seat of the Supreme Government from Bengal is established, as we trust it may be by the considerations we propose to lay before Your Lordship, there can be, in our opinion, no manner of doubt as to the choice of the new capital or as to the occasion on which that choice should be announced. On geographical, historical and political grounds, the capital of the Indian Empire should be at Delhi, and the announcement that the transfer of the seat of Government to Delhi had been sanctioned should be made by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the forthcoming Imperial Durbar in Delhi itself.

3. The maintenance of British rule in India depends on the ultimate supremacy of the Governor-General in Council, and the India Councils Act of 1909 itself bears testimony to the impossibility of allowing matters of vital concern to be decided by a majority of non-official votes in the Imperial Legislative Council. Nevertheless it is certain that, in the course of time, the just demands of Indians for a larger share in the government of the country will have to be satisfied, and the question will be how this devolution of power can be conceded without impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the Provinces a larger measure of self-government, until at last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in case of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern. In order that this consummation may be attained, it is essential that the Supreme Government should not be associated with any particular Provincial Government. The removal of the Government of India from Calcutta is, therefore, a measure which will, in our opinion, materially facilitate the growth of local self-government on sound and safe lines. It is generally recognised that the capital of a great central Government should be separate and independent, and effect has been given to this principle in the United States, Canada and Australia.

4. The administrative advantages of the transfer would be scarcely less valuable than the political. In the first place, the development of the Legislative Councils has made the withdrawal of the Supreme Council and the Government of India from the influence of local opinion a matter of ever-increasing urgency. Secondly, events in Bengal are apt to react on the Viceroy and the Government of India, to whom the responsibility for them is often wrongly attributed. The connection is bad for the Government of India, bad for the Bengal Government, and unfair to the other Provinces, whose representatives view with great and increasing jealousy the predominance of

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

L-68 CSL

Bengal. Further, public opinion in Calcutta is by no means always the same as that which obtains elsewhere in India, and it is undesirable that the Government of India should be subject exclusively to its influence.

5. The question of providing a separate capital for the Government of India has often been debated, but generally with the object of finding a site where that Government could spend all seasons of the year. Such a solution would of course be ideal, but it is impracticable. The various sites suggested are either difficult of access or are devoid of historical associations. Delhi is the only possible place. It has splendid communications, its climate is good for 7 months in the year, and its salubrity could be ensured at a reasonable cost. The Government of India would, therefore, be able to stay in Delhi from the 1st of October to the 1st of May, whilst owing to the much greater proximity, the annual migration to and from Simla could be reduced in volume, would take up much less time and be far less costly. Some branches of the administration, such as Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, would obviously derive special benefit from the change to such a central position, and the only Department which, as far as we can see, might be thought to suffer some inconvenience, would be that of Commerce and Industry, which would be less closely in touch at Delhi with the commercial and industrial interests centred in Calcutta. On the other hand, that Department would be closer to the other commercial centres of Bombay and Karachi, whose interests are sometimes opposed to those of Calcutta, and would thus be in a better position to deal impartially with the railway and commercial interests of the whole of India.

6. The political advantages of the transfer it is impossible to over-estimate. Delhi is still a name to conjure with. It is intimately associated in the minds of the Hindus with sacred legends which go back even beyond the dawn of history. It is in the plains of Delhi that the Pandava Princes fought out with the Kurawas the epic struggle recorded in the Mahabharata, and celebrated on the banks of the Jumna the famous sacrifice which consecrated their title to Empire. The Purana Kila still marks the site of the city which they founded and called Indraprastha, barely three miles from the south gate of the modern city of Delhi. To the Mahomedans it would be a source of unbounded gratification to see the ancient capital of the Moguls restored to its proud position as the seat of Empire. Throughout India, as far south as the Mahomedan conquest extended, every walled town has its "Delhi Gate," and among the masses of the people it is still revered as the seat of the former Empire. The change would strike the imagination of the people of India as nothing else could do, would send a wave of enthusiasm throughout the country, and would be accepted by all as the assertion of an unfaltering determination to maintain British rule in India. It would be hailed with joy by the Ruling Chiefs and the races of Northern India, and would be warmly welcomed by the vast majority of Indians throughout the continent.

7. The only serious opposition to the transfer which may be anticipated may, we think, come from the European commercial community of Calcutta, who might, we fear, not regard the creation of a Governorship of Bengal as altogether adequate compensation for the withdrawal of the Government of India. The opposition will be quite intelligible, but we can no doubt count upon their patriotism to reconcile them to a measure which would greatly contribute to the welfare of the Indian Empire. The Bengalis might not, of course, be favourably disposed to the proposal if it stood alone, for it will entail the loss of some of the influence which they now exercise owing to the fact that Calcutta is the headquarters of the Government of India. But, as we hope presently to show, they should be reconciled to the change by other features of our scheme which are specially designed to give satisfaction to Bengali sentiment. In these circumstances we do not think that they would be so manifestly unreasonable as to oppose it, and, if they did, might confidently expect that their opposition would raise no echo in the rest of India.

8. Absolutely conclusive as these general considerations in favour of the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi in themselves appear to us to be, there are further special considerations arising out of the present political situation in Bengal and Eastern Bengal which, in our opinion, renders such a measure peculiarly opportune at such a moment, and to these we would now draw Your Lordship's earnest attention.

9. Various circumstances have forced upon us the conviction that the bitterness of feeling engendered by the Partition of Bengal is very widespread and unyielding, and that we are by no means at an end of the troubles which have followed upon that measure. Eastern Bengal and Assam has, no doubt, benefited greatly by the Partition, and the Mahomedans of that Province, who form a large majority of the population, are loyal and contented, but the resentment amongst the Bengalis, in both provinces of Bengal, who hold most of the land, fill the professions, and exercise a preponderating influence in public affairs, is as strong as ever, though somewhat less vocal.

10. The opposition to the Partition of Bengal was at first based mainly on sentimental grounds, but, as we shall show later in discussing the proposed modification of the Partition, since the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, and especially of the representative element in them, the grievance of the Bengalis has become much more real and tangible, and is likely to increase, instead of to diminish. Everyone with any true desire for the peace and prosperity of this country must wish to find some manner of appeasement if it is in any way possible to do so. The simple rescission of the Partition and a reversion to the *status quo ante* are manifestly impossible, both on political and on administrative grounds. The old Province of Bengal was unmanageable under any form of Government, and we could not defraud the legitimate expectations of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, who form the bulk of the population of that province and who have been loyal to the British Government throughout the troubles,

4-28 CSL

without exposing ourselves to the charge of bad faith. A settlement to be satisfactory and conclusive must—

(1) provide convenient administrative units;
(2) satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Bengalis;
(3) duly safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and generally conciliate Mahomedan sentiment; and
(4) be so clearly based upon broad grounds of political and administrative expediency as to negative any presumption that it has been exacted by clamour or agitation.

11. If the headquarters of the Government of India be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, and if Delhi be thereby made the Imperial capital, placing the city of Delhi and part of the surrounding country under the direct administration of the Government of India, the following scheme, which embraces three inter-dependent proposals, would appear to satisfy all these conditions :—

I.—To reunite the five Bengali-speaking divisions, *viz.*, the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong divisions, forming them into a Presidency to be administered by a Governor-in-Council. The area of the province will be approximately 70,000 square miles and the population about 42,000,000.

II.—To create a Lieutenant-Governorship-in-Council to consist of Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, with a Legislative Council and a capital at Patna. The area of the province would be approximately 113,000 square miles, and the population about 35,000,000.

III.—To restore the Chief Commissionership of Assam. The area of that province would be about 56,000 square miles, and the population about 5,000,000.

12. We elaborated at the outset our proposal to make Delhi the future capital of India, because we consider this the key-stone of the whole project, and hold that, according as it is accepted or not, our scheme must stand or fall. But we have still to discuss in greater detail the leading features of the other part of our scheme.

13. Chief amongst them is the proposal to constitute a Governorship-in-Council for Bengal. The history of the Partition dates from 1902. Various schemes of territorial redistribution were at that time under consideration, and that which was ultimately adopted had at any rate the merit of fulfilling two of the chief purposes which its authors had in view. It relieved the overburdened administration of Bengal, and it gave the Mahomedan population of Eastern Bengal advantages and opportunities of which they had perhaps hitherto not had their fair share. On the other hand, as we have already pointed out, it was deeply resented by the Bengalis. No doubt sentiment has played a considerable part in the opposition offered by the Bengalis, and, in saying this, we by no means wish to underrate the importance

which should be attached to sentiment even if it be exaggerated. It is, however, no longer a matter of mere sentiment but, rather, since the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, one of undeniable reality. In pre-reform scheme days the non-official element in these Councils was small. The representation of the people has now been carried a long step forward, and in the Legislative Councils of both the Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal, the Bengalis find themselves in a minority, being outnumbered in the one by Beharis and Ooriyas, and in the other by the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal and the inhabitants of Assam. As matters now stand, the Bengalis can never exercise in either province that influence to which they consider themselves entitled by reason of their numbers, wealth and culture. This is a substantial grievance which will be all the more keenly felt in the course of time, as the representative character of the Legislative Councils increases and with it the influence which these Assemblies exercise upon the conduct of public affairs. There is, therefore, only too much reason to fear that, instead of dying down, the bitterness of feeling will become more and more acute.

14. It has frequently been alleged in the Press that the Partition is the root cause of all recent troubles in India. The growth of political unrest in other parts of the country and notably in the Deccan before the Partition of Bengal took place disproves the assertion, and we need not ascribe to the Partition evils which have not obviously flowed from it. It is certain, however, that it is, in part at any rate, responsible for the growing estrangement which has now unfortunately assumed a very serious character in many parts of the country between Mahomedans and Hindus. We are not without hope that a modification of the Partition, which we now propose, will, in some degree at any rate, alleviate this most regrettable antagonism.

15. To sum up, the results anticipated from the Partition have not been altogether realised, and the scheme, as designed and executed, could only be justified by success. Although much good work has been done in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Mahomedans of that Province have reaped the benefit of a sympathetic administration closely in touch with them, those advantages have been in a great measure counterbalanced by the violent hostility which the Partition has aroused amongst the Bengalis. For the reasons we have already indicated, we feel bound to admit that the Bengalis are labouring under a sense of real injustice which we believe it would be sound policy to remove without further delay. The Durbar of December next affords a unique occasion for rectifying what is regarded by Bengalis as a grievous wrong.

16. Anxious as we are to take Bengali feeling into account, we cannot overrate the importance of consulting at the same time the interests and sentiments of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. It must be remembered that the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal have at present an overwhelming majority in point of population, and that if the Bengali-speaking divisions were amalgamated on the lines suggested in our scheme, the Mahomedans

would still be in a position of approximate numerical equality with, or possibly of small superiority over, the Hindus. The future province of Bengal, moreover, will be a compact territory of quite moderate extent. The Governor-in-Council will have ample time and opportunity to study the needs of the various communities committed to his charge. Unlike his predecessors, he will have a great advantage in that he will find ready to hand at Dacca a second capital, with all the conveniences of ordinary provincial headquarters. He will reside there from time to time, just as the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces frequently resides in Lucknow, and he will in this way be enabled to keep in close touch with Mahomedan sentiments and interests. It must also be borne in mind that the interests of the Mahomedans will be safeguarded by the special representation which they enjoy in the Legislative Councils; while as regards representation on local bodies they will be in the same position as at present. We need not, therefore, trouble Your Lordship with the reasons why we have discarded the suggestion that a Chief Commissionership, or a semi-independent Commissionership within the new province might be created at Dacca.

17. We regard the creation of a Governorship-in-Council of Bengal as a very important feature of our scheme. It is by no means a new one. The question of the creation of a Governorship was fully discussed in 1867 to 1868 by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and a Committee was formed, on the initiative of Sir Stafford Northcote, to consider it and that of the transfer of the capital elsewhere. In the somewhat voluminous correspondence of the past the most salient points that emerge are:—

(1) That a Governorship of Bengal would not be compatible with the presence in Calcutta of the Viceroy and the Government of India;

(2) that, had it been decided to create a Governorship of Bengal, the question of the transfer of the capital from Calcutta would have been taken into consideration;

(3) that, although a majority of the Governor-General's Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir William Grey) were in favour of the creation of a Governorship, Sir John Lawrence, the Governor-General, was opposed to the proposal, but for purposes of better administration contemplated the constitution of a Lieutenant-Governorship of Behar and the separation of Assam from Bengal under a Chief Commissioner. Since the discussions of 1867-68 considerable and very important changes have taken place in the constitutional development of Bengal. That province has already an Executive Council, and the only change that would therefore be necessary for the realisation of this part of our scheme is that the Lieutenant-Governorship should be converted into a Governorship. Particular arguments have from time to time been urged against the appointment of a Governor from England. These were that Bengal, more than any other province, requires the head of the Government to possess an intimate know-

ledge of India and of the Indian people, and that a statesman or politician appointed from England without previous knowledge of India would in no part of the country find his ignorance a greater drawback or be less able to cope with the intricacies of an exceedingly complex position.

18. We have no wish to under-rate the great advantage to an Indian administrator of an intimate knowledge of the country and of the people he is to govern. At the same time actual experience has shown that a Governor, carefully selected and appointed from England and aided by a Council, can successfully administer a large Indian province, and that a province so administered requires less supervision on the part of the Government of India. In this connection we may again refer to the correspondence of 1867-68 and cite two of the arguments employed by the late Sir Henry Maine, when discussing the question of a Council form of Government for Bengal. They are :—

(1) That the system in Madras and Bombay has enabled a series of men of no conspicuous ability to carry on a difficult Government for a century with great success.

(2) That the concession of a full Governorship to Bengal would have a good effect on English public opinion, which would accordingly cease to impose on the Government of India a responsibility which it is absolutely impossible to discharge.

In view of the great difficulties connected with the administration of Bengal, we attach the highest importance to these arguments. We are also convinced that nothing short of a full Governorship would satisfy the aspirations of the Bengalis and of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. We may add that, as in the case of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay, the appointment would be open to members of the Indian Civil Service, although, no doubt in practice, the Governor will usually be recruited from England.

19. On the other hand, one very grave and obvious objection has been raised in the past to the creation of a Governorship for Bengal, which we should fully share, were it not disposed of by the proposal which constitutes the keystone of our scheme. Unquestionably a most undesirable situation might and would quite possibly arise if a Governor-General of India and a Governor of Bengal, both selected from the ranks of English public men, were to reside in the same capital and be liable to be brought in various ways into regrettable antagonism or rivalry. This indeed constitutes yet another, and in our opinion, a very cogent, reason why the headquarters of the Government of India should be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

20. We now turn to the proposal to create a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. We are convinced that if the Governor of Bengal is to do justice to the territories which we propose to assign to him, and to safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans of his province, Behar and Chota Nagpur must be dissociated from Bengal. Quite

apart, however, from that consideration, we are satisfied that it is in the highest degree desirable to give the Hindi-speaking people, now included within the Province of Bengal, a separate administration. These people have hitherto been unequally yoked with the Bengalis, and have never therefore had a fair opportunity for development. The cry of Behar for the Beharis has frequently been raised in connection with the confirment of appointments, an excessive number of offices in Behar having been held by Bengalis. The Beharis are a sturdy loyal people, and it is a matter of common knowledge that, although they have long desired separation from Bengal, they refrained at the time of the Partition from asking for it, because they did not wish to join the Bengalis in opposition to Government. There has, moreover, been a very marked awakening in Behar in recent years, and a strong belief has grown up among Beharis that Behar will never develop until it is dissociated from Bengal. That belief will, unless a remedy be found, give rise to agitation in the near future, and the present is an admirable opportunity to carry out on our own initiative a thoroughly sound and much-desired change. The Ooriyas, like the Beharis, have little in common with the Bengalis, and we propose to leave Orissa (and the Sambalpur District) with Behar and Chota Nagpur. We believe that this arrangement will well accord with popular sentiment in Orissa and will be welcome to Behar as presenting a seaboard to that province. We need hardly add that we have considered various alternatives, such as the making over of Chota Nagpur or of Orissa to the Central Provinces, and the creation of a Chief Commissionership instead of a Lieutenant-Governorship for Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, but none of them seem to deserve more than passing consideration, and we have therefore refrained from troubling Your Lordship with the overwhelming arguments against them. We have also purposely refrained from discussing in this despatch questions of subsidiary importance which must demand detailed consideration when the main features of the scheme are sanctioned, and we are in a position to consult the Local Governments concerned.

21. We now pass on to the last proposal, *viz.*, to restore the Chief Commissionership of Assam. This would be merely a reversion to the policy advocated by Sir John Lawrence in 1867. This part of India is still in a backward condition and more fit for administration by a Chief Commissioner than a more highly developed form of government, and we may notice that this was the view which prevailed in 1896-1897, when the question of transferring the Chittagong Division and the Dacca and Mymensingh Districts to Assam was first discussed. Events of the past 12 months on the frontiers of Assam and Burma have clearly shown the necessity of having the north-east frontier, like the north-west frontier, more directly under the control of the Government of India and removed from that of the Local Government We may add that we do not anticipate that any opposition will be raised to this proposal, which, moreover, forms an essential part of our scheme.

22. We will now give a rough indication of the cost of the scheme. No attempt at accuracy is possible, because we have purposely avoided making

enquiries, as they would be likely to result in the premature disclosure of our proposals. The cost of the transfer to Delhi would be considerable. We cannot conceive, however, that a larger sum than 4 millions sterling would be necessary, and within that figure probably could be found the three years' interest on capital which would have to be paid till the necessary works and buildings were completed. We might find it necessary to issue a "City of Delhi" Gold loan at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent guaranteed by the Government of India, the interest, or the larger part of the interest, on this loan being eventually obtainable from rents and taxes. In connection with a general enhancement of land values, which would ensue at Delhi as a result of the transfer, we should endeavour to secure some part of the increment value, which at Calcutta has gone into the pockets of the landlords. Other assets which would form a set-off to the expenditure would be the great rise of Government land at Delhi and its neighbourhood, and a considerable amount which would be realised on the sale of Government land and buildings no longer required at Calcutta. The proximity of Delhi to Simla would also have the effect of reducing the current expenditure involved in the annual move to and from Simla. The actual railway journey from Calcutta to Simla takes 42 hours, while Delhi can be reached from Simla in 14 hours. Further, inasmuch as the Government of India would be able to stay longer in Delhi than in Calcutta, the cost on account of hill allowances would be reduced. We should also add that many of the works now in progress at Delhi in connection with the construction of roads and railways and the provision of electricity and water for the Durbar, and upon which considerable expenditure has been incurred, will be of appreciable value to the Government of India as permanent works when the transfer is made.

23. As regards the remaining proposals, the recurring expenditure will be that involved in the creation of a Governorship for Bengal and a Chief Commissionership for Assam. The pay and allowances, taken together, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal already exceed the pay of a Governor of Madras or Bombay, and the increase in expenditure when a Governor is appointed, would not, we think, be much beyond that required for the support of a body-guard and a band. Considerable initial expenditure would be required in connection with the acquisition of land and the construction of buildings for the new Capital of Behar, and, judging from the experience gained in connection with Dacca, we may assume that this will amount to about 50 or 60 lakhs. Some further initial expenditure would be necessary in connection with the summer headquarters, wherever these may be fixed.

24. Before concluding this despatch we venture to say a few words as regards the need for a very early decision on the proposals we have put forward for Your Lordship's consideration. It is manifest that, if the transfer of the capital is to be given effect to, the question becomes more difficult the

longer that it remains unsolved. The experience of the last two sessions has shown that the present Council Chamber in Government House, Calcutta, fails totally to meet the needs of the enlarged Imperial Legislative Council, and the proposal to acquire a site and to construct a Council Chamber is already under discussion. Once a new Council Chamber is built, the position of Calcutta as the Capital of India will be further strengthened and consolidated and, though we are convinced that a transfer will in any case eventually have to be made, it will then be attended by much greater difficulty and still further expense. Similarly, if some modification of the Partition is, as we believe, desirable, the sooner it is effected the better, but we do not see how it can be safely effected with due regard for the dignity of Government as well as for the public opinion of the rest of India and more especially for Mahomedan sentiment, except as part of the larger scheme we have outlined. In the event of these far-reaching proposals being sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, as we trust may be the case, we are of opinion that the presence of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi would offer an unique opportunity for a pronouncement of one of the most weighty decisions ever taken since the establishment of British rule in India. The other two proposals embodied in our scheme are not of such great urgency but are consequentially essential and in themselves of great importance. Half measures will be of no avail, and whatever is to be done should be done so as to make a final settlement and to satisfy the claims of all concerned. The scheme which we have ventured to commend to Your Lordship's favourable consideration is not put forward with any spirit of opportunism, but in the belief that action on the lines proposed will be a bold stroke of statesmanship, which would give unprecedented satisfaction and will for ever associate so unique an event as the visit of the reigning Sovereign to his Indian dominions with a new era in the history of India.

25. Should the above scheme meet with the approval of Your Lordship and His Majesty's Government, we would propose that the King-Emperor should announce at the Durbar the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at an early date of a Governorship in Council for Bengal and of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as the Governor-General in Council would in due course determine with a view to removing any legitimate causes for dissatisfaction arising out of the Partition of 1905. The formula of such a pronouncement could be defined after general sanction had been given to the scheme. This sanction we now have the honour to solicit from Your Lordship.

26. We should thus be able after the Durbar to discuss in detail with local and other authorities the best method of carrying out a modification of

Bengal on such broad and comprehensive lines as to form a settlement that shall be final and satisfactory to all.

We have the honour to be,
MY LORD MARQUESS,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,
(Signed) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.
„ O'MOORE CREAGH.
„ GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.
„ J. L. JENKINS.
„ R. W. CARLYLE.
„ S. H. BUTLER.
„ SAIYID ALI IMAM.
„ W. H. CLARK.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, London, the 1st November, 1911.

MY LORD,—I have received Your Excellency's despatch, dated the 25th of August last and issued in the Home Department, and I have considered it in Council with the attention due to the importance of its subject.

2. In the first place you propose to transfer from Calcutta to Delhi the seat of the Government of India, a momentous change which in your opinion can be advocated on its intrinsic merits, and apart from the considerations which are discussed in the later passages of your despatch. You point out with truth that many of the circumstances which explain the selection of Fort William in the second half of the eighteenth century as the headquarters of the East India Company cannot now be adduced as arguments for the permanent retention of Calcutta as the Capital of British India; while certain new conditions and developments seem to point positively towards the removal of the central Government to another position. Such a suggestion is in itself not entirely novel, since it has often been asked whether the inconvenience and cost of an annual migration to the hills could not be avoided by founding a new official capital at some place in which Europeans could reside healthfully and work efficiently throughout the whole year. You regard any such solution as impracticable, in my judgment rightly, and you proceed to describe in favourable terms the purely material claims of Delhi for approval as the new centre of Government. There would be undoubted advantage both in a longer sojourn at the capital than is at present advisable, and in the shorter journey to and from Simla when the yearly transfer has to be made; while weight may properly be attached to the central situation of Delhi and to its fortunate position as a great railway junction. As you point out, these facts of themselves ensure not a few

administrative advantages, and I am not disposed to attach serious importance to the removal of the Department of Commerce and Industry from a busy centre like Calcutta, for any official disadvantage due to this cause should be counterbalanced by the gain of a wider outlook upon the commercial activities of India as a whole.

3. From the historical standpoint, to which you justly draw attention, impressive reason in support of the transfer cannot less easily be advanced. Not only do the ancient walls of Delhi enshrine an Imperial tradition comparable with that of Constantinople, or with that of Rome itself, but the near neighbourhood of the existing City formed the theatre for some most notable scenes in the old-time drama of Hindu history, celebrated in the vast treasure-house of national epic verse. To the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country. Historical reasons will thus prove to be political reasons of deep importance and of real value in favour of the proposed change. I share, too, your belief that the Ruling Chiefs as a body will favour the policy and give to it their hearty adhesion.

4. But however solid may be the material advantages which you enumerate, and however warm the anticipated response from Indian sentiment it may be questioned whether we should venture to contemplate so abrupt a departure from the traditions of British Government, and so complete a dislocation of settled official habits, if we were able to regard with absolute satisfaction the position as it exists at Calcutta.

5. Your Excellency is not unaware that for some time past I have appreciated the special difficulties arising from the collocation of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in the same head-quarters. The arrangement, as you frankly describe it, is a bad one for both Governments, and the Viceroy for the time being is inevitably faced by this dilemma, that either he must become Governor-in-Chief of Bengal in a unique sense, or he must consent to be saddled by public opinion both in India and at Home with direct liability for acts of administration or policy over which he only exercises in fact the general control of a supreme Government. The Local Government, on the other hand, necessarily suffers from losing some part of the sense of responsibility rightly attaching to it as to other similar administrations. It involves no imputation either upon Your Excellency's Government, or upon the distinguished public servants who have carried on the Government of Bengal, to pronounce the system radically an unsound one.

6. It might, indeed, have been thought possible to correct this anomaly with less disturbance of present conditions, by retaining Calcutta as the central seat of Government, under the immediate control of the Viceroy, and

transferring the Government of Bengal elsewhere. But two considerations appear to forbid the adoption of such a course. In the first place it is doubtful whether the arbitrary creation of an artificial boundary could in practice cause Calcutta, so long the capital of Western Bengal, to cease altogether to be a Bengali city in the fullest sense. Again, the experiment of turning the second city of the British Empire into an Imperial *enclave* would be certain to cast a new and altogether undue burden upon the shoulders of the Governor-General, however freely the actual work of administration might be delegated to subordinate officials. It is true that Washington, during the century since it became the capital of the United States, has grown into a large and wealthy city, with industries on a considerable scale, but even now it possesses less than a third of the population of Calcutta, while Ottawa and the new Australian foundation of Yass-Canberra are likely to continue mainly as political capitals. Such a solution may therefore be dismissed, while no parallel difficulties need be dreaded if Delhi and its surroundings are placed directly under the Government of India.

7. I am glad to observe that you have not underrated the objections to the transfer which are likely to be entertained in some quarters. The compensation which will be offered to Bengali sentiment by other of your interdependent proposals is in my opinion fully adequate, and I do not think it necessary to dwell further on this aspect of the change. But it cannot be supposed that the European community of Calcutta, particularly the commercial section, can regard it without some feelings of chagrin and disappointment in their capacity as citizens. But you may rely, I am certain, upon their wider patriotism, and upon their willingness to subordinate local and personal considerations to those which concern the general good of India. Nor, on full reflection, need they fear any seriously untoward consequences. The city will remain the seat of a most prominent and influential Government. I see no reason why it should suffer in material prosperity, retaining as it will not merely an almost universal commerce, but the practical monopoly in more than one branch of trade. And from the standpoint of sentiment, nothing can ever deprive Calcutta of her association with a century and a half of British Government, signalised by many great events, and adorned by the famous roll of those who have preceded Your Excellency in the office of Governor-General. Such a history is a perpetual possession, and it will guide the steps of all travellers to Calcutta not less certainly than has the presence of the Supreme Government in the past.

8. In view of this change it is your desire that a Governorship in Council should be constituted for Bengal. You remind me that the possibility of such a creation was fully discussed in the years 1867 and 1868, although divergent opinions were expressed by different authorities of that day, and no steps were in fact taken. One of the principal objections felt then, as now, to the proposition taken by itself, hinged on the difficulty of

L-3 CSL

planting such an administration in Calcutta side by side with that of the Government of India. The criticism is valid, but it would be silenced by the transfer of the capital to Delhi. I note with general agreement your observations upon the probable appointment in ordinary circumstances of a statesman or administrator from the United Kingdom to the Governorship of Bengal, while concurring that the appointment, like the other great Governorships, would be open to members of the Indian Civil Service whenever it might be desirable to seek for an occupant among their ranks. I also share your conviction that no lower grade of administration would be held in the altered conditions to satisfy the reasonable aspirations either of Hindus or of Mahomedans for the reputation and status of Bengal among the great divisions of India.

9. In considering the area which the Governor of a new Bengal should be called upon to administer, it is not necessary to recall at length the steps which led up to the Partition of the former Presidency, or to engage in detailed examination of its results. It is universally admitted that up to the year 1905 the task which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his subordinates had to perform, having regard to the extent of the Presidency, to its population, and the difficulties of communication in many districts, was one with which no energy or capacity could completely cope. It is equally certain that the provincial centre of gravity was unduly diverted to the western portion of the area, and to Calcutta itself, with the result that the Mahomedan community of Eastern Bengal were unintentionally deprived of an adequate share of consideration and attention. Such a state of affairs was not likely to agitate public opinion on this side of the water; the name of Dacca, one so familiar to British ears, had become almost unknown to them. A re-arrangement of administration at the instance of the Government of India was therefore almost imperative, but the plan that was ultimately adopted, while effecting some beneficial changes in Eastern Bengal, and offering relief to the overladen Government, produced consequences in relation to the Bengali population which you depict with accuracy and fairness. History teaches us that it has sometimes been found necessary to ignore local sentiment, or to override racial prejudice, in the interest of sound administration, or in order to establish an ethical or political principle. But even where indisputable justification can be claimed, such an exercise of authority is almost always regrettable in itself, and it will often be wise to grasp an opportunity of assuaging the resentment which has been aroused, where this can be done without practical detriment to order and good government. You point out, moreover, that in this case the grievance is not only one of sentiment, but that in connection with the Legislative Councils the Bengali population is subjected to practical disabilities which demand and merit some redress. In Your Excellency's opinion, the desired objects can properly be achieved by re-uniting the five Bengali-speaking divisions of the

Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong, into the new Presidency to be for the future administered by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

10. At the same time you lay deserved stress on the importance of giving no ground for apprehension to the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, lest their interests should be injuriously affected by the intended alteration. In common with others of their faith, they would presumably regard with satisfaction the re-erection of Delhi as the capital of India, but they would be primarily concerned with the local aspect of the proposals. It is evident that in delimiting the new Presidency care is needed to see that the balance of the different populations, though it could not remain throughout the entire area as it stands at present in Eastern Bengal and Assam, is not rudely disturbed, and, as you point out, the special representation on the Legislative Councils which is enjoyed by the Mahomedans supplies them with a distinct safeguard in this respect. I attach, however, no little importance to the proposal that the Governor of Bengal should regard Dacca as his second capital, with full claims on his regular attention, and his residence for an appreciable part of the year. The arrangements which have been made there for the administration of the existing Lieutenant-Governor will thus not merely be utilised, but will serve a valuable purpose which it would have been difficult to secure had proposals similar to those which you now make been put forward when the old Bengal was undivided. In these circumstances I consider that you are right not to make any suggestion for a Commissionership at Dacca, analogous to that existing in Sind in the Presidency of Bombay.

11. Your next proposition involves the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship-in-Council for Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa. I observe that you have considered and dismissed a number of alternative suggestions for dealing with these three important and interesting divisions. Some of these schemes, as Your Excellency is aware, have at different times been the subjects of discussion when a re-arrangement of boundaries has been contemplated, and I refrain from commenting on any of them at this moment, holding as I do that you have offered the plainest and most reasonable solution, if any substantial change is to be made at all. The three sub-provinces above named, while differing *inter se* in some marked features, are alike loosely connected with Bengal proper, and their complete administrative severance would involve no hardship to the Presidency. You describe the desire of the hardy and law-abiding inhabitants of Behar for a clearer expression of their local individuality, differing from the Bengalis, as they largely do, in origin, in language, in proclivities, and in the nature of the soil they cultivate. Orissa, again, with its variety of races and physical conditions, with its considerable seaboard, invested with a peculiar sanctity of religious traditions, prefers a code of land legislation founded on a system of tenure differing in the main from those both of Bengal and of the Central Provinces, and has long felt

L-35 GSL

uneasiness at a possible loss of identity as a distinct community. The highlands of Chota Nagpur, far less densely populated than Bengal, and containing a large aboriginal element, also possess ancestral and historical claims for separate treatment in various respects. These three sub-provinces, with their combined population of some thirty-five millions, would form a charge well within the compass of a Lieutenant-Governorship, and it may be assumed that the controlling officer would be able to bestow continuous care and attention upon each of the divisions within his area.

12. The concluding suggestion which you put forward is that the Chief Commissionership of Assam should be revived. I attach weight to your argument that the political conditions on the north-eastern frontier of India render it desirable that, like the North-West, it should be the immediate concern of Your Excellency's Government, rather than of a local administration, and I note your belief, which I trust may prove to be well-founded, that the inhabitants of this Province, of first-rate importance in industry and commerce, are not likely to offer any opposition to the change. On the contrary, they may be disposed to welcome it, since I am confident that the Supreme Government would assiduously preserve all local interests, either material or of sentiment from any possible detriment attributable to the altered system.

13. I make no complaint of the fact that Your Excellency is unable at this stage to present for sanction a close estimate of the cost which is likely to be incurred in respect of the various proposals included in your despatch, either by way of initial or of recurring expenditure. You have only found it possible to name the round sum of four millions sterling, which you regard as the outside figure of cost which could be incurred by the transfer to Delhi, and you indicate your opinion that this amount might be raised by a special Gold loan. I agree that it was not possible for you, in the special circumstances of the case, to undertake the investigations which would have been necessary before you could submit even a general estimate of expenditure, either at Delhi or in relation to the Governorship of Bengal, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the new United Provinces, or to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. This being so, I refrain for the present from making any observation on this part of the subject, merely stating my general conviction that Your Excellency is fully alive to the magnitude of the proposed operations, and to the necessity for thoughtful preparation and continuous vigilance in order that the expenditure, which must necessarily be so large, may be conducted with no tinge of wastefulness, and, as regards the particular case of Delhi, assuring you that my full sympathy will be extended to any efforts you may make to prevent the holding up against the Government of land which you may find it necessary to secure for public purposes.

14. I find myself in general agreement with Your Excellency when you state that if this policy is to be approved, it is imperative to avoid delay in

carrying it into effect. You give substantial reasons for this opinion, both on administrative and economical grounds, and though a number of details remain for settlement, many of which must demand careful examination and consultation, while some may awaken differences of opinion, it is possible now to pronounce a definite opinion upon the broad features of the scheme. Regarding it as a whole, and appreciating the balance sought to be maintained between the different races, classes and interests likely to be affected, I cannot recall in history, nor can I picture in any portion of the civilised world as it now exists, a series of administrative changes of so wide a scope, culminating in the transfer of the main seat of Government, carried out, as I believe the future will prove, with so little detriment to any class of the community, while satisfying the historical sense of millions, aiding the general work of Government, and removing the deeply-felt grievance of many. I therefore give my general sanction to your proposals, and I share in your belief that the transfer of the capital and the concomitant features of the scheme form a subject worthy of announcement by the King-Emperor in person on the unique and eagerly-anticipated occasion at Delhi. I am commanded to inform you that at the Durbar on the 12th of December His Imperial Majesty will be pleased to declare that Delhi will become the capital city of India, that a Governor-in-Council will be appointed for Bengal, a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and a Chief Commissioner for the Province of Assam.

I have the honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
CREWE.

Printed at the Pioneer Press, by GEO. SIM, No. 2314—10-1-12.

INDEX TO DURBAR MAP.

3RD (LAHORE) DIVISION.

120 Section No 160, Indian Field Ambulance.
121 B Section No. 34 British Field Ambulance.
122 No. 31 Signal Company.
123 No. 5 Mountain Battery. } 3rd Mountain Artillery Brigade.
124 No. 2 Mountain Battery. }
125 10th D. C. O. Lancers.
126 23rd Pioneers.
127 1/ Connaught Rangers. } 7th Infantry Brigade.
128 57th Wilde's Rifles Frontier Force. }
129 18th Infantry. }
130 25th Punjabis. }
131 1/ Manchester Regiment. } 8th Infantry Brigade.
132 53rd Sikhs Frontier Force. }
133 28th Punjabis. }
134 47th Sikhs.
135 1/ Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment. } 9th Infantry Brigade.
136 1/1 (K. G. O.) Gurkha Rifles. }
137 2/1 (K. G. O.) ,, ,, }
138 2/4 Gurkha Rifles. }
144 Transport Depôt (Army Camps).
145 Supply and Transport Officers and Departmental Messes.
146 Supply Depôt (Army Camps).
147 Ordnance Park (Army Camps).
148 Stack Yard (Army Camps).
149 Butchery (Army Camps).
150 12th Battery } 46th Brigade, R. F. A.
151 25th Battery }
152 58th Battery }
152 A. Dett. 27th Light Cavalry.
153 34th Pioneers } Delhi Garrison Infantry Brigade.
154 107th Pioneers. }
155 1/ Seaforth Highlanders. }
156 3/ King's Royal Rifles. }
160 Supply Depôt.
161 Departmental Mess.
162 Supply and Tansport Directorate.
164 Supply and Transport Office Establishment.
165 Wood Yard.
166 Stack Yard.
167 Market.

7TH (MEERUT) DIVISION.

168 VII Division Institute.
169 17th Cavalry.
170 No. 31 Mountain Battery. } 7th Mountain artillery Brigade.
171 No. 32 ,, ,, }
172 4th Worcester Regiment. } 21st Infantry Brigade.
173 1st 3rd Gurkha Rifles. }
174 16th Rajputs. }
175 2nd 10th Gurkhas.
176 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers. } 20th Infantry Brigade.
177 2nd 3rd Gurkha Rifles. }
178 1st 39th Garhwal Rifles. }
179 2nd 39th Garhwal Rifles. }
180 No. 32 Divisional Signal Company.
181 130 K. G. O. Baluchis. } 19th Infantry Brigade.
182 2/2 K. E. O. Gurkha Rifles. }
183 2/9 Gurkha Rifles. }
184 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps. }
185 123th Pioneers.
186 No. 25 Railway Company Sappers and Miners.
187 Exe. Sanitary Officer.
188 Camp Staff Officer, Army Camps.
191 6th Battery. }
192 Headquarters } V. Brigade R. F. A.
193 63rd Battery. }
194 73rd Battery. }
195 D. Section No. 34 British Field Ambulance.
196 Section No. 150 Indian Field Ambulance.
198 "Range" Fire Picquet.
199 G. O. C., II Division.
200 Headquarters VII Division & 19th, 20th, 21st, Infantry Brigades.
201 Camp Treasury and Audit Office.
202 Naval Contingent.
203 His Imperial Majesty's Escort Camp.
204 No. 19 Field Veterinary Hospital.
205 XI K. E. O. Lancers. } Delhi Garrison.
206 No. 59 Company R. G. A. }
207 Detachment No. 94 Company R.G.A. }
208 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment. }
209 33rd Punjabis.
210 Naubat Khana.
211 Diwan-i-Am.
212 Rang Mahal.
213 Samman Burj.
214 Diwan-i-Khas.
215 King's Bath.
216 Wireless Station.
217 All-India Memorial to King Edward VII.

LIGHT RAILWAY STATIONS.

220 Tis Hazari Terminus.
221 Hindu Rao's House.
222 Flagstaff Tower.
223 Ridge Junction.
224 Chandrawal. } Army Camps Branch.
225 Range. }
226 VII Division. }
227 Najafgarh. }
228 III Division. }
229 Army Camps. }
230 Jhuraudа. }
231 Durbar.
232 Probyn Lines. } Polo Ground Branch.
233 The Mall. }
234 Princes Road. }
235 Bandstand. }
236 Polo }
247 Staff Camp Military Tournament.
248 Volunteers.
249 Remount Department.
250 No. 25 Railway Company Sappers and Miners.
251 Civil Segregation Hospital.

CENTRAL CAMP.

(In alphabetical order.)

13 Automobile, Royal Club—
14 Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor-General.—
17 Baroda, Resident—
5 Bengal, His Honour The Lieutenant-Governor of—
49 Bikaner, His Highness The Maharaja of—

CENTRAL CAMP—(*contd.*)

29 Body Guard, Bombay—
40 Body Guard, His Excellency The Viceroy's—
30 Body Guard, Madras—
3 Bombay, His Excellency The Governor of—
24 Burma, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of—
41 Cadet, Imperial Corps—
22 Carriage Park.
39 Carriage Park.
21 Central India, Agent to the Governor-General—
36 Central Provinces, Chief Commissioner—
2 Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency The—
28 Conservancy Depôt.
27 Cooly Camp.
25 Dairy, Military—
6 Eastern Bengal and Assam, His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of—
19 Fire Protection Picquet "Bandstand."
52 Fire Protection Picquet "Flagstaff."
8 Foreign Office Camp.
26 Garage, Central—
42 Government of India.
94 Head Quarters, Army—
53 Head Quarters, VIII Division.
32 Hospital, Civil—
47 Hospital, General, British Troops—
46 Hospital, Segregation—
9 Hyderabad, Resident of—
1 King-Emperor, His Imperial Majesty The—
16 Kashmir, Resident—
4 Madras, His Excellency The Governor of—
20 Military, Special Camp—
59 Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja of—
10 Mysore, Resident of—
18 Nepalese Envoy.
37 Northern Army, General Officer Commanding—
11 North-West Frontier Province, Chief Commissioner of—
44 Press Camp.
45 Police Main Camp.
50 Police Camp.
28a Police Military Camp.
23 Punjab Commission Camp
35 Punjab, His Honour The Lieutenant-Governor of—
15 Rajputana, Agent to the Governor-General—
48 Reception Pavilion.
12 Shops.
38 Southern Army, General Officer Commanding—
55 Stores and Shops, Army and Navy—
43 Telegraph, Central office—
64 Tis Hazari, Visitors' Camp.
7 United Provinces, His Honour The Lieut.-Governor of—
33 Visitors.
63 Visitors' Camp, Cecil Hotel.
60 Visitors' Camp, Kudsia Bagh.
62 Visitors' Camp, Curzon House.
61 Visitors' Camp, Nicholson Garden.
58 Visitors' Camp.
54 Veterinary Camp.
57 Veterans' Camp.
56 Veterans' Camp.
31 Veterinary, Civil Hospital—
51 Works, Office of Superintendent of—

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

111 11th Company 2nd (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners,
112 2nd Company 1st (K. G. O.) Sappers and Miners.
113 4th Company ,, ,,
114 B Company ,, ,,
115 B 6th Company ,, ,,
116 5th Company ,, ,,
117 6th Company ,, ,,

HEADQUARTERS 3rd and COMPOSITE DIVISIONS.

118 Headquarters Composite Division and Headquarters 1st, 2nd and 3rd Composite Infantry Brigades.
119 Headquarters 3rd Division and Headquarters 7th, 8th, and 9th Infantry Brigades.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

252 Headquarters Cavalry Division.
253 No. 41 Wireless Signal Company.
254 Sappers and Miners Field Troop.
255 18th K. G. O. Lancers. } 7th Cavalry Brigade.
256 3rd Skinner's Horse. }
257 XIII Hussars. }
258 Headquarters 7th Cavalry Brigade.
259 P. Battery. } X Brigade R. H. A.
260 R. Battery. }
261 N. Battery. } IX Brigade R. H. A.
262 S. Battery. }
263 1st K. D. Guards. } 3rd Cavalry Brigade.
264 Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade. }
265 No. 11 Field Veterinary Hospital. }
266 6th Cavalry. }
267 36th Jacob's Horse. }
268 Transport Depôt.
269 Wood Depôt.
270 Butchery (Cavalry Camps).
271 Stack Yard.
272 Supply and Grain Depôt.
273 Section No. 160 Indian Field Ambulance.
274 Section A No. 34 British Field Ambulance.
275 Market.
277 X Royal Hussars. } Composite Cavalry Brigade.
278 Headquarters Composite Brigade. }
279 9th Hodson's Horse. }
280 90th Lancers. }

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

473 Jaipur Transport Corps.
474 Bahawalpur Transport Corps.
475 Gwalior ,, ,,
476 Indore ,, ,,
477 Inspecting Officers.
478 Supply.
479 Kashmir Infantry.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS—(*contd.*)

481 Rampur Infantry.
482 Kapurthala ,,
482 Patiala ,,
483 Nabha ,,
484 Jind ,,
485 Bharatpur ,,
486 Alwar ,,
487 Gwalior ,,
488 Gikaner ,,
489 Rampur Cavalry.
490 Patiala ,,
491 Hyderabad ,,
492 Mysore ,,
493 Jodhpur ,,
494 Alwar ,,
495 Bhopal ,,
496 Gwalior ,,
497 Kashmir Mountain Battery.
498 Tehri Sappers and Miners. } ,, ,,
Faridkot ,, ,,
Maler Kotla ,, ,,
Sirmur ,, ,,
562 Janjira Signallers.
563 Bahawalpur Camel Corps.
564 Khairpur Camel Corps.
565 Stack Yard.

INDIAN CHIEFS' CENTRAL CAMP.

300 Hyderabad, His Highness the Nizam of—
301 Patiala, His Highness the Maharaja of— } Punjab.
302 Bahawalpur, His Highness the Nawab of— }
303 Jind, His Highness the Raja of— }
304 Nabha, His Highness the Raja of— }
305 Kapurthala, His Highness the Raja of— }
306 Sirmur, His Highness the Raja of— }
307 Mandi, His Highness the Raja of— }
308 Faridkot, His Highness the Raja of— }
309 Kashmir, His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and—
310 Rampur, His Highness the Nawab of— } U. P.
311 Benares, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
312 Tehri (Garhwal), His Highness the Raja of— }
313 Travancore, His Highness the Maharaja of— } Madras.
314 Cochin, His Highness the Raja of— }
315 Cooch Behar, His Highness the Maharaja of— } Bengal.
316 Bhutan, His Highness the Maharaja of—
317 Sikkim, His Highness the Maharaja of—
318 Political Officer.
319 Bilaspur (Kahlur), His Highness the Raja of— } Punjab.
320 Maler Kotla, His Highness the Nawab of— }
321 Chamba, His Highness the Raja of— }
322 Suket, His Highness the Raja of— }
323 Kalsia, the Sardar of— }
325 Las Bela, the Jam of—
326 Kalat, His Highness the Khan of—
327 Jubbal, the Rana of— } Punjab.
328 Baghat, the Rana of— }
329 Dujana, the Nawab of— }
330 Loharu, the Nawab of— }
331 Pataudi, the Nawab of— }
332 Chhatarpur, His Highness the Maharaja of— } Central India.
333 Baoni, His Highness the Nawab of— }
334 Bejawar, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
335 Charkhari, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
336 Panna, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
337 Rutlam, His Highness the Raja of— }
338 Jaora, His Highness the Nawab of— }
339 Samthar, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
340 Dewas, J. B., His Highness the Raja of— }
341 Dewas, S. B., His Highness the Raja of— }
342 Political Officers.
343 Dhar, His Highness the Raja of— }
344 Datia, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
345 Orchha, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
346 Rewa, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
347 Bhopal, Her Highness the Begum of— }
348 Indore, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
349 Gwalior, His Highness the Maharaja of— }
350 Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja of—
351 Baroda, His Highness the Gaekwar of—
352 Mewar, His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur—
353 Dungarpur, His Highness the Maharawal of—
354 Bikaner, His Highness the Maharaja of—
355 Jaisalmer, His Highness the Mahrawal of—
356 Sirohi, His Highness the Maharao of—
357 Jodhpur, His Highness the Maharaja of—
358 Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of—
359 Kishangarh, His Highness the Maharaja of—
360 Tonk, His Highness the Nawab of—
361 Bundi, His Highness the Maharaja of—
362 Kotah, His Highness the Maharao of—
363 Jhalawar, His Highness the Rai Rana of—
364 Karauli, His Highness the Maharaja of—
365 Alwar, His Highness the Maharaja of—
366 Dholpur, His Highness the Maharaj Rana of—
367 Bharatpur, His Highness the Maharaja of—
368 Partabgarh, His Highness the Maharawal of— }
Banswara, His Highness the Maharawal of— }
369 Shahpura, the Raja Dhiraj of—
370 Lawas, the Thakur of— }
Khusalgarh, the Rao of— }
372 Ajmer-Merwara.
373 Manipur, His Highness the Raja of—
374
375 Jaujira, His Highness the Nawab of—

INDIAN CHIEFS' CENTRAL CAMP—(*contd.*)

376 Cambay, His Highness the Nawab of—
377 Rajpipla, His Highness the Raja of—
378 Gondal, His Highness the Thakur Sahib of—
379 Morvi, His Highness the Thakur Sahib of—
380 Dhrangadra, His Highness the Raja Sahib of—
381 Bhavnagar, His Highness the Maharaja of—
382 Nawanagar, His Highness the Jam of—
383 A. G., Kathiawar.
384 Radhanpur, His Highness the Nawab of—
385 Palanpur, His Highness the Nawab of—
386 Khairpur, His Highness the Amir of—
387 Cutch, His Highness the Rao of—
388 Kolhapur, His Highness the Maharaja of—
389 Idar, His Highness the Maharaja of—
391 Jashpur.
392 Bastar, the Raja of—
393 Sirguja, the Maharaja of—
394 Sarangarh, the Raja of—
395 Political Officers.
396 Raigarh, the Raja of—
397 Kanker, the Maharajadhiraja of—
398 Makral.
399 Banganapalle, the Nawab of—
400 Dhenkanal, the Raja of—
401 Bamra, the Raja of—
402 Sonpur, the Maharaja of—
403 Moharbhanj, the Maharaja of—
404 Karond { The Raja of Kalahandi and Superintendent of the State.
405 Political Agent, Sambalpur.
406 Alipur, the Jagirdar of—
407 Piploda, the Thakur of—
409 Ali-Rajpur, the Rana of—
410 Barwani, the Rana of—
411 Narsingarh, His Highness the Raja of—
412 Raigarh, His Highness the Raja of—
413 Sailana, His Highness the Raja of—
414 Sitamau, His Highness the Raja of—
415 Police.
416 Foreign Office.
417 Massed Bands.
418 G. P. O. Stables.
419 Electrical Employées, Camp.
420 Shops.
421 G. I. P. Railway Camp.
422 B. B. & C. I. Railway Camp.
423 Central Market.
424 Power Station.
425 Civil Dispensary.
426 General Post Office.
427 Post Office Officials' Camp.
428 Fire Picquet.
429 N. W. Railway Camp.
430 O. & R. Railway Camp.
431 E. I. Railway Camp.
432 Police Camp.

PROVINCIAL CAMP AREA.

433 Punjab.
433A Kabrwali Visitors' Camp.
434 Visitors (Mubarik Bagh).
434A Roshanabadi Camp.
435 Visitors (Mansur Bagh).
436 Burma.
437 Madras.
438 North-West Frontier Provinces.

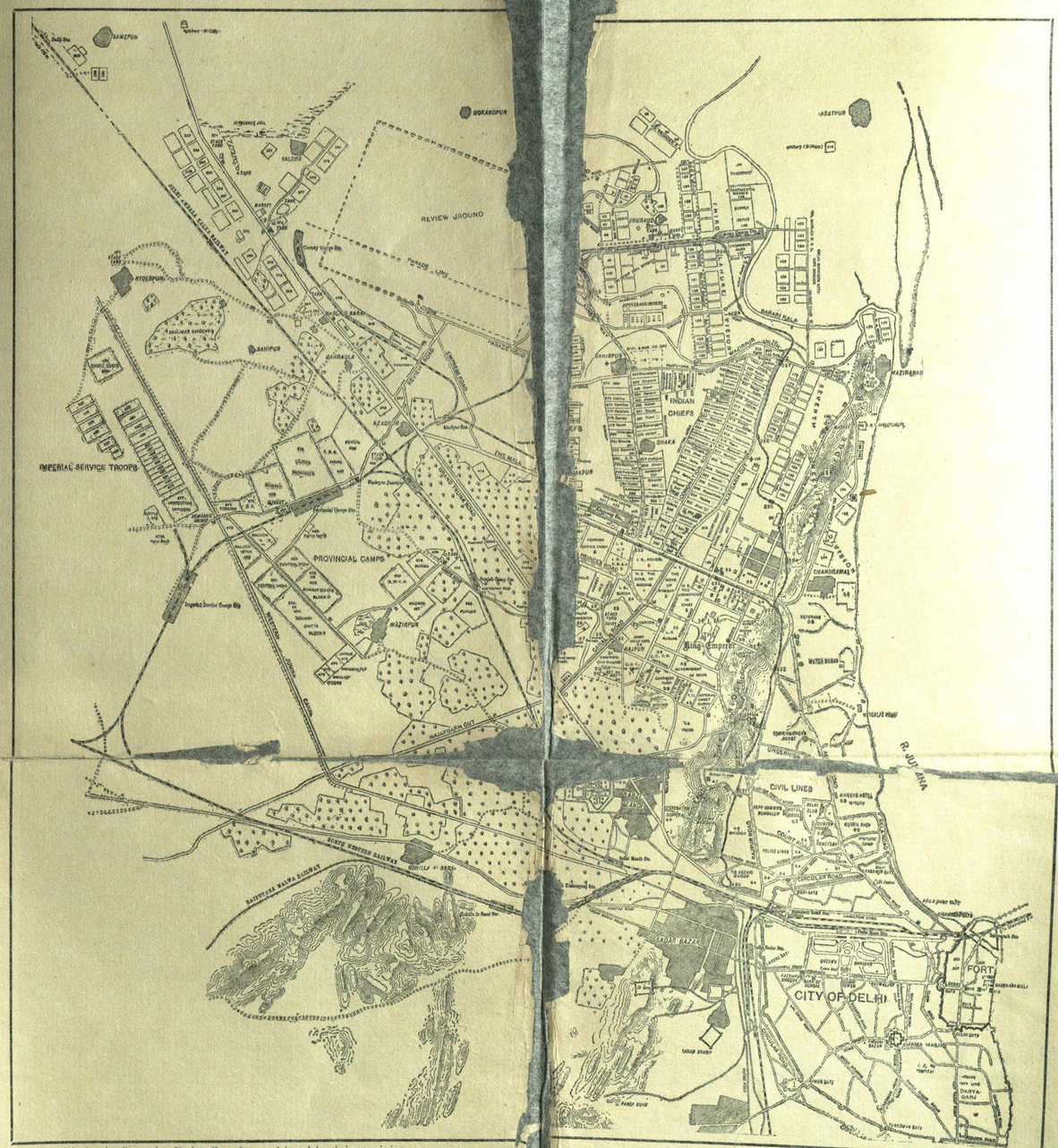
BOMBAY CHIEFS—BLOCK II

443 Wankaner.
444 Limbdi.
445 Rajkot.
446 Lakhtab.
447 Modhoi.
448 Sangli.
449 Dhor.
451 Dergar Baria.
452 Chota Udepur.
453 Sachin.
454 Dharampur.
455 Shehr and Mokhalla.
456 Lahej.
457 Fadthli.
458 Dthala.
459 Political Officers.
461 Central India.
462 Baluchistan.
463 Police Camp.
464 Market.
464A Pembari Visitors' Camp.
465 Stack Yard.
466 Bengal.
467 Eastern Bengal and Assam.
468 United Provinces.
469 Bombay.
470 Central Provinces.
471 Foreign.
472 Segregation Hospital.
472A Visitors' Camp (Palur Bagh).

COMPOSITE DIVISION.

80 48th Pioneers.
81 41st Dogras. } 3rd Composite Infantry Brigade.
82 36th Sikhs. }
83 74th Punjabis. }
84 1st Highland Light Infantry. }
85 No. 33 Signal Company.
86 6th Iniskilling Dragoons.
87 7th Battery } 4th Brigade, R. F. A.
88 14th ,, }
89 66th }
93 Section No. 160 Indian Field Ambulance.
94 C. Section, No. 34 British Field Ambulance.
95 45th Sikhs. } 2nd Composite Infantry Brigade.
96 116th Mahrattas. }
97 90th Punjabis. }
98 1/ Durham Light Infantry. } 1st Composite Infantry Brigade.
99 1/ Northumberland Fusiliers. }
100 2/ Royal Fusiliers. }
101 2/ Black Watch. }
102 2/ Gordon Highlanders. }
102A Composite Division Institute.
102B III Division Institute.
103 Royal Army Temperance Association.
104 Indian Army Temperance Association.
105 Market.
106 Indian General Hospital.
107 Segregation Hospital.

CORONATION [illegible]AR CAMP.



Copyright by the Coronation Durbar Committee and issued by their permission.